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PART 6.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Morocco.

Part 6.

No. 1.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 132. Very Confidential.)

My Lord, *Rome, June* 30, 1892.

IN the course of my conversation with Signor Brin to-day we touched on the question of Tuat, and his Excellency said that he had heard nothing from the Italian Minister in Morocco on the subject beyond what he had already learnt from me as to the refusal of the French to allow their assumed rights to that territory to be called in question.

His Excellency repeated that, in his personal opinion, the designs of the French on Tuat more directly concerned Spain than Italy, and that he was not inclined to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Spain, or to embark with her alone in a probably fruitless attempt to check French designs on a frontier district of Morocco.

If the annexation of Tuat by France should really be so prejudicial to the integrity of Morocco, of which he was not in a position to judge, it was a danger which equally confronted all the other Mediterranean Powers, and, in such cases, Italy would be prepared to join in opposing it, but he did not think she was called on to take the initiative or to move in the matter, except in concert with both England and Spain.

He wished me, however, clearly to understand that these were his personal views, expressed to me quite "academically."

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

No. 2.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 5.)

(No. 20.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 5, 1892, 11·45 A.M.

I HAVE to-day received a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, reporting that a Spanish fleet arrived at that port on Sunday, and that an Italian squadron is expected there shortly.

No. 3.

Conjoint Jewish Committee to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 6.)

My Lord, 36, *Finsbury Circus, London, July* 5, 1892.

I AM directed by Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., and Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 30th ultimo, in which your Lordship is pleased to report the steps which are being taken under your Lordship's direction with a view to the enlargement of the Jewish quarter at Mogador.

These measures encourage the hope that the terrible evils resulting from the present congested state of the Mellah will now be removed, and my Committee desire most cordially to thank your Lordship for the good offices of Her Majesty's Government, which have been so benevolently and so usefully exerted on the present as on many previous occasions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS EMANUEL,
Solicitor and Secretary to the Jewish Board of Deputies.

No. 4.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 50.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 6, 1892.

THE Spanish Ambassador called here to-day, and communicated the substance of a Report addressed by the Spanish Military Commissioner at Fez to his Government respecting Sir C. Euan-Smith's Mission. It stated that the Moorish Foreign Minister had summoned him and his French colleague, and had informed them that, in consequence of a demand made by Sir C. Euan-Smith for the establishment of a British Vice-Consulate at Fez, and the hoisting of the British flag, he was about to proceed to the British Legation to warn Sir C. Euan-Smith of the danger of his demands. He had invited the Military Commissioners to accompany him. They had declined, unless requested to do so by Sir C. Euan-Smith himself, but they had heard that the Foreign Minister had subsequently called on the British Minister.

The incident in question is apparently that reported in Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 80, of which a paraphrase is annexed, and the date of which corresponds with that of the Report of the Spanish Military Commissioner.

This was pointed out to the Spanish Ambassador, and he agreed that the communication to the foreign officers was only a part of the intrigue by which the Moorish Minister hoped to frighten Sir C. Euan-Smith into breaking off his negotiations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 5.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 83. Very Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, July* 2, 1892.

AT a private interview two days ago the Sultan endeavoured to bribe me with an offer of 20,000*l.* in gold into withdrawing those Articles of the proposed Treaty to which he so strongly objects. In making this offer, His Majesty said that it was the custom for all the foreign Representatives when they withdrew measures which he disliked to accept presents of considerable value as a reward.

I refused to listen to such a proposal, and when the Sultan found that this manœuvre on his part was as little successful as the attempt previously made to intimidate me (see my telegram No. 80 of the 16th ultimo), he gave orders that neither the Minister for Foreign Affairs nor any of the other Commissioners should hold any intercourse with me or come to my quarters, even for the purpose of transacting such current business as is in no way connected with the commercial negotiations.

No. 6.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 9, 1892.

IN consequence of communications that have passed between your Lordship and the Spanish Ambassador, the orders to the Spanish fleet to go to Cadiz in view of the state of affairs in Morocco have been countermanded. The fleet is to go to Ferrol instead, stopping at Lisbon on its way for an exchange of courtesies.

No. 7.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 10, 1892.

I HAVE just received a visit from the Duke of Tetuan, who read me a telegram received from the Spanish Minister at Tangier, reporting that a letter, dated the 5th instant, from a thoroughly trustworthy source at Fez, announced that the population is in revolt, that traffic in the streets is impossible, and that Sir C. Euan-Smith has left the city. Further, that the flag hoisted on his house has been broken, and that the population is armed.

The Duke of Tetuan would be glad to hear any news which your Lordship may have received.

No. 8.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 12.)

(No. 84.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, July* 6, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 80 of the 16th ultimo, I have to report a further and more determined attempt on the part of the Governor of Fez to create an anti-European disturbance.

Yesterday, being the first day of the Baïram festival, and whilst fanatical tribesmen were thronging the city, a hostile demonstration took place of which I felt compelled to take serious notice.

A paid crowd of about 500 young men, armed with stones, were collected by a body of soldiers sent for this purpose by the Deputy Governor. As the Chief Interpreter attached to my Mission, who is also British Vice-Consul, together with several other Europeans and Americans, accompanied by servants of the Legation, were passing accidentally through the crowd, which had collected near our quarters in front of the Governor's residence, they were hooted and abused, and some stones were thrown at them, the mob acting under the personal direction of the Deputy Governor. The truth of this statement is vouched for by sworn evidence.

Immediately on hearing of this occurrence I proceeded to a public audience of the Sultan, and demanded reparation.

His Majesty asked that the punishment should be left to him, and promised that it should be exemplary.

I received a message from him that same night to say that he would inflict a fine of 10,000 dollars on the Governor, and order him to personally make official apologies to all the persons insulted, whilst any further misconduct would be followed by the Governor's immediate dismissal. The Sultan further proposed to imprison the Deputy Governor in chains for one year, and to flog and imprison twenty men from among the crowd. These terms I accepted, except the proposed punishment of the twenty men, who might have been quite innocent of any offence.

The Sultan's orders were strictly carried out this morning. In addition, four of the Governor's own soldiers, proved ringleaders, were flogged and then imprisoned. The Deputy Governor was sent to prison, and the Governor brought to me the fine of 10,000 dollars. These the Sultan wished me to divide among the persons insulted, and in any other way I might consider fit. The greater part of this money I have

distributed among the blind and the poor, and amongst the charitable institutions in this city.

An account of the manner of distribution is being forwarded to the Sultan.

There cannot be any doubt that the Sultan knew of the Governor's plan.

The whole incident has made a very good impression on the population of this capital.

No. 9.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 12, 1892.

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegram No. 23 of the 10th instant, I have this morning received a telegram from Sir C. Euan-Smith, reporting that the ringleaders of hostile demonstration at Fez have been punished by Sultan's orders, and that a very favourable effect has been produced on the population of the city by the measures taken.

No. 10.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Phipps.

(No. 169 A.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1892.

THE French Ambassador called to-day, and said that he was charged to ask what news we had received from Morocco. The French Agent at Tangier had telegraphed a report that Sir C. Euan-Smith, having received from the Grand Vizier a draft Commercial Treaty which he considered unsatisfactory, had torn it up and sent the pieces in a letter to the Sultan; that the Sultan had resented this proceeding, and had requested him to leave.

His Excellency was informed that no such information had been received at the Foreign Office, and that the last telegram from Sir C. Euan-Smith was dated the 6th instant, and gave an account of the hostile demonstration against members of Her Majesty's Legation and others, and the subsequent punishment of the ringleaders.

It was believed that Sir C. Euan-Smith had now left Fez, but it was not known whether he had brought his negotiations to a successful conclusion or not.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 11.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 18.)

(A.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, July* 18, 1892.

THE troops sent from Fez have burnt three villages not far from Tangier. Much anxiety is felt here. I recommend one of Her Majesty's ships to be dispatched to Gibraltar to be ready to cross over if required.

No. 12.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 18.)

(B.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, July* 18, 1892.

SINCE dispatching my telegram of this morning I put the question to Hadj Mohammed Torres whether he could assure me that British subjects residing beyond the walls of Tangier are at the present time in security.

The Minister stated that he could give no such assurance whilst the country is in its present state of disturbance, but that he is taking measures to restore order, and he promised to give me a further reply on the subject to-morrow. I intimated to him that should any British subject be harmed, grave results might follow.

I subsequently requested the Lieutenant-Governor to furnish guards to certain British subjects residing beyond the town walls.

In this state of things I venture to again suggest that one of Her Majesty's ships be dispatched to Gibraltar to be ready if required for service at Tangier.

The Lieutenant-Governor has informed me at this moment that he accepts responsibility for the safety of the British subjects for whom I asked guards, as he had sent out guards in all directions.

The undisciplined troops from Fez are the principal cause of fear here, owing to their licentious conduct.

No. 13.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 74.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 18, 1892.

I APPROVE the action of Mr. Consul White, as reported in your despatch No. 122 of the 30th ultimo, respecting the attempt of the Sultan of Morocco to have a letter forwarded in regard to the appointment of a British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 14.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 19, 1892, 7·45 P.M.

MOROCCO. A telegram was sent yesterday by the Duke of Tetuan to the Spanish Ambassador in London, stating that he will not send any Spanish vessels to Tangier if the British vessel conveying Sir C. Euan-Smith to that port leaves after landing her passengers.

If, however, that vessel remains, he will be obliged to dispatch one, as the French will certainly do so.

His Excellency had received a newspaper telegram from London which he showed to me, asserting that a rupture of the negotiations in Morocco had taken place.

No. 15.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 20.)

(No. 85.)
(Telegraphic.) *Fez, July* 13, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegrams Nos. 81 and 83 of the 20th June and the 2nd July respectively, I beg to report the following circumstances under which the Special Mission left Fez yesterday for Rabat.

On the 5th instant I was unexpectedly summoned by the Sultan's principal Ministers to a special audience of His Majesty. Having received me with unusual honour, His Majesty expressed a wish that the negotiations for a Commercial Treaty should now be brought to a close. He stated that he would give the necessary orders for the conclusion and signature of the Treaty on the following day, in conformity with the terms agreed upon between us; and he reiterated this promise several times before his Minister for Foreign Affairs and the three members of my staff. Fair copies of the Treaty were accordingly prepared for signature next day by native scribes sent by the Sultan to my house. But, in spite of His Majesty's promises, the signature did not take place; and on the 8th instant the Sultan sent to inform me that, having no particular reason for granting any favour to Italy, he wished to cancel certain privileges which the Treaty accorded to imports from that country. At the same time certain articles were to be struck out of the export list. I reminded the Sultan of the promise he gave me on the 5th instant, and begged him to withdraw the request for these fresh changes.

I received no further communication until the evening of the 9th, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs sent me, without any note or other explanation, a new draft of the Treaty, in which nearly all the clauses negotiated and eventually agreed upon in the course of my eight weeks' discussions had been struck out, and superseded by new conditions which were drawn up in a sense entirely favourable to the Moorish Government. At the same time I received a verbal message to the effect that this new text was the only one which the Sultan would consent to accept.

This proceeding seemed to me to leave no doubt as to the Sultan's intentions, and the influences which were guiding him. I therefore addressed a note to him, announcing my intention of immediately leaving his capital, and stating in detail the reasons which led me to that decision. The Sultan still doubted the genuineness of my intention; but on the 12th instant, having raised my camp, I solicited a farewell audience, which was granted the same afternoon, and I was again escorted to the Palace by seven of the Sultan's principal officers. His Majesty began by indirectly expressing his regret for what had taken place on the 9th regarding the Treaty. He went on to state his confident hope that, through my friendly endeavours, all difficulties that had arisen would yet be removed. Everything would be arranged if only I would give way on the two points of the export of flour and the Italian imports. After some consideration I agreed to make these concessions, since it was evident that the flour question was practically identical with that of the export of wheat, and that Great Britain was not vitally interested in the Italian import question. Having expressed his thanks the Sultan observed that there were "sixteen or seventeen" further modifications which he was desirous of introducing into the draft Treaty. On this I could only respectfully decline to discuss the matter further, and, taking leave of the Sultan, I withdrew to about 10 miles from the capital, where I pitched my camp. I was followed by two of the chief officials of the Court, who arrived at 2 o'clock the same night, and brought a letter from the Sultan, in which he begged me not to leave, and promised the immediate conclusion of the Treaty. The Foreign Minister himself and the other Moorish Commissioners have now arrived in my camp with special orders from the Sultan to remain until the Treaty is signed.

In any case, I expect to arrive at Rabat about the 23rd instant. The British Admiral informs me that a man-of-war has been ordered to embark the British Mission at that port.

No. 16.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 20.)

(No. 86.)
(Telegraphic.) *Camp, 40 miles from Fez, July* 17, 1892.

ON the 13th instant the two Moorish Commissioners whom the Sultan had sent to my camp announced the arrival of their full powers empowering them to settle the Treaty and sign it. All difficulties and disputed points were therefore satisfactorily arranged by us that day, and a fresh copy of the Treaty was prepared for signature. But when this had been done the Commissioners insisted that the Treaty must be once more laid before the Sultan. They explained that this was a mere matter of form. As their full power authorized them to arrange everything definitively, any further changes were entirely precluded. They therefore would at once return to Fez, and rejoin me in the course of five hours. Then they left, but all next day I awaited their return in vain. It was midnight before they arrived, bringing a message from the Sultan that he wished further changes to be made in the Treaty. I declined to have any further discussion with them, it being evident that the Sultan's intention was to delay my departure indefinitely, and that I should have most seriously compromised British prestige by continuing, under these circumstances, to remain in the neighbourhood of Fez.

I raised the camp on the following day, and since then have had no further communication with the Moorish Government.

Apart from the Sultan's proceedings in connection with the Treaty negotiations, His Majesty has refused the settlement of every single matter of routine business, and of every outstanding British money claim. In a message which I received on the 13th instant he asked me, without referring to the commercial negotiations, to return to Fez with my Mission, in order that he might present some gifts to all the members of it, and receive himself the presents of which he understood I was the bearer. This proposal I declined.

(Secret.)

The Sultan's action is without any doubt due to French advice. Every day the French Political Agent could be seen at the house of the Foreign Minister, and M. Kerdec, the French journalist referred to in my despatch No. 112 of the 13th ultimo, has received handsome rewards for his diatribes in the Tangier newspapers inveighing against British influence. Besides this, I should mention that the Sultan has throughout refused to believe in the reality of the support which was nominally given to the Treaty by the German Minister; and I believe the same may be said respecting Spanish support. For this scepticism I think the Sultan had good grounds.

Meanwhile, the situation is certainly not without gravity for the Sultan, as there is a danger of excitement on the part of the Moorish people if they should think that the Sultan has endangered the friendly relations which have so long bound Great Britain to their country.

Throughout the negotiations I have been most careful to avoid any unfriendliness of language and menace, whether direct or indirect. I cannot, however, disguise from myself the fact that the general attitude which the Sultan has seen fit to adopt with regard to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and his conduct towards my Mission, have been markedly and quite openly hostile, and it would not, I think, be well to overlook this.

No. 17.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 20.)

(No. 87.)
(Telegraphic.) *Camp, near Fez, July* 18, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 86, I have just received private information from Court through the Foreign Minister that on the fully empowered Commissioners' return to Fez on the 14th July with the concluded Treaty the Sultan cancelled the powers which had been granted to them, and struck out the entire IXth Article and several of the more important Articles of the Export Tariff. Orders were then given to them to return to me and to try to induce me to sign this new version of the Treaty, by which England would be bound not to press for further commercial reform for a period of five years, and which in its mutilated condition would be almost valueless.

As the Sultan gave me his assurance that he finally accepted the IXth Article, and pressed me on this ground to grant many of the concessions which I have made, his bad faith is especially conspicuous. He now declares, I am told, that he will send the Treaty to Tangier for my acceptance, and that he will appeal to the Powers of Europe for protection against any consequences which his bad faith may entail.

I feel almost absolutely certain that His Majesty's last measure was decided on in consequence of letters received from Tangier the same afternoon.

No. 18.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 20, 1892.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 24 of the 19th instant, Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" will not stay longer than twenty-four hours at Tangier.

No. 19.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 20, 1892.

YOUR telegram of the 18th instant.

Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" is conveying Sir C. Euan-Smith's Mission to Tangier from Rabat. Unless there should appear more definite grounds for uneasiness, I should not be prepared to send more men-of-war to the vicinity of Tangier.

No. 20.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Consul White.

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 21, 1892.

HER Majesty's ship "Amphion," which conveys Sir C. Euan-Smith to Tangier, has been ordered not to remain there longer than twenty-four hours after landing the Mission.

No. 21.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 21, 1892.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the present condition of affairs in Morocco renders it undesirable that Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" should remain at Tangier for more than twenty-four hours after landing Sir C. Euan-Smith at that port, and I am to request that instructions to that effect may be forwarded to the officer in command.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 22.

Mr. Phipps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 220.)
My Lord, *Paris, July* 21, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of an article in the "Journal des Débats," reviewing the action of Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco with considerable animus.

I may mention that M. Ribot, who, as I reported to your Lordship, broached this subject last week, abstained yesterday, although I was some time with his Excellency, from referring to it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Extract from the "Débats" of July 21, 1892.

LES journaux Anglais soulignent l'échec complet qu'a éprouvé la diplomatie de Sir C. Euan-Smith au Maroc, mais ils y mettent de la mauvaise humeur, et quand la presse Anglaise est de mauvaise humeur, elle accuse la France. Il paraît donc que c'est nous qui avons empêché Sir C. Euan-Smith de réussir, et cela au grand détriment de l'Europe, et au nôtre en particulier; on assure en effet, que Sir C. Euan-Smith ne travaillait pas tant pour l'Angleterre que pour le monde entier, et que nous aurions bénéficié, comme les autres Puissances, des résultats qu'il aurait obtenus. A dire vrai, il nous a été toujours impossible de nous rendre bien compte du but que Sir C. Euan-Smith poursuivait au Maroc. Son agitation était fort désordonnée, et les moyens qu'il employait avaient un caractère si singulier qu'il en résultait quelque inquiétude, pour le Maroc d'abord, et ensuite pour ceux qui s'intéressent sincèrement au maintien de son intégrité et de son indépendance. Certes, si le Ministre Anglais s'était borné à négocier un Traité de Commerce avec le Gouvernement Chérifien, nous aurions été d'inclination avec lui, et nos bons offices ne lui auraient pas manqué dans le cas où il aurait jugé à propos de les demander. Pourquoi lui aurions-nous fait opposition? Il y a deux ans l'Allemagne a négocié, et, finalement, signé un Traité de Commerce avec le Maroc. A-t-elle jamais rencontré le moindre obstacle de la part de la France? Lui avons-nous suscité des difficultés? Avons-nous travaillé à lui ménager un échec? Cependant nos rapports généraux ne sont pas meilleurs avec l'Allemagne qu'avec

l'Angleterre, et les progrès très remarquables du commerce Germanique au Maroc auraient pu nous causer quelque ombrage, si nous étions accessibles à un sentiment de mesquine jalousie. Mais le Ministre d'Allemagne à Tanger a négocié son Traité de Commerce comme on négocie un Traité de Commerce. Son attitude n'a pas cessé d'être droite et correcte. On voyait nettement où il allait et ce qu'il voulait. Il n'en a pas été ainsi de Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Le Ministre Anglais, depuis sa nomination à Tanger, n'a rien négligé pour s'emparer, lambeau par lambeau, de toute l'Administration Marocaine. C'était tantôt le télégraphe, tantôt des chemins de fer qu'il demandait, qu'il exigeait pour des Compagnies Britanniques. Personne n'ignore les efforts qu'il a multipliés pour arracher au Sultan la possession du Cap Juby. Non content d'avantages politiques, il a voulu assurer à ses nationaux, sur des espaces considérables, la propriété du sol Marocain, et, dans son voyage à Fez, il a étonné les populations en s'enquérant des conditions dans lesquelles il pourrait acquérir, pour ses compatriotes, de vastes terrains à droite et à gauche de sa route. Il se faisait fort, d'ailleurs, d'en obtenir la concession. On aurait cru voir le Chat Botté du conte de Perrault attribuant au Marquis de Carabas tout le pays qu'il traversait. Ces façons de procéder ne devaient-elles pas jeter quelque trouble dans l'esprit du Sultan? On le traitait tout à fait comme autrefois le Sultan de Zanzibar, et il est à supposer que Mouley Hassan connaît assez d'histoire contemporaine pour avoir compris de quel danger il était menacé. De temps en temps on faisait courir la nouvelle que des désordres graves avaient lieu au Maroc, et que l'Angleterre serait probablement obligée de recourir à des mesures immédiates pour la sécurité de ses nationaux. Une fois même, le bruit a pris assez de consistance pour que M. Ribot ait déclaré à la Tribune que si l'Angleterre envoyait des vaisseaux à Tanger, la France en enverrait le même nombre, et que si les marins Britanniques venaient à débarquer, les nôtres suivraient leur exemple. Rien n'était plus simple que cette déclaration. Elle a pourtant fait scandale dans la presse Anglaise. Il est juste d'ajouter qu'il n'a plus été question à Londres d'envoyer des vaisseaux.

On conviendra que ces bruits, ces tendances, ces menaces, le ton arrogant de Sir C. Euan-Smith, et ses exigences continuelles, étaient un accompagnement très mal approprié à la négociation d'un Traité de Commerce. Et puis, il y avait les journaux d'Outre-Manche! Tous tenaient le même langage—quelques-uns avec plus d'autorité, parce qu'ils passaient pour refléter la politique du Cabinet Conservateur—à savoir que le Maroc approchait du moment psychologique où il devait se disloquer, et que l'Angleterre ne pouvait pas laisser tomber Tanger entre des mains étrangères. Nous avons entendu si souvent annoncer la chute imminente et définitive de l'Empire Ottoman, que nous avons bon espoir pour le Maroc; il survivra longtemps encore aux prières des agonisants qu'on récite pour lui si dévotement à Londres. Du moins, nous l'espérons, et nous ferons certainement pour cela tout ce qui dépendra de nous. Le partage du Maroc amènerait les plus redoutables complications Européennes, et nous avons déjà assez d'occasions de conflits pour ne pas en créer de nouvelles. Mais qui donc y songe, à l'exception de l'Angleterre? A quel moment et par qui Tanger a-t-il été menacé? Qui a eu ou pourrait avoir la tentation de l'arracher aux mains Chérifiennes? La préoccupation que l'on manifeste à Londres à ce sujet est si vaine, et si nul le péril qu'on y dénonce, qu'il est difficile de ne pas voir un prétexte dans cet étage d'inquiétudes. Aujourd'hui encore, et plus haut que jamais, les journaux Anglais, dans leur dépit de l'insuccès de Sir C. Euan-Smith, déclarent à qui mieux mieux qu'ils veillent sur Tanger. Soit! mais qu'ils y veillent avec un peu plus de sang-froid et avec des airs moins belliqueux. On croirait vraiment lire les journaux Italiens lorsqu'ils parlent de la Tripolitaine. Personne en Europe ne songe à Tanger, et nous moins encore que personne. Si nous avons la prétention légitime de faire la police au sud de l'Algérie, la plus petite parcelle de territoire réellement Marocain nous est sacrée.

On accuse pourtant la France, et, qui le croirait? on accuse même la Russie. Il nous semble que, dans ce que nous venons de dire, il y a des explications suffisantes de l'échec de Sir C. Euan-Smith; inutile d'en chercher d'autres. Sir C. Euan-Smith a été violent et maladroit; voilà pourquoi il a échoué. Il a cru réussir en faisant peur au Sultan; il s'est trompé. Le Sultan a pu être inquiété, mais non pas effrayé. Il a tenu bon, et Sir Euan-Smith a été réduit à s'embarquer, après une impertinence finale que nous avons racontée. C'est une leçon sans doute: il faut souhaiter qu'elle profite à qui de droit.

No. 23.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 25. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July 22, 1892, 5 P.M.*

MOROCCO. I have the honour to report that the French Ambassador, in course of a conversation yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan, expressed to his Excellency serious misgivings as to the conduct of Great Britain in Morocco. He added that it appeared evident that we were desirous of provoking a crisis, and that the time had come when Spain and France should unite.

The Duke of Tetuan, in reply, expressed his regret that the negotiations for a Treaty should have failed, as it tended to the general good, and said that France ought rather to have supported the proposals made by Sir C. Euan-Smith, which were almost identical with those put forward by France in 1876.

No. 24.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)

(No. 89.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 22, 1892, 6·30 P.M.*

MR. H. P. WHITE, Her Majesty's Acting Consul, received on the 20th instant a confidential communication from the Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar regarding a police report which had reached him that two Spaniards were heard to say, at Linea, a town close by Gibraltar, that they intended to come over from Gibraltar, bringing with them dynamite from Huelva, near Cadiz, to blow up the British Legation at Tangier.

Although there is but small probability of this being true, he did not think it right to pass over the report entirely without notice, and therefore brought it confidentially to the knowledge of the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs and to the Spanish Minister.

Both expressed their readiness to do everything in their power in this matter, but neither one nor the other can render any really valuable assistance.

There is no police force at the disposal of the Spanish authorities, and Moorish guards are unable to arrest Spaniards.

All necessary precautions, however, have been taken by Mr. White for the guarding of this Legation by Moors.

No. 25.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)

(Private.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 22, 1892.*

I AM very anxious to come to England for a few days, with a view to explain verbally to your Lordship the present state of affairs at the Sultan's Court, as well as some other points in connection with my Mission to Fez.

Your Lordship's permission is earnestly solicited.

No. 26.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 22, 1892.*

IN view of recent occurrences and of the comments on them by certain foreign Governments, I do not think it would produce a good effect if you were to return to England just now. Apart from this, it would seem desirable that your departure should be postponed until my successor has taken charge of the Foreign Office.

No. 27.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 23.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July 22, 1892.*

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that a telegram, of which the following is the decypher, was sent yesterday to the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar. The reply thereto is also attached.

"*To Senior Officer, Gibraltar, July 21, 1892.*

"Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs considers that the present state of affairs in Morocco renders it undesirable that 'Amphion' should remain at Tangier more than twenty-four hours after landing Her Majesty's Minister. Give the necessary orders accordingly, and acknowledge this by telegraph."

"*From Senior Officer, Gibraltar, July 22, 1892.*

"Telegram received, 'Amphion' is at Rabat awaiting arrival British Minister. Instructions will be sent by telegraph to Tangier."

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

No. 28.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 2.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 18, 1892.*

ON coming into town this morning I received information that some villages had been burnt in Anjera by the Askar, the so-called regular troops, who had been sent from Fez to join in the expedition against that district.

I found considerable alarm in the town and neighbouring villages owing to the depredations and cruel conduct of these undisciplined troops, who were robbing and plundering the unfortunate villagers in the Tangier district who are submissive to the Sultan's authority.

Seeing the disturbed state of the country, and the alarm occasioned by the disorderly soldiery, I at once telegraphed to your Lordship reporting what was occurring, and suggesting that one of Her Majesty's ships of war should be dispatched to Gibraltar to be held in readiness to proceed to Tangier when required for the protection of British subjects.

The Italian Minister, Signor Cantagalli, called on me and informed me that he had asked of his Government that one of the ships of an Italian squadron, which was about to sail from Gibraltar for Cadiz, be detained at Gibraltar for a similar purpose, and he said he had no doubt that other foreign Representatives were taking steps of the kind.

I sent to Hadj Mohammed Torres to inquire whether he could guarantee the safety of those British subjects who reside outside the town. He said that at that moment he could answer for nothing, as he had previously arranged with the Commander of the Askar that they should be kept in hand, and not permitted to attack any village or person in the Tangier district, but to act strictly and solely in accord with the other bodies of troops under the command of the Governors of Tangier and Arzyla; but that now this understanding had been broken through, and the Askar were attacking and plundering the poor villagers, driving off their cattle, stripping the women of their ornaments and even their clothes, and behaving cruelly to them. He characterized them as a set of cut-throat scoundrels who are a disgrace to the country. His Excellency added, however, that he is exerting himself to restore order, and that he hoped to give me to-morrow further information as to the results of his efforts, and how far he could answer for the security of foreign subjects.

I subsequently sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, the Basha being absent in camp, and requested him to furnish guards to certain British subjects living beyond the walls of Tangier, or to take such other steps as might insure their safety, warning him that

the Moorish authorities would be held responsible for their safety. He replied that he had set guards in all directions, and he would answer for their safety.

After the message I received from Hadj Mohammed Torres I again telegraphed to your Lordship reporting it, and confirming my suggestion that a ship of war be held ready at Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE P. WHITE.

No. 29.

Mr. Phipps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 225.)
My Lord, *Paris, July 23, 1892.*

I SAID to M. Ribot to-day that I had read in the French and English newspapers such fantastic accounts of the circumstances attending Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission to Fez that I thought it would be of interest to his Excellency to learn how, after considerable dallying and the exhibition of uncommon bad faith on the part of the Sultan, Her Majesty's Minister had thought fit to leave Fez without insuring the signature of the Commercial Treaty which had been negotiated. The draft of that Treaty, his Excellency would remember, had been submitted to him by Lord Dufferin, and he (M. Ribot) had spoken of it in favourable terms, and as being likely to be of general benefit.

After conveying to his Excellency some of the substance of Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 85, and the first part of his telegram No. 86, and after stating that I understood Her Majesty's Minister had employed no unfriendly language or menace, I inquired whether his Excellency had received any information which could serve to elucidate the attitude of the Sultan.

M. Ribot said that, according to his accounts, Sir Charles Euan-Smith had acted in a very violent and insulting manner to the Sultan, and had endeavoured to hoist the British flag at Fez; that the statements as to the Treaty having been torn up were perfectly correct, but that the attitude of the Sultan was to be accounted for, not by the Commercial Treaty pressed upon him, but by the other extensive concessions which had been demanded. He said that the French Military Mission had kept him well informed of all that had occurred, and he read to me a telegram which he had just received from the French Minister at Tangier, who had learnt from Fez that the Sultan was about to forward a protest to London through a channel independent of the British Legation at Tangier.

M. Ribot continued that he was not desirous of exaggerating the importance of what had occurred, but that these events had caused considerable excitement in the public mind and in the French press, and very strong representations had been made to him by various Deputies with regard to them. A statement made by your Lordship as to the importance in the future of the Moorish question had not been forgotten, and significance had been attached to the fact that the "Standard" had declared the possession of Tangier to be necessary to Great Britain as holding Gibraltar, and that no contradiction had ever been given.

I observed that, as his Excellency was aware, we had no control over the press in England; and that Her Majesty's Government were not in the habit of authoritatively contradicting any such statements which might appear in newspapers. As to what your Lordship had said, I always had understood that to have referred to the necessity of bringing Morocco up to a higher level of civilization.

His Excellency said that when he received detailed information from Morocco he would communicate it to me, pending the receipt of which he agreed that it was desirable to reserve any opinions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

No. 30.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 90.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 25, 1892, 8·40 A.M.*

INTELLIGENCE has to-day been brought by natives, who I have generally found to give correct information, that the rebels of Angera have received from the Spanish authorities in Ceuta an offer of material assistance, consisting of arms and ammunition, and including protection for their families, subject to the condition that they do not appeal to England, towards whom they are very favourably disposed.

It is stated that all the hill tribes around them are about to join the Angera people.

No. 31.

Acting Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 3.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 19, 1892.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 2, dated yesterday, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the excitement and anxiety felt at Tangier yesterday on account of the excesses committed by the Askar has quieted down for the present.

The Basha of Tangier came into town last night in consequence of the letters he had received from Hadj Mohammed Torres and from the Lieutenant-Governor. Measures were at once taken by him to put down disorder and to insure the security of the town and neighbouring country, strong guards being placed on the roads leading to the encampment of the troops, with orders to turn back by force any of the Askar approaching the town.

Sid Abbas-el-Jumai, the commander of the troops, also hurriedly returned yesterday to the camp from Tangier to maintain order there, and I am to-day informed by Hadj Mohammed Torres that there is no longer cause for anxiety, and that there need be no fear at present that public order will be disturbed.

I am still, however, of opinion that it will be prudent to have a vessel of war stationed for a time at Gibraltar for any emergency that may arise.

Hadj Mohammed Torres, in his endeavour to obtain a peaceable solution of the Anjera question, lately sent for a certain Hadj-el-Mehdj-el-Lughnish, of the village of Zerara in Anjera, three hours' distant from Tangier. This man is advanced in years, and is much respected in Anjera, and has considerable influence in that district. Hadj Mohammed Torres wished to see him with the view to availing himself of his influence with his tribe to arrange a pacific termination of their present revolt against the Governor appointed by the Sultan to rule over them. He therefore invited him to come to Tangier, guaranteeing his safety.

On his journey to Tangier, he was arrested and carried off to the camp, where he was detained a prisoner, to the great indignation of the people of Anjera, who threatened, if he was not released, to come in force and attack the Government troops in their camp. Hadj Mohammed Torres, who was much annoyed at this breach of faith and disregard of his word passed to Hadj-el-Mehdj, insisted upon his release, and he informs me that he is hourly expecting him at Tangier.

This incident will thus, I hope, be happily closed, but it tends to show the uncertainty from day to day of peace being maintained, and when once broken, there is reason to fear that security for life and property will be very seriously menaced up to the very gates of Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE P. WHITE.

No. 31*.

Mr. McIver to Foreign Office.—(Received July 27.)

Sir, 30, *George Square, Glasgow, July 26, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and desire to thank the Marquis of Salisbury for his kind promise to inform me respecting Mr. McLeod.

It may interest his Lordship to know that amongst business men here there is a very strong feeling in favour of supporting Sir Charles Euan-Smith; and that there was a most cordial reception given by the President, Directors, and all members present at yesterday's Chamber of Commerce meeting here, to the motion put forward by Mr. McIver.

The form of procedure of the Chamber alone prevents the official communication thereof to Lord Salisbury until another meeting. Meantime, I inclose a newspaper report thereof.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES McIVER.

No. 32.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 27, 1892.*

SEVERAL hundred men belonging to the tribe of Angera have advanced to the vicinity of Tangier, and have pitched their camp at a distance of less than 3 miles from the town. Not only is the disaffection against the Sultan assuming greater proportions, but the leaders of the Sultan's troops are in complete disagreement with each other. The present situation appears to me to be of a more serious character than that which engaged attention in the month of January.

No. 33.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 92.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 27, 1892, 1·45 P.M.*

YESTERDAY I received a communication from the British Vice-Consul at Fez, under date 23rd July, as follows:—

"I hear through sources which derive their information from the Court, that the Sultan contemplates taking steps for obtaining the nomination of a Russian Representative to his Court, in the expectation that by observing a close harmony with France his action would be a check to the consolidation of the influence of Great Britain and of the Powers.

"The Sultan is also stated to have received most formal written assurances from the French Minister that England will not support her recent action by a naval demonstration."

I do not believe that the Sultan can, of his own accord, have conceived the idea of a *rapprochement* with Russia.

Kaïd Maclean writes under date 21st July:—

"The French Agent since your departure has attended the Court twice a day in obedience to summons from the Sultan, and has held long conversations with His Majesty through the Chamberlain.

"Cid Emfadl Gharneet and all those concerned were prevented, much against their own wish, from following you to Tangier."

No. 34.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 93.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 27, 1892, 4·15 P.M.*

THE authorities of Algeria have suddenly sent by telegraph for the eldest son of the Shereef of Wazan, who started by the French mail-steamer yesterday morning.

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* Not printed.

No. 35.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Vivian.**

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 27, 1892.*

WITH reference to Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 91 of to-day, ask the Government to which you are accredited whether similar information has been received from their Representative.

No. 36.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 28, 1892.*

IS there any foundation for a statement which has appeared in the "Standard," that you expressed to the Sultan your personal opinion that for reasons of State France would be quite justified in seizing the district of Tuat, even though her territorial claims could not be sustained?

No. 37.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 45.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 28, 1892.*

FOLLOWING statements have appeared in the newspapers respecting your proceedings at Fez.

That an attempt to hoist the British flag over the Vice-Consulate was the cause of the riot, and that you tore up the draft Treaty which the Sultan sent you in substitution for the one originally agreed upon.

The French Government have received a confirmation of these reports, and they understand that you sent the pieces to the Sultan in a letter.

The Sultan's attitude is attributed by them to further extensive concessions which were demanded, and not so much to your insistance upon commercial concessions.

Did you put forward any propositions for the construction of telegraphs and railways?

Was the Treaty which you submitted to the Sultan identical in all points with the draft which was approved here?

Is there any truth in the statement that you informed Cid Torres that diplomatic relations with Morocco were suspended, and that without instructions from home you could not resume them?

No. 38.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 46.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 28, 1892.*

IT was inferred from your Consular despatch of the 16th January last that you would not move in the matter of a Vice-Consulate at Fez until you had consulted the Sultan.

Did you, without referring home for instructions, press the question upon him?

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* Also to Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 17).

No. 39.

Mr. Phipps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 28, 10·40 A.M.)

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, July* 28, 1892, 9·55 A.M.

I SAW M. Ribot to-day, and his language respecting Morocco was conciliatory. He allows that inaccuracies and exaggerations may have occurred in the accounts of Sir C. Euan-Smith's proceedings. He hears that the Moorish Government are much irritated, and has instructed the French Minister not to widen the breach or envenom matters.

No. 40.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 28.)

(No. 52.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, July* 28, 1892.

ON receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 25, repeating a telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier, I inquired of the Minister for Foreign Affairs if any intelligence he might have received from the Italian Minister in that capital coincided with that received from Sir C. Euan-Smith relative to the disturbed state of the country in the neighbourhood of Tangier.

His Excellency read to me a telegram, dated the 27th instant, which he had received from Signor Cantagalli, reporting that the situation was tranquil, and that he considered that the only Italian ship of war in those waters, a small training vessel, might, without risk, leave Gibraltar.

No. 41.

Mr. Phipps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 228. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Paris, July* 27, 1892.

ON leaving M. Ribot's room after his usual reception to-day, I inquired whether he had received any further news from Morocco.

His Excellency said that he had just received a Report from the Military Mission at Fez, where Sir C. Euan-Smith had dined the evening previous to his departure, which tended to prove that the good relations had been maintained up to the end.

I asked whether his Excellency had received any later information as to the further concessions stated to have been demanded by Her Majesty's Minister in addition to those connected with commercial matters, as I ventured to believe that his Excellency would find he had been misinformed in regard to their having been asked for.

His Excellency said Sir C. Euan-Smith had asked for the establishment of a British Vice-Consulate at Fez, which had been refused by the Sultan, on the ground that if he accorded it to Great Britain he would have to grant the same to other Powers. The question of the cession of Cape Juby had also been "mooted."

However, his Excellency continued, the circumstances attending Sir C. Euan-Smith's Mission had acquired such publicity, his proceedings in having torn up the draft Treaty, the modifications of which had been displeasing to him, and in having sent the pieces to the Moorish Minister, had been of so extraordinary a character, that it was not surprising that conjectures should have been formed which were probably founded on exaggerations. The French Government had no object in endeavouring to thwart the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty which I had reminded him was almost identical with what they themselves had endeavoured to obtain in 1876, and he was not desirous of attaching too great an importance to what had occurred. He had instructed M. d'Aubigny to do nothing to envenom the situation or to widen the breach

between the Moorish Government and Sir C. Euan-Smith, who had broken off, he understood, all relations with it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

No. 42.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.**

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) P *Foreign Office, July* 29, 1892, 10·30 P.M.

YOU will be good enough to communicate privately the contents of the following telegram from Sir C. Euan-Smith No. 94 to the Government to which you are accredited:—

[Repeats Sir C. Euan-Smith's No. 94 of 29th July, 1892, omitting last paragraph.]

No. 43.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 26. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, July* 29, 1892, 4·15 P.M.

MOROCCO: Angera.

With reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 17, the Duke of Tetuan has received no news of a later date than the 24th instant respecting the Angera movement. This came by post. His Excellency attributes this movement less to a feeling hostile to the Sultan than to discontent with the provincial authorities. He considers, however, that no danger to Europeans need be anticipated.

His Excellency read in a newspaper that a commotion had been raised the night before last, the 27th instant, by the exhibition of an electric light on board steamers engaged in repairing the cable.

Had danger been apprehended he would have received news from the Spanish Minister at Tangier, in whose judgment he expressed confidence. He promised, however, to telegraph for exact information.

No. 44.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(Most Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

KERDEC, the French journalist who attacked my Mission with such bitterness during the time I was at Fez, is a French escaped convict, named Adrien Dial. I have been aware of this for some time. It is reported that, in escaping, he murdered his gaoler.

His history is known to the French Legation, who employ him both as journalist and spy because of his ability and sharpness, which are undoubted. I have been assured of the truth of this by European witnesses who are worthy of belief. I think it right to acquaint your Lordship with the man's true antecedents, as it is possible that any representations relative to my action that may be made by the French authorities will be based upon his statements.

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* Also to Lord Vivian (No. 26), and Sir H. D. Wolff (No. 18).

No. 45.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 94.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

THE statement published in the "Standard," which is referred to in your Lordship's telegram No. 43, is entirely untrue. I had no discussion whatever with the Sultan upon the question of Tuat.

(Secret.)

I believe that the correspondent of the "Standard" is a Mr. Harris, who was lately in Yemen, and who is well known in Morocco, though not from an over-favourable point of view. He was at Fez during the visit of my Mission.

No. 46.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 95.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

AS regards the inquiry made in your Lordship's telegram No. 46, I made the appointment of the Vice-Consul after consultation with the Sultan and with His Majesty's acquiescence. It was subject to a provision that the Vice-Consul should for the present not hoist the British flag. The Sultan admitted that the appointment was expedient. I consider it to have been urgently required, in view of the attitude towards British subjects and British interests which had been adopted by the Pasha.

No. 47.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 96. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

WITH reference to Mr. Phipps' telegram No. 24, which has been repeated to me, I would earnestly and respectfully point out that the interference of France under present circumstances would certainly be misunderstood by the Sultan, and would do considerable harm to the prestige of Great Britain.

The events of the last three days at Fez are, in my opinion, almost wholly attributable to French influence. The Sultan, I am convinced, would have agreed to sign the Treaty before my departure, but he was, against his will, induced to put it off, in the expectation that his French advisers would give him a forecast of the future policy of Great Britain, consequent upon the result of the general election.

What the Sultan would have liked would have been to detain me for another six weeks at his Court on the chance, after that lapse of time, of being able to reject the Treaty entirely. His Majesty is rather terrified at what he has done than irritated.

I have received two visits from my French colleague, but all mention of political topics was carefully eschewed by him.

No. 48.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

IN reply to your Lordship's telegram No. 45; I have reported fully concerning my action at Fez by despatches which left for Londor on the 26th instant.

It is absolutely untrue to say that I tried to hoist the British flag at Fez on the 5th instant, and that a riot ensued in consequence.

As to the paper which I tore up, it was not the draft of a Treaty sent to me by the Sultan, but a document which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had placed in the hands of one of my Staff in an improper and irregular manner, in order that it might reach me indirectly and entail no responsibility on the Minister himself.

In view of all that had passed, the proposals it contained partook of the nature of an insult. Subject to your Lordship's decision to the contrary, I venture to hold that I could pursue no other course than to tear up the paper, since in no other way could I have fixed the responsibility for it upon the proper quarter. It was not sent to the Sultan, but returned to the Minister on the following day.

My own belief was that the Minister, on its receipt, would deny all knowledge of it on the part of the Sultan; but instead of this, he offered apologies for his own action, and stated that it had been forced upon him by the Sultan's orders.

I submitted no proposals to the Sultan except those for a Commercial Treaty. I however complied with a request which he made to me, that I would give him advice in writing as to the municipal improvements which are required in Tangier.

As to the statements that I have asked for a telegraph and a railway and other concessions, they are completely and utterly untrue.

Nor was the breaking off of relations alluded to in any way whatever. Indeed, on the contrary, I made inquiry of the Sultan, half in jest, whether there was any truth in the rumour that the Minister for Foreign Affairs was to come to Tangier to sign the Treaty there.

As regards the Treaty to which I gave my final consent on the 13th instant, it only contained very extensive modifications, introduced by the Sultan's desire, in the original draft to which your Lordship signified your approval.

I take this opportunity of adding, that all I have said and done is well known to the officers of my Staff, and particularly to my three sworn interpreters, who are prepared to confirm the accuracy of my account of what occurred. On the other hand, the information obtained by French authorities must necessarily be entirely derived from interested native sources, which, from the nature of the situation, are inevitably hostile to me.

No. 49.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 98.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 96, the following are my views as to the general outline of the situation at Fez, and I venture to lay them respectfully before your Lordship.

The Sultan finds he has to face the situation brought about by my departure on the 15th instant, the responsibility for which rests entirely with His Majesty, as he well knows. The Frenchmen on the spot, by whose advice his action had been chiefly guided for some days before, had to reassure him by a declaration that it was impossible that anything of a disagreeable kind could happen to him; and that, on the contrary, he had been successful in disposing of a Treaty which had the support of all the Powers save France, whilst as for me I might be disavowed.

French influence became in consequence temporarily supreme, but only for the moment, for the Sultan is alarmed and ill at ease as to the expediency of his action. I am convinced that an opportunity for an amicable settlement with England would be welcome to him.

I entertain no doubt that, if my action be supported by Her Majesty's Government, the Sultan will at once conclude the Treaty, that he will agree to all we can justly ask, and that he will concede whatever satisfaction your Lordship may consider necessary.

He will certainly do this if pressure is brought to bear; but in such case, the prestige and influence of France will decline steadily in proportion as those of England rise.

This is well known to the French; and as they are aware that the sympathies of the Moors are far more with us than with them, they will use their utmost efforts to prevent such a result.

I have reason to think that the Italian Minister is, equally with myself, alive to the possible increase in British influence. He is also much alarmed lest the Morocco question should bring about a *rapprochement* between Great Britain and France.

No. 50.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 99.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

AT a Council of the foreign Representatives here this morning I took the opportunity in the course of conversation of telling the French Minister that I was ready to inform him as fully as I could of what had taken place at Fez in connection with my Mission. He expressed his warm thanks and promised to come and see me, saying that there were several points on which he should be very glad to obtain information.

No. 51.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 100.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892.

WITH further reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 45 of yesterday, and to my reply dated to-day, No. 97:

I called on Cid Torres this morning to ask him whether anything that I had said to him could have been misunderstood or misconstrued, so as to give rise to the report that I had broken off diplomatic relations. He in every particular confirmed what I reported to your Lordship in my telegram No. 97, and agreed that I had not mentioned to him at all the subject of my relations with the Sultan.

No. 52.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29, 7 P.M.)

(No. 101.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1892, 5 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 95, I think it well to state, as your Lordship may not be aware of the fact, that France, America, and Spain are all represented by Consular Agents at Fez.

In addition, the interests of these several countries are doubtless protected by the Military Missions of France, Spain, and Italy resident at the Moorish Court.

No. 53.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 4. Consular.)
My Lord, *Camp at Zgota, July* 17, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 2, Consular, of the 16th January last, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have, in accordance with the permission accorded to me by your Lordship, appointed Mr. James MacIver Macleod to be Unpaid Trading Vice-Consul at Fez from the 6th instant. I have done this with the concurrence of the Sultan, who merely made objections to the Consular flag being hoisted over Mr. Macleod's house.

I informed the Sultan that, for the present, I had instructed Mr. Macleod not to hoist the flag, and, indeed, there was no Consular flag available in Fez which he could have made use of for that purpose.

The Sultan and his Ministers were at first disposed to contest the right of Her Majesty's Government to appoint Consular officers at any place in Morocco save in the coast towns only.

They displayed an astounding ignorance of the terms of the General Treaty of 1856, which the Sultan seemed never to have read, and when I informed him that Her Majesty's Government not only had the right to appoint Consuls at any town in Morocco, but also that every Consul so appointed had the right to fly the British flag upon the roof of his house, and also to have a place of worship allotted to him, they declared that those stipulations were made at a time when they could have been carried out with safety, and that this was no longer the case, and that therefore those Treaty engagements could not be considered as any longer binding upon His Majesty.

It seemed, therefore, necessary for me to bring very clearly before His Majesty that the right of Her Majesty's Government in connection with the appointment of Consuls and the flying of the flag had in no way been invalidated by the course of time, and I informed the Sultan personally that, though I had no intention of having the flag hoisted in the city of Fez pending further instructions from Her Majesty's Government, still it was desirable that he himself should write and inform me of his inability to protect the flag in the manner laid down in the Treaty. I accordingly addressed to the Sultan a letter, of which a copy is attached to this despatch, but regarding which I informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that it was written not with any view of actually flying the flag at once, but because it was necessary to affirm the unimpaired existence of the rights which Her Majesty's Government had obtained under the provisions of the Treaty of 1856.

The Sultan acknowledged that the appointment of a Vice-Consul was more or less desirable, and this is indeed the case.

British protégés have for some time past suffered great hardships and cruelties at the hands of the Governor of Fez, and it has been proved that British imports which have paid duty at the coast towns have been again exposed to export duty on leaving Fez for other towns in the interior.

Mr. Macleod, who has been now appointed, is an intelligent and courageous man; he is fairly popular among the Moors, and he may, I think, be confidently trusted to uphold British interests.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 53.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(After compliments.) *Fez, July* 4, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have, under the orders of my Government, and in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the General Treaty concluded in 1856 between Her Majesty the Queen and the Sultan of Morocco, appointed Mr. J. MacIver Macleod to be British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I have the honour to request that you will lose no time in notifying this appointment to His Majesty, and that you will request His Majesty to issue immediate orders in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the General Treaty above noted, in order that due respect and honour may be paid to the newly-appointed Vice-Consul suitable to his rank, and that his house and family may be safely protected.

I have also to point out to your Excellency that, under the provisions of Article III of the Treaty above noted, the said Vice-Consul is permitted to have a place of worship, and to hoist the national flag of Great Britain at all times on the top of the houses he may occupy in the city or out of it. I beg your Excellency to request His Majesty to issue orders to the local officials at Fez, explaining to them that all that will be done in this respect is strictly in accordance with the Treaty engagements solemnly entered into thirty-six years ago by the Governments of Great Britain and Morocco.

This appointment will have effect from this date.

Your Excellency is aware that as regards the Vice-Consulate at Fez I intended appointing Mr. Macleod as Vice-Consul here as far back as the 10th January of the present year; but I purposely deferred the appointment until I should have visited Fez myself.

My experience of this city, added to the numerous complaints that I have received regarding the ceaselessly antagonistic attitude of the present Basha to British interests, concerning which I have personally made unsuccessful complaints to His Majesty himself, has convinced me that the appointment of a Vice-Consul here should not longer be delayed in British interests.

Peace.

No. 54.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 5. Consular.)

My Lord, *Camp at Seguta, July* 17, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 2, Consular, of the 16th January, 1892, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I propose, with your Lordship's sanction, to appoint Mr. A. Cross to be Unpaid Trading Vice-Consul at Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 55.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 123.)

My Lord, *Camp at Zgota, July* 17, 1892.

IN my telegram No. 80 I had the honour of bringing to your Lordship's notice that the Governor of the town of Fez had attempted to intimidate me in connection with the Treaty negotiations which were under discussion between His Majesty the Sultan and myself, by informing me that my life was in danger, and that the members of the Mission also were likely to be attacked.

On the 6th July I further reported to your Lordship, in my telegram No. 84, that the Governor had made a somewhat determined attempt to excite hostile feelings against the members and the objects of my Mission.

I have now the honour to report to your Lordship more fully upon this subject.

In the forenoon of the 15th June it was reported to me that the Basha had stated openly that he had been informed that I was about to hoist the English flag in the centre of Fez, and that he was determined to prevent this being done.

There was absolutely no foundation for this statement, of the falsity of which the Basha could have at once assured himself by inquiry from me.

At that time the appointment of a Vice-Consul at Fez even had not come under discussion between myself and the Sultan, and I was, moreover, unprovided with a Consular flag.

The only ground that I can trace for the belief which the Basha expressed in connection with this subject was that, owing to the camp flag-staff having been broken on the march, I had had another flag-staff made, on which the Diplomatic flag had, in accordance with custom, been uninterruptedly hoisted since the establishment of the Special Mision at the head-quarters which were assigned to me by the Sultan, and without the slightest objection or remark being made by any one.

On the evening of the day under notice the Basha came to me after dinner, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and another of the Sultan's high officials, and said he had a grave communication to make to me.

He began to state that my life was in danger, and that I must forthwith take

refuge in the Palace. I refused to hear him further, and I insisted upon his withdrawing any extra guards, which, as he declared, he had brought to afford more efficient protection to my residence.

The Basha left in some confusion, and I heard nothing more about the subject.

Ever since the Mission has arrived in Fez we have been on abnormally good terms with the inhabitants of the city. The officers of the Mission have been most careful to do nothing that could in any way offend against the religious or local prejudices of the population of the town, and we have reaped our reward in never, up to the 5th instant, having been made to experience any of those marks of dislike and fanaticism which have been so much complained of by many of the European visitors to this fanatical city.

The morning after the visit of the Basha I took occasion myself to ride right through the town and through the principal streets and in the places most affected by the Moors, but neither on this nor on any other occasion had I, or have I had, any cause to complain of the bearing of the people towards me.

I took an early opportunity of speaking to the Sultan regarding the false reports put into circulation by the Basha, and His Majesty then was good enough to inform me that it was he who had sent the Basha to me, because he had heard from an old Jewish woman, who is in the habit of going to his own harem to bleed his wives, that the reports that had got abroad regarding the nature of the commercial negotiations which I was pressing upon His Majesty had so enraged the people that they were were determined to take my life. His Majesty expressed an earnest desire that I should move the Mission and the members of my family within the walls of his Palace, and that unless I did this he could hardly feel answerable for my safety.

I thanked His Majesty for his solicitude on my behalf, and I asked him how it would be possible for me to carry on friendly negotiations with him if I *de facto* acknowledged that those negotiations were of a character so injurious to the interests of Morocco that they exposed me to the just indignation of the populace.

From the 15th June up to the 5th July there was no further manifestation of hostility on the part of the Governor or of the officials of the Sultan.

His Majesty had, however, informed me in the interval that he had been very greatly disturbed by receiving a letter from the French Legation to the effect that it was their intention to establish a French Consul and a French Consulate at Fez, and that the French flag would be hoisted over the Consulate. He assured me that if this were done, and that if other nations were to follow the example thus set to them, he would entirely lose his authority and hold over the inhabitants of the town.

I agreed with him that the exhibition of foreign flags might possibly have an injurious effect if it were adopted too suddenly, and I promised His Majesty that, though it was certainly necessary that a British Vice-Consul should be established at Fez for the protection of British interests, the flag should not be hoisted without ample notice being given to him.

On this subject, however, I have addressed your Lordship in a separate despatch.

On the morning of the 5th July, as active preparations were being made for my departure, and as everything was being packed up, I directed that the duplicate flag-staff, which was not required by me, should be taken to the house of Mr. MacIver Macleod. No sooner, however, had it been taken by native porters outside of the walls of the quarters allotted to the Legation than one of the guards allotted to the Mission by the Sultan, who had evidently received special instructions, rushed down the narrow street intervening between Mr. Macleod's house and the Legation quarters, and shut the large gate which was situated half way down the street and right in front of the Basha's house.

The gate was locked, and it was intimated that the flag-staff would on no account be allowed to pass through.

The flag-staff was accordingly quietly deposited in the house of one of the scribes of the Legation situated close by, and the bearers returned to the Legation.

This was at 1 o'clock, when the streets were perfectly empty.

I attached no very great importance to the matter at the time, though I intended to speak to the Sultan about it.

At 3 o'clock, however, my Head Interpreter, Mr. de Vismes, who had been to the Court on an official errand, passed through the same street in front of the Basha's house, and found it filled with a crowd of some 400 or 500 men and women, under the direct supervision of the Deputy Governor of the town. The Governor himself was seated at the door of his house.

It was afterwards ascertained, beyond a doubt, that this crowd of men and women had been purposely collected in the town, and sent up to throng the street in front of the Basha's house, by his own direct order, the Deputy Governor having himself gone into the city to bring up the necessary number of people. I inclose herewith copies of letters from Kaïd Maclean on this subject.

On Mr. de Vismes' appearance he was received quietly at first, but as he passed along hooting and abuse was raised behind his back, and one or more pebbles were thrown at him.

The Deputy Governor was seen by native witnesses to give the signal for the abuse, and also for the throwing of stones. Mr. de Vismes came and reported to me what had happened, and later on Mr. Macleod, who passed through the crowd quite accidentally, was insulted in a similar manner, and a large stone was thrown at him.

Still later many servants of the Legation and the American gentlemen were also treated in the same way.

I was on the point of sending to demand a special audience of the Sultan, when six of His Majesty's principal Ministers waited upon me, at 6 P.M., and said that the Sultan wished to see me without delay. After some consideration I consented to go, and from my house to the Palace I found the streets perfectly quiet, without any sign whatever of any excitement or fanatical feeling. My three Interpreters accompanied me to the Sultan, who, when he saw me, said that he could not eat or sleep until he had spoken to me. He promised there and then to conclude the Commercial Treaty the next day, but he made no mention whatever of the occurrences of the afternoon until I spoke to him very strongly upon the subject, and said that, as this was the second time the Basha had actively proved his hostility to the English, it was in my opinion necessary that His Majesty should visit him with condign punishment.

The Sultan willingly agreed without a moment's delay, and said that if I would leave it to him he would make the punishment exemplary, and that it should be enforced the next day, so that everybody should see that the Basha had acted without orders.

I took leave of His Majesty, returned to my quarters, and at 10 o'clock the same night the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me that the Sultan proposed to fine the Basha 10,000 dollars, to send him round on visits of apology to all who had been insulted and attacked; to imprison the Deputy Governor for a year in chains; and to flog twenty of the ringleaders of the crowd. He most earnestly implored me to accept the reparation. I would not, however, accept the last offer, as I knew that innocent men would have been punished.

I, however, agreed to the two first proposals of the Sultan, on the condition that they were given effect to without delay.

The next morning the Basha attended at my quarters before a very large number of natives, made a profound apology to me for what had taken place on the preceding day, and for all his many acts of unfriendliness to the British Mission since its arrival in Fez. He paid 10,000 dollars on the spot, and he made a round of visits of apology to every one who had been insulted by the crowd.

The Sultan sent to beg that I would distribute the money in any way that I thought fit, and I have accordingly sent the greater part of it to the charitable institutions in the town, and also have rewarded those who were exposed to insults by the crowd.

I have told the Sultan that I would send an account to His Majesty of the way in which the money has been spent.

I regret to say that though the immediate reparation offered seemed at first to be satisfactory, I ascertained two days later that the Deputy Governor of the town, who is a very rich man, had by the Sultan's order been permitted to receive his friends in the prison to which he had been sent, to have a band of music there, and to have dancing and feasting. I again addressed the Sultan upon this subject, and the man has now been sent to another prison, and as he is a very rich man it is probable that he will be kept there until he pays the Sultan a sufficiently large sum for his release.

At the audience which I had with the Sultan on the evening of the 5th he hinted to me that the Basha had exceeded his orders, but I have since ascertained without a doubt that it was the Sultan himself who gave his Governor directions to get up the ineffectual riot on the first day of the great Mahommedan feast, in the hope that he might make me believe that public feeling had been strongly excited in regard to the negotiations which I was conducting with His Majesty.

His Majesty again told me that my life was most unsafe in the quarters which had been allotted to me; but I informed him that that was a matter which concerned His Majesty far more than it did me, and that I could not believe that, if he really had accurate knowledge of the truth of what he stated, it was not within his power to take ample measures to provide for the safety of myself and the members of my Mission. No extra measures of precaution were, as a fact, ever taken.

I would inform your Lordship, in conclusion, that though the action of the Basha in collecting this small crowd of people to make a hostile demonstration against the English made no sensation amongst the inhabitants of the city, to whom the real bearings of the matter were of course thoroughly well known, the prompt punishment that was awarded for his offence impressed the public very deeply.

I regret to state my opinion that the Sultan, and the Sultan alone, is responsible for these foolish, though somewhat dangerous, attempts at intimidating me, and that his responsibility in connection with this matter is also a subject of public notoriety.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

P.S.—I add this postscript to report, for your Lordship's information, that in sending a correct account of what had occurred to Mr. Horace P. White, the Acting Consul at Tangier, I requested that gentleman to call upon the Italian and German Ministers, and to describe to them what had actually happened, as I was aware that the most exaggerated newspaper reports would be put into circulation. Mr. White accordingly carried out my wishes, and I have the honour to attach herewith an extract from the private letter which he has addressed to me, informing me of the way in which his communication was received by my colleagues.

C. B. E.-S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 55.

Kaïd Maclean to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

[Not yet received.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 55.

Miss Herdman to Mr. Fernau.

Fez, July 6, 1892.

Dear Mr. Fernau,

AS Sir Charles Euan-Smith requested me to inform him of all the iniquities of Bushta that came to my knowledge, I write to give you information as to last night's riot.

Three independent householders from three quarters of central old Fez assured me this morning that old Fez was quite neutral in the matter, and that those who caused the riot were ordered to do so by the Government, and that Bushta ordered the children to bring the stones. It was noticeable that the soldiery did not disperse the children. One man, Sidi-el-Abbas, passed through all the riot yesterday, and he says there was not a respectable Fez man among the rioters.

With, &c.

(Signed) EMMA HERDMAN.

P.S.—One of the householders said to me: "May God scatter to the winds that Bushta, who is bringing war through his wickedness. Now the English will send frigates to each port, and will send soldiers against us to Fez."

E. H.

Inclosure 3 in No. 55.

Mr. White to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Tangier, July 11, 1892.

(Extract.)

CANTAGALLI thanks you much for the communication, which he says tallies much with the account he had received from the Italian officer at Fez.

Tattenbach also thanked me for the communication, and wished me to thank you; but he talked a great deal about the flag-staff and intention to hoist the flag, and seemed inclined to pick holes in the sketch I gave him of what had taken place, and seemed generally not charmed at the success with which you obtained reparation. I ignored flag and flag-staff, as also what you had obtained in the Treaty question, which he was anxious to know. On the whole, he gave me the impression of not ardently desiring that you should succeed in your negotiations.

No. 56.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 124.)

My Lord,

Camp at Zgota, July 17, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 98 of the 24th May, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that during the course of several private interviews that I had with the Sultan at Fez, and at a time when the negotiations for the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty seemed to be likely to have a favourable result, I spoke to the Sultan regarding the question of protection in Morocco; and I explained to him that Her Majesty's Government were willing, should His Majesty wish, and as a token of good-will and friendship, and as a tentative measure, to modify the present rules under which the system of protection has been carried on in His Majesty's interests.

To my astonishment the Sultan viewed this intimation with great indifference. He said that any partial action of the kind indicated by me would not be of any use to him; that he was convinced that unanimity of action in this question on the part of all foreign Governments could never be secured; that some of the foreign Representatives made a handsome annual income out of the sale of protection certificates; and that, above all, he was sure that France would never abandon protection; and that so far from the action proposed by the English Government being a benefit to him, it would make matters worse than they were before, as those who had hitherto obtained protection from the English would now turn to the French.

I failed to get His Majesty to seriously discuss the question, or to understand the fallacy of the arguments which he had thus put forward.

It seems, indeed, possible that the Moorish Government may have, for some years past, been making use of the undoubted abuses of the protection system as a barrier to stave off demands of a more inconvenient character.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 57.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 125.)

My Lord,

Camp at Zgota, July 17, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report the following circumstances for your Lordship's information:—

At the end of last month two American gentlemen of position, Mr. Chanler and Mr. Bonsal, the latter the special correspondent of the "New York Herald," arrived in Fez, and took up their quarters in a garden which they had been enabled to hire in the city.

They informed me that they had no other object in coming to Fez than that of pleasure and curiosity, and they both of them brought letters of introduction to me from mutual friends.

They were constantly visitors at the Mission quarters during their stay in that city, and were on very friendly terms with the small European community generally.

On the 2nd instant Mr. Bonsal came to report to me that, the day before, he had been insulted by the servants of the well-known fanatical Governor of the city, and that the same morning he had had his life threatened by the Governor's men while making purchases in the bazaars.

Both he and Mr. Chanler asked me to use my good offices in obtaining redress for the wrongs to which they had been subjected.

Shortly after hearing their complaint I received a letter from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs also asking to bring the two gentlemen in question to justice for acts of violence of which, as he alleged, they had been guilty, both towards the servants of the Governor and towards shop-keepers in the city.

The letter was written presumably under the belief that the gentlemen in question were Englishmen, but I am sure that the Sultan and his Minister were well acquainted with their true nationality, as some day later, when Messrs. Chanler and Bonsal had left Fez, I was informed by Major Cauchemez, Head of the French Military Mission here, that the Sultan had sent for him and for the members of the Spanish Military Mission, and had himself requested them to assist him in prosecuting his complaint against the Americans. Major Cauchemez declined altogether to interfere in the matter, though he said the Spanish Captain, Trujillo, was at first willing to do so.

As the two Americans had no interpreter whom they could trust to serve as intermediary between them and the Moorish authorities, I gladly rendered them my good offices with the view of arriving at an amicable settlement of the differences that had arisen.

They themselves addressed a letter to the Moorish Government, a copy of which is herein inclosed.

I informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that it would be wise, in my opinion, if the Sultan were to show a conciliatory disposition in dealing with the complaints of these two gentlemen, and that I should be glad to bring about a peaceable solution by every means in my power. This I ultimately succeeded in doing. The Sultan sent a letter of apology to the Americans for what had happened; he directed that the Basha should pay a fine of 20 dollars each to the servants who had been injured in the fracas by the Basha's servants; and he also sent to the two gentlemen in question so-called "swords of honour."

The Americans expressed themselves to me as completely satisfied with the reparation procured for them, and at my farewell audience with the Sultan His Majesty thanked me for my good offices in bringing about a satisfactory termination of this affair.

He remarked that although it was a little spark, I might, if I had chosen, have fanned it into a flame that would have been somewhat difficult for him to extinguish.

I trust that my action in this matter will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Messrs. Chanler and Bonsal to Cid Enfadl Gharnit.

(After compliments.) *Fez, July 4*, 1892.

WE, the Undersigned, as citizens of the American Republic, have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following grave complaint against the Governor of this city, and we request that you will at once lay it before His Majesty the Sultan. We trust that His Majesty will give us redress before we leave Fez, as otherwise we shall lay our complaint before our own Government.

On the evening of last Friday, the 1st July, we were grossly insulted by the soldiers of the Basha, who refused to open the gate "Absbet Sba" for us to return to our quarters, and on our knocking at the door of the Basha's house his men came out with guns and threatened our lives.

The next day Mr. Bonsal was attacked and insulted in the bazaar by men under the orders of the Basha.

Yesterday, accompanied by our friend the Interpreter of the British Legation, who was specially sent by the British Minister to interpret for us, we went to see the Basha to demand redress and the punishment of the offenders. We were received with extreme insolence; the Basha refused to hear our statement, and we could obtain no redress.

We trust now that the Sultan may at once afford us redress, or we will take care that the whole world shall be informed of the way in which Christian subjects of a friendly Power are treated in Fez by the Governor of that city and the Sultan.

(Signed) WINTHROP CHANLER.
STEPHEN BONSAL.

No. 58.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 128.)

My Lord, *Camp at Meshra Erumlah, July* 19, 1892.

IN my despatch No. 76 of the 18th April last I had the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that there were claims, amounting to over 120,000 dollars in cash, which it was my duty to press for settlement upon the Moorish Government on behalf of British subjects resident in Morocco, and of which some dated as far back as the year 1858.

Almost the whole of these claims have been already pressed upon the Moorish Government by Sir John Drummond Hay and the late Sir William Kirby Green, and the responsibility for their non-settlement therefore seems primarily to rest on the Moorish Government.

I regret to say that I have altogether failed in inducing the Sultan even to discuss the justice of these claims.

At my very first interview with His Majesty on the 16th May I requested him to be kind enough to appoint a Commissioner to go into the matter with one or more members of my staff, and at every interview which I have had since that date with the Sultan I have repeated this request, but without success.

I pointed out to the Sultan that the inquiry into these claims could be carried on from day to day without in any way embarrassing the negotiations which were then in progress for the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty, and I assured him of my earnest desire to do everything in my power to facilitate a settlement which should not press too hardly upon the Moorish Government. My efforts, as I regret to state, have been altogether in vain.

I am informed that, in many instances, a large portion of the money due upon the claims that have been put forward for so many years has been actually collected by the high officials of the Sultan's Government, and kept by them for their own purposes.

It is proved from the archives of this Legation that some ten years ago Sir John Drummond Hay, in answer to an application from the Moorish Government, caused

the then claimants to send in to him the legal and other documents to which they trusted for the proof of their respective claims. These documents were given to the Moorish authorities, but a great quantity of them were never returned, having been either lost or destroyed, and anything like fair inquiry has been persistently refused.

On two occasions during my nine weeks' sojourn in Fez the Sultan sent once a native scribe to make a *pro formâ* copy of the list of claims, and once a Commissioner to make a nominal inquiry.

Nothing was done on either occasion. The Commissioner was directed to state that the Sultan could not entertain the question as to the settlement of these claims because no trace of their existence could be found in the Government ledgers. When pressed to produce the Government ledgers in support of his statement, he admitted that it was these ledgers themselves that had no existence.

At the very last audience which I had with His Majesty on the 12th July I again spoke to him about these claims, and expressed my keen regret at the refusal of His Majesty to give orders for their settlement, and I also pointed out to him how great had been the injustice to the claimants, some of whom had been waiting for a settlement for twenty, and even thirty, years.

The Sultan on this occasion took a more decided attitude than he had hitherto done, and he said that he absolutely refused to admit the existence of any claims at all against his Government, and that he would certainly not settle them.

I would again remind your Lordship that these claims have been pressed upon him by my two predecessors during the last ten years. The Sultan's attitude with regard to British claims is but a counterpart to that which, though in a less marked manner, he has, as I am informed, adopted on former occasions with regard to claims submitted to him by the French and by the Italian Ministers.

In both these cases, however, he has at least conceded to a peremptory demand made by the Italian and French Governments for the prompt settlement in cash of the claims regarding which he had refused an inquiry.

I would earnestly recommend to your Lordship that, in view of all that has passed in regard to this matter, and of the great injustice to which British subjects have been subjected by the action of the Sultan, that I be now authorized to demand from him the payment of the whole sum that has been claimed, 123,000 dollars, on the specific grounds that though for nine weeks he was pressed by me to grant an inquiry into the justice of these claims, he not only persistently refused to do so, but at last, at my final interview, resolutely refused even to acknowledge the possibility of their rightful existence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 59.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 20. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Camp at Meshra Erumlah, July* 19, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 19, Commercial, of the 8th June, regarding the request of the Italian Minister that I would endeavour to have certain articles of purely Italian manufacture included in the new Commercial Treaty on more favourable terms than those hitherto enforced, I have the honour to make the following Report to your Lordship.

On the 12th June I intimated to the Commissioners who were negotiating the Treaty with me that I had received from the Italian Minister at Tangier a written request begging that, if possible, the Sultan would allow the articles enumerated by him to enter Morocco at a reduced rate of import duty, and that I proposed to fix this duty at 5 per cent.

On the 13th June the Commissioners informed me that they themselves could see no objection to my proposal, and that they would submit it for the Sultan's approval.

On the 15th June they informed me that the Sultan had directed them to accept, without reservation, the proposal made by me.

They themselves drafted the Article IV in accordance with His Majesty's permission.

On the 21st June, at an audience which I had with the Sultan, His Majesty informed me of the pleasure with which he had found himself able to consent to the proposals made by the Italian Government and supported by me.

On the 29th His Majesty again personally repeated this assurance.

On the 30th June, however, the Commissioners raised an objection to what had been agreed upon, but on the 5th July the Sultan again personally dwelt upon his acceptance of my proposals on behalf of Italian imports as a reason why I should make some further concession to him in regard to the export Tariff for the produce of Morocco.

Notwithstanding this, the Commissioners, by His Majesty's orders, on the next day, the 6th July, objected altogether to the Italian imports receiving the favourable treatment accorded to them, stating that the Sultan had no special object or concern in pleasing Italy in this matter.

I repeatedly begged the Commissioners to urge the Sultan not to withdraw the consent which His Majesty himself had so often given to me personally regarding the wishes of the Italian Government, as I believed that the Italian Minister would be sure to know what had happened, and much bad feeling and many complications might result in consequence.

The Commissioners, however, were ordered by the Sultan to inform me that, notwithstanding his promises, he would not confirm the concessions he had made.

On the 9th instant, in the bogus draft Treaty which was indirectly sent to me, as reported in my telegram No. 85 of the 15th July, 1892, articles of Italian import were entirely struck out from Article IV of the Treaty, and on the 12th July, at the final interview which I had with the Sultan, His Majesty, though he acknowledged in the fullest manner that he had formally accepted the proposals made to him by the Italian Minister, explicitly stated to me that he declined to carry out his promises in regard to this matter, as he had since been advised by those better acquainted with such matters than himself that it would not be well for him to do so.

I failed to shake His Majesty in this resolution, though at the subsequent meeting of the new Special Commissioners on the 13th instant I again succeeded in getting wines and liqueurs, cheese and pâtes alimentaires revised in the IVth Article at the lower rate of 5 per cent.

The Italian Minister will of course regard the change in the Sultan's views as attributable to French influence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 59.

Proceedings of the Moorish Government regarding the Italian Articles proposed for an Import Duty at 5 per cent.

June 13.—Acceptance by the Commissioners, subject to the Sultan's approval.
June 15.—Acceptance by the Commissioners, speaking for the Sultan.
June 21.—Unreserved acceptance by the Sultan personally.
June 26.—First objection by the Commissioners.
June 29.—The Sultan again personally accepts.
June 30.—Second objection by the Commissioners.
July 5.—Third acceptance by the Sultan personally.
July 6.—Third objection by the Commissioners.
July 9.—Entire rejection by the Sultan.
July 12.—The Sultan acknowledges personally and fully his former acceptance, but simply states he cannot carry out his promise.

No. 60.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 126.)
My Lord, *Camp at Meshra Erumlah, July* 19, 1892

IN my despatch No. 97 of the 24th May, 1892, I reported to your Lordship the heads of a conversation that I had had with His Majesty the Sultan regarding the question of the North-West African Company's Settlement at Cape Juby.

I regret to state that since that time I have been unable to induce His Majesty to discuss with me any measures whereby a satisfactory solution of the Company's just grievances might be arrived at.

This has been partly due to the refusal of the Sultan to enter upon the consideration of any subject until the negotiations for the new Commercial Treaty had been finally settled, and partly also to His Majesty's extreme unwillingness to admit that he has any further responsibilities in connection with the success or otherwise of the North-West African Company's trade.

It would also have been inconvenient and impolitic for me to broach the question of the draft Agreement which I submitted for your Lordship's consideration in the despatch above mentioned.

The Sultan would at once have made use of these proposals to embarrass me with my foreign colleagues, and as a matter of fact I have hitherto carefully abstained from giving him any indication as to the solution of the Cape Juby question which seems likely to be most beneficial both to his own interests and to those of the Company.

As, however, the Sultan, with his own lips, boasted to me that the ruin of the Company's trade had in a great measure resulted from the written and verbal orders which he had sent to the tribes hitherto having commercial intercourse with the Company to the effect that they should for the future entirely cease from themselves trading with the Company, and that they should also prevent others from having any intercourse with the Company, I warned His Majesty that he had undoubtedly in this matter admitted his responsibility for action which had directly caused great damage both to the Company's present position and to the future prospects of success, and that the Company might consequently in all probability and at any time submit serious claims against him on this account.

I think both the Sultan and the Minister for Foreign Affairs saw that His Majesty had made a mistake in so frankly boasting of the orders which he had sent to the tribes hitherto in commercial intercourse with the African Company, and that they would have been glad if it had been possible to cancel the statements made by the Sultan.

I also informed the Sultan, in accordance with the terms of your Lordship's telegram No. 37 of the 9th June, that the private rights of the North-West African Company would receive the support of Her Majesty's Government.

I would add, in conclusion, that though it has been for many reasons found impracticable to arrange a satisfactory solution of this question during my late sojourn at Fez, I do not think that an ultimate agreement drawn mainly on the lines that the Company now wishes need necessarily be despaired of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 61.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 129.)
My Lord, *Camp at Meshra Erumlah, July* 19, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that at the second interview which I had with His Majesty the Sultan, I submitted to His Majesty, in the most friendly and conciliatory manner, the desirability of his making a further concession to public opinion in Europe regarding the question of slavery by issuing a public prohibition against the public sale of slaves in the coast towns in his dominions.

I pointed out to the Sultan that the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels had attracted universal attention to the evils of slavery and the Slave Trade, and that the Empire of Morocco had been especially animadverted upon in the columns of the European press as the one country in the world in which the public sale of slaves was still openly carried on and encouraged by the Government. I assured His Majesty that there was no intention whatever on the part of Her Majesty's Government to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery, and that the demand which was now made upon His Majesty for the issue of the requisite prohibition was really made in His Majesty's own interests.

The Sultan at first showed a very unyielding disposition to concede what was requested of him, but in the course of the next two or three interviews he apparently gave way, and he said that he would give the necessary orders for letters to be written to the Governors of all the coast towns, directing them not to allow the public sale of slaves in any of the towns in their jurisdiction.

On the 13th July, after I had left Fez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted to me the draft of the letters which it was proposed to issue. I found that these letters merely instructed the Governors to prevent the sale of slaves "among the shops and in the streets," and to have such sales restricted to some places specially allotted for that purpose.

I informed the Minister that, in my opinion, these instructions could not be considered as satisfactory.

They virtually contemplated the institution of open slave markets upon the coast, and would therefore increase instead of limiting the evil already complained of.

The Minister said he would inform the Sultan of the objection which I had taken to the letters, and would ask for others of a more satisfactory character, but I have heard nothing since from him upon the subject.

In another despatch I have brought to your Lordship's notice that slaves have been publicly sold at the ports of Saffi and Mazagan, and that, in the former place, such sales had been accompanied by circumstances of much cruelty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 62.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 130.)
My Lord, *Camp at Meshra Erumlah, July* 19, 1892.

MY attention has been drawn to certain statements that have been made, more especially in the columns of the continental press, regarding the hoisting of the English flag in the city of Fez, and I have also seen it stated in some of the English newspapers that the English flag had been actually hoisted by me, and that the members of my Staff and myself had had to take active measures for its protection against the hostile manifestations of the mob.

In case these reports have been brought to your Lordship's attention, I have the honour now to inform your Lordship that they are entirely without foundation.

No attempt was ever made by me to hoist the English flag in Fez, nor had I ever any intention of doing so.

When, however, the hostile demonstration of the 5th July took place, as reported in my despatch No. 123 of the 17th July, and it was evident to me that the object of such demonstration was to intimidate me, among other things, against any possible future hoisting of the English flag over the British Vice-Consulate, I informed the Sultan that if necessary, and if this line of conduct was persisted in, I would hoist the flag myself, and that I would look to him, under his Treaty engagements, to take all necessary measures for due protection and honour being paid to the flag on that occasion.

The Sultan personally assured me the same day that, if necessary, this would be done, but as he requested me as a personal favour not to have the flag hoisted, I at once informed him that I would comply with his request, and that I had only been driven to address him as I had done in order to prove to him my entire disbelief in the genuine character of the pretended hostility of the inhabitants of Fez to the proposed measures.

I would assure your Lordship, in conclusion, that it is the opinion, not only of myself, but of the many Europeans who have resided in Fez for many years, that a large majority of the inhabitants, if left to themselves, would view with perfect equanimity, if not indeed with absolute pleasure, the appearance of the British flag, or of any other foreign flags, in that city, where the Sultan is not popular, and where the presence of foreign Representatives would be looked upon as affording some guarantee of protection against the despotic tyranny and oppression to which the population is now subjected by the Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 63.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 21. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Camp near Rabat, July* 20, 1892.

IN my telegram No. 86, dated the 17th July, 1892, I had the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I had finally concluded the terms of a new Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco with two Special Commissioners sent out for that purpose by His Majesty the Sultan to my camp near Fez, and which Commissioners were armed with full powers by His Majesty to conclude finally such a Treaty, the negotiations regarding which had been carried on during the previous nine weeks. As I have already reported to your Lordship, after the terms of the Treaty had been settled in every detail and duplicate copies made for signature, the Special Commissioners declared that they were obliged, as a mere matter of form, to submit the Treaty again to the Sultan, notwithstanding the fact that they themselves had been armed with full powers for its negotiation, and that the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs had been sent out to, and was then present in, my camp for the special purpose of signing the Treaty.

At the very last moment, as I have also reported to your Lordship, the Sultan changed his mind, withdrew the full powers accorded to his Commissioners, and demanded that the Treaty should again be so changed as to rob it of all value as an instrument of serious commercial reform.

It would seem, however, that His Majesty is morally bound by every consideration of justice and fair dealing formally to complete and fulfil the Agreement which had been entered into and accepted on his behalf by his Commissioners specially appointed for that purpose, and it is in that belief that I have now the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, the draft of the Treaty as finally arranged between the Special Commissioners and myself on the 13th July.

An examination of the terms of this Treaty will, I trust, show that, though very great concessions were made by me in order to satisfy His Majesty's demand for important modifications of the draft Treaty first submitted by me to him for acceptance (*vide* my despatch No. 100), many important reforms and privileges are still secured to British interests.

I consider that, on the one hand, the advantages to British trade embodied in the Treaty should satisfy all reasonable requirements in this direction during the period of five years which has to pass before a further revision can be asked for; and, on the other, that the Sultan has for the present conceded all that it could have been expected to obtain from him by the use of friendly arguments alone, unaccompanied by any form of diplomatic pressure. It was with very great regret that I found myself compelled to abandon the first clauses of the proposed XIIIth Article, by which all restrictions on the purchase and hire of house and real property throughout Morocco would have been removed. I found, however, that the objections raised by the Sultan and his religious advisers to so sweeping a reform were for the present insurmountable. For some days the Sultan seemed to entertain very favourably a limited proposal made by me, that the removal of the restrictions regarding the purchase of real property should be made operative only within the seaward limit of a line drawn parallel to the coast at a distance of 15 miles from high-water mark. But he seems to have sought and obtained unfavourable advice from Tangier to this project.

In the end he begged me to eliminate these clauses from the Article, promising

instead that he would issue stringent orders, and address a Shereefian letter to me personally, providing for the absolute removal, once and for ever, of all the obstacles that have hitherto been placed in the way of British subjects in their endeavours to hire and purchase house and real property at the coast towns. I eventually ceded to His Majesty's request. The conditions of my doing so were confirmed by the Special Commissioners, when the terms of the Treaty were finally arranged on the 5th July.

I considered that the issue of such letters as those proposed to me on behalf of British subjects would neeessarily be followed by the issue of similar letters to my foreign colleagues on behalf of their subjects, and that in this way the land question might, for some few years to come, receive satisfactory solution.

The Treaty, as finally agreed upon on the 13th July, is not so favourable to British commerce as that which the Sultan on the 5th July gave me his Royal and solemn promise should be signed on the 6th July, but I was most anxious to do everything in my power to remove difficulties, and to prove to His Majesty how earnest was my desire to fall in with his wishes as far as I could legitimately do so; I therefore made several more or less important concessions to the Special Commissioners, believing, as I did, that the matter was then in course of absolutely final solution.

I am unaware of the course which the Sultan now intends to pursue with regard to his sudden withdrawal from the engagements entered into on his behalf, and by his authority, by his Special Commissioners on the 13th instant.

I would, however, submit to your Lordship that nothing less than the fulfilment and immediate signature of the Treaty then agreed upon, without any further alteration whatever, should now be demanded from His Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

P.S.—I inclose, for your Lordship's reference, a Memorandum, showing at a glance the advantages which the Treaty, as now agreed upon, secures for British commerce.

C. B. E.-S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 63.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco, signed at Fez.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, being desirous to extend and improve the relations of commerce and navigation which exist between their respective dominions and subjects, have resolved to conclude a special Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Colonel Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez;

And His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, the Fekih Cid Emfadl Gharnit, Vizier for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside and trade in all the ports and other parts of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco where his authority is established, in the same way as any other foreign subjects are or shall be permitted.

They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties, as specified in Article IV of the General Treaty; they shall be allowed to buy from, and sell to, whom they like, all articles whatsoever, either by wholesale or retail, at all places in the Moorish dominions, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever, except the articles enumerated in Article II of the present Convention, and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which hereafter may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects, or citizens of the most favoured nation.

The subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall, in return, enjoy in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan of Morocco engages that there shall be in his dominions no monopolies or prohibitions of imported or exported goods, except tobacco, and all like kinds of herbs used for smoking, opium, powder, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, ammunition of war and arms of all kinds; and further, that there shall be no monopolies of agricultural produce, or of any other article whatsoever in the dominions of the Sultan.

ARTICLE III.

Merchandize or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II, imported by British subjects, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, nor be subject to higher duties than are paid on the same kind of goods by Moorish subjects, or by the subjects of the most favoured nation.

The place of origin of such merchandize and goods, as also the nationality of the ships conveying them, shall not, under any circumstances, be the cause of any difference of treatment.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the favourable terms upon which the produce of Morocco is admitted into the territories of Her Britannic Majesty, and with a view to the extension of commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Morocco, for their mutual advantage, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco hereby agrees that the duties to be levied on all articles imported into the territories of His Majesty by British subjects (including cloth and all cotton and linen goods) shall not exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on silk textiles, whether of pure or mixed materials, on woollen textiles except cloth, on gold and silver jewellery, pearls, real and imitation, precious stones and gold thread, on wines and liqueurs, cheese, pâtes alimentaires, and coals, shall not exceed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

All imported goods shall be estimated according to their wholesale cash value in reals vellon at the port of their disembarkation.

ARTICLE V.

All articles and produce exported from Morocco and shipped by British subjects to any country whatsoever shall be subject to no less favourable terms, when exported, than those imposed on Moorish subjects and on the subjects of the most favoured nation, except the articles enumerated in Article II.

ARTICLE VI.

The duties to be levied on all articles and produce exported from the territories of His Majesty by British subjects shall not exceed in amount the duties marked in the following Tariff:—

Tariff of Exports.

(The cantar to be 112 lbs. English. The real vellon is one-twentieth of a Spanish dollar.)

Articles of Exportation.		Duties.
		Reals vellon.
Almonds	Cantar	15
„ bitter	„	10
Amber wood	„	10
Aniseed	„	10
Bark	„	4
Baskets	100	10
Beef (fresh or salted)	Cantar	20
Bird seed	„	5
Biscuits	„	9
Blankets	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Bones	Cantar	3
Bran	„	4
Carpets	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent
Carraway seed	Cantar	7
Cheese	„	20
Combs of wood	100	2
Cord of palmetto	100 bundles	8
Cork	Cantar	4
Crin or wool of palmetto	„	2½
Cummin seed	„	5
Cushions	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Dates	Cantar	20
Eggs	1,000	20
El horf (cress seed)	Cantar	7
Fasokh (gum)	„	10
Fibre of aloes, brooms (palmetto and leaf)	„	1¼
Fowls	Dozen	7
Ghasool (Fuller's earth)	Cantar	5
Goat-hair ropes	„	10
Grain, maize and durra	Full fanega	6
„ all other, except wheat and barley	„	6
Gums	Cantar	8
Haiks	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Hair	Cantar	15
Hares	Each	1
Hemp and flax	Cantar	14
Henna	„	6
Hides, sheep and goat skins	„	16
Holba (fenngreek)	„	5
Horns	1,000	6
Jellabs	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Kermes (dye)	Cantar	10
Khol	„	5
Leather bags	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Linseed	Cantar	5
Lupins	„	4
Mats of all kinds	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Oil	Cantar	20
Onions	„	5
Oranges, lemons, and limes	1,000	4
Orchilla (dye)	Cantar	10
Ores—		
Copper	„	5
Iron	„	2
Other ores, except lead	„	5
Osier	„	2
Ostrich eggs	Each	½
„ feathers	Per pound	18
Parings of hides for making glue	Cantar	4
Partridges	Each	½
Pears	Cantar	8
Porcupine quills	1,000	2
Rabbits	Each	½
Rags	Cantar	5
Raisins	„	10
Rice	„	7
Rose leaves	„	8
Salts, mineral and sea	„	1½
Salt fish	„	5
Sanush	„	6
Sesame	„	8
Seeds, all not specially named in Tariff	„	6

Articles of Exportation.		Duties.
Sieves	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Slippers	„	5 „
Sparto grass	Cantar	2
Stirrups	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Takawl (dye)	Cantar	10
Tallow	„	22
Tanned fleeces	„	15
„ skins, called "filali," "guivani," and "cochinia"	„	50
Tents, hair and palmetto	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Tortoises	Cantar	2½
Trays	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Tripes	Cantar	7
Walnuts	„	8
Wax, refined	„	70
„ not refined	„	50
Wild marjoram	„	4
Wood, Arar and Laris, camel logs	Each	4½
„ „ „ donkey logs	„	3½
Wool, greasy	Cantar	22
„ washed	„	33
Woollen sashes, called "karazz"	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
„ socks	„	6 „
„ thread	„	6 „
Yerguina	Cantar	5

ARTICLE VII.

No tax, toll, duty, or charge whatsoever, beside the export duty hereinbefore mentioned, shall be imposed or demanded by any person whatsoever, in any part of the dominions of Morocco, upon, or in respect of, any goods or produce whatsoever which may have been purchased for exportation by any British subject; but the said goods or produce shall be conveyed from any place in Morocco to, and embarked from, any port therein hitherto opened or that may hereafter be opened to foreign trade and commerce, free from all other taxes or duties. No officer or subject of the Sultan shall offer any impediment to, or lay any restriction on the conveyance or embarkation of such goods or produce, or on any pretext receive any money or gift in respect or on account of such goods; and should any officer or subject act contrary to such stipulation, the Sultan shall immediately punish with severity the Governor, officer, or other subject who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and compensate British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered thereby.

ARTICLE VIII.

No anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be levied on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in them, at Moorish ports beyond what is, or may be, levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in them at Moorish ports; they shall not, however, exceed in amount the rates of the following scale, viz.:—

1. *Tariff of Anchorage Dues.*

	Reals vellon.
Upon vessels not measuring more than 50 tons	20
„ measuring from 50 to 100 tons	40
„ „ 100 to 150 tons	60
„ „ 150 tons upwards	80

2. *Tariff of Pilotage Dues.*

The rate of pilotage at the ports of Rabat and Laraiche:

British vessels shall pay 80 cents of real vellon per ton on entry and 80 cents of real vellon per ton on departure.

The rate of pilotage at all other ports:

British vessels shall pay 40 cents of real vellon per ton on entry and 40 cents of real vellon per ton on departure; that is, if a pilot is employed on entry or departure.

3. *Tariff of Port Dues.*

British vessels shall pay equal duties at all Moorish ports. They shall pay not more than 8 reals vellon for every vessel, great or small.

No charge for anchorage or port dues shall be levied on account of British men-of-war or British vessels which may enter the ports of Morocco for the purpose of seeking shelter from the weather, and which do not embark or discharge cargo or passengers, nor shall any charge for anchorage or port dues be levied upon fishing-vessels.

And, in like manner, no anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be levied in the British dominions on Moorish vessels, or on goods imported or exported in Moorish vessels, beyond what is or may be levied on national vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

Should a British subject, or his agent, have imported goods into any Moorish port, and have paid the customs duty upon them, and afterwards desire to convey them by sea to another Moorish port, he is at liberty to do so, and no further duty shall be levied on such goods, but the goods must be accompanied by a certificate from the Administrators of Customs at the port from which they are shipped, stating that they have paid the duty. Wheat, barley, and all grain and cereals of all kinds which are the produce of Morocco, also all articles of every description the exportation of which is permitted by the present Treaty, may be conveyed by sea from one port to another, and shall pay or deposit the duties fixed in the present Tariff. Should, in the future, the exportation of wheat and barley be prohibited, a deposit shall be made of 30 reals vellon for wheat and of 12 reals vellon for barley per strike fanega. A receipt for the amount so deposited shall be given by the Customs officers at the port of shipment, and on the disembarkation of the said articles or grain at any port in Morocco, a note of their disembarkation and of their amount shall be made on the original receipt by the Customs officers at the port of disembarkation, and on the presentation of the said noted receipt at the port where the grain or the articles were shipped, within three months of the date of shipment, the duties or deposits originally paid by the shipper shall be returned to him without deduction. Provided always that, should the quantity of grain or other articles disembarked at the second port not tally with that which was originally shipped, after the usual deductions are made for wear and tear on the voyage, no return of duty or deposit shall be made for the amount of grain or other articles thus found wanting.

ARTICLE X.

Should the Sultan, in accordance with the promise of His Majesty, give orders for constructing quays or breakwaters at any of the Moorish ports, or lighthouses and other improvements for the benefit of navigation, and should His Majesty think fit to impose any due on this account, it shall be done by the mutual agreement of the Moorish Government and the foreign Representatives.

This due shall not exceed what may be necessary to defray the cost of such improvement, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

ARTICLE XI.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the law of Morocco, are to be deemed Maroquine vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be respectively deemed British or Maroquine vessels.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ as brokers or agents for buying and selling.

Absolute freedom shall be given to them in their commercial transactions, and no interference on the part of the Sultan's officers shall be permitted.

ARTICLE XIII.

The purchase of house and landed property by British subjects in all parts of Morocco shall, for the present, be regulated by the Treaty stipulations which are already in force.

All subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have the unrestricted right to rebuild, repair, enlarge, or otherwise change any houses or stores which are their legal property, or which have been leased to them for a term of years. They shall also have the unrestricted right to build houses, stores, or other buildings on land belonging to them or rented by them for that special purpose.

No hindrance or obstruction of any kind shall be placed by the Moorish authorities in the way of their so doing. British subjects shall not, however, be allowed to encroach on or interfere with existing Mosque buildings, cemeteries, or other sacred places.

ARTICLE XIV.

If a British subject be detected in smuggling, the goods shall be confiscated to the Sultan by order of the British Minister or British Consul at the place, and the person guilty of the offence shall be fined in an amount not exceeding treble the amount of duties leviable on the goods seized, or, in case of goods not admitted to importation, treble the value of the goods at the current price of the day in the place where the seizure was effected; and failing payment of such fines, such British subject shall be imprisoned, according to his offence, for a term not exceeding one year.

ARTICLE XV.

British trade-marks shall be scrupulously respected, and it is hereby agreed that, should any Moorish subject imitate, or cause to be imitated, any British trade-marks on goods manufactured in Morocco, or elsewhere, for the purpose of selling such goods under false pretences, these goods shall be confiscated by the Moorish Government, and the offender punished according to the gravity of the offence.

ARTICLE XVI.

British subjects shall have the right of fishing for and taking fish on the coast of Morocco.

British subjects shall also have the right of fishing for coral along the shores of Morocco, but they shall not communicate with the shore, except at the seaports.

The masters of vessels who desire to fish coral shall apply through the British Representative at Tangier to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who shall issue a written authority, to be delivered to the applicant on the payment of 150 dollars annually for each vessel.

British subjects fishing coral without such authority shall be fined according to the nature of the offence.

ARTICLE XVII.

All differences, disputes, or other causes of litigation arising between Moorish and British subjects regarding mercantile accounts or debts, where the evidence does not consist of notarial documents drawn up according to the Mahommedan law, shall be adjusted in the following manner:—The Naïb of the Sultan, or Governor of the town, and the British Consular officer, shall select each an equal number of persons, who, after taking cognizance of the written and oral evidence produced by both parties, shall adjudicate thereupon. Should the persons thus selected differ, then the Naïb of the Sultan, or Governor of the town, and Consular officer, shall select an Umpire, a subject of another foreign Power, whose award shall be final. The responsible official of the British or Moorish Government shall take immediate steps to enforce and give effect to the decision so arrived at.

The persons selected as Arbitrators by the Governor and Consular officer shall not be relatives of the litigants, or have any interest in the question at issue.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The whole of the present Convention shall be applicable to all the ports in the Empire of Morocco now open to foreign trade, or which may hereafter be opened to

foreign trade and to foreign vessels; and should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco open other ports within the limits of His Majesty's dominions, no difference shall be made in the levying of import and export duties, or anchorage charges, between the said ports and those ports in the Sultan's dominions which are now open to foreign trade.

ARTICLE XIX.

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to benefit their respective subjects and kingdoms and to facilitate their commercial transactions, it is agreed that, at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but, until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent and a new Convention shall have been concluded and ratified, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tangier in the same manner as the General Treaty which is at present in force between the two Contracting Powers.

After the exchange of the ratifications, all the provisions of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation shall come into operation without delay, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in previous Treaties or Conventions between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

In witness whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done at Fez, the 13th July, 1892.

Inclosure 2 in No. 63.

Memorandum showing the principal Commercial Reforms assured by the new Treaty.

BY the provisions of Article IV the import duty has been reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. on all silk and woollen textiles except cloth, on real and imitation jewellery and pearls, on precious stones, gold thread, wines and liqueurs, cheese, pâtes alimentaires, and coals.

Article VI. The new Tariff reduces the export duty on all grain except wheat and barley 40 per cent. There are also considerable reductions in the export duty on seeds, oil, wool, fowls, eggs, hemp and flax, salt fish, beef, and other articles. The new Tariff also allows, at a reasonable duty, the exportation of many articles not hitherto allowed, such as bones, aloes fibre, all mineral ores except lead, bark, cork, mineral, and sea-salt and bran.

Article IX allows the free shipment from port to port in Morocco of wheat, barley, and all articles tariffed for export in Article XIII, secures to British subjects the unrestricted right, hitherto denied, to build, repair, or change premises on land belonging to them or hired by them for that purpose.

Article XV, providing for the protection of British trade-marks, has been included in the Treaty.

Article XVII assures to British subjects the prompt settlement of mercantile disputes between them and Moorish subjects.

The new Treaty entirely ignores the vexatious right, hitherto exercised by the Moorish Government, of imposing the sole use of their own lighters for shipping or landing goods.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Camp near Rabat, July 20, 1892.

No. 64.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

My Lord, *Liverpool, July* 29, 1892.

I AM directed to hand you copy of a Resolution in support of the action of Her Majesty's Government and Representatives in Morocco, passed at a special meeting of the Council of this Chamber held here to-day, viz.:—

Resolved,—That this Chamber views with much satisfaction the several steps taken recently by Her Majesty's Government to give increased facilities for and protection to commerce in the interior of Morocco, and also the energetic efforts made by Sir Charles Euan-Smith to negotiate a new Treaty with the Sultan stipulating for reforms of great commercial importance, and trusts that the negotiations may be continued and brought to a successful issue.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS H. BARKER, *Secretary*.

No. 65.

Muhammed-el-Mubadal to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

In the Name of the One God!

"There is no power and no strength but in God."

(Translation.)

Respected, exalted and illustrious friend, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the glorious State of Great Britain, who art endowed with nobility and genius, the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury!

AFTER many prayers for your welfare, I beg to inform you that the Minister, Sir Charles Euan-Smith, came to His Noble Majesty (may God preserve him!) as an Ambassador from your great country; and His Majesty, as was befitting, received him with friendship and honour and consideration, and he did more for him even than what he does for the (other) friendly Ambassadors of the Great Powers. The Minister delivered (submitted) to His Majesty a draft of a Commercial Treaty ("Stipulations for Commerce") and asked us to write one in the way he had. Notwithstanding that the merchants and learned people of Morocco informed us that there were Articles in the Treaty injurious to our subjects and the revenues of the sea-ports, we yielded, and assented to the greater part of the Articles, with a view to preserving the friendship and amity existing between the two States. We endeavoured to oblige your Minister notwithstanding the injury which would thereby be caused to the people of Morocco and their business, and a draft of a Treaty was tendered to him, based on what had been assented to, although there was detriment in it to us, and he tore it up and directed [threw?] it at* our Minister, (may God strengthen him!) and all the very pieces of it are sent herewith with the seal of your Ambassador on the outside of them, together with a copy which was taken of it. Our Vizier (Agent) has ordered me to address myself to you, in order that you may be enlightened as to what His Majesty has done, for the sake of old friendship and fidelity, and that you may inform your respected and exalted Queen, so that she may see into it, and know the truth as it is. Nevertheless, His Majesty has tolerated this (behaviour) and accepted it with patience and forbearance, and what has happened has made no impression on him, owing to his consideration for the friendly Power (England), and because he knows that that friendly Power will not approve of it, out of regard for the ancient friendship and sincere good-will which exists between the two Powers. If His Majesty had known that what happened in reality would be written to you, he would not have ordered me to write to you; but as he thought that the truth might not be written to you, and the friendship of the two States might thereby be injured, he ordered me to inform you of the truth.

Wishing you all happiness.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) MUHAMMED-EL-MUBADAL-BEN-MUHAMMED GARITA.

Written in the month Zil Hijjel in the year 1309.

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* *Qy.* returned it to.

Inclosure in No. 65.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Morocco. Signed at Fez, July 13, 1892.

[Moorish version.]

Praise be to God!

THE desire of the Sultan of Morocco and Fez and the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland for the continuance and increase of the friendship, which exists from of old between their States and their peoples, has rendered it necessary for them to consider the extension and improvement of the "Stipulations" (Treaties) agreed upon between the two States.

The Sultan of Morocco and Fez has appointed, as his Deputy, the "Fekih" (Learned Legist) the Vizier, Cid Emfadl Garnit, and the Queen of Great Britain has appointed Sir Charles Euan-Smith as the Representative of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland intrusted with her affairs, and they have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Commerce shall be free, on both sides, between the territories of the Sultan of Morocco and the territories of the country of Great Britain; and the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain shall have the right to reside in and transact commerce in all the ports and other places in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, where his authority is established, in the same way as that is allowed to others, subjects of the foreign Powers, at present or in future.

They shall have perfect security for their persons and their goods, as is settled in the IVth Article of the General Treaty. They shall be allowed to buy all that they wish and from whom they wish, and likewise to sell all that they wish and to whom they wish, all kinds of articles, whether it be by wholesale or retail, in all places in the territories of Morocco, without their being prevented or their sustaining any injury by reason of any monopoly or contract or compact or privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever, except the articles stated in Article II of this Treaty. Moreover, they shall enjoy

[English version.*]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, being desirous to extend and improve the relations of commerce and navigation which exist between their respective dominions and subjects, have resolved to conclude a special Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Colonel Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez;

And His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, the Fekih Cid Emfadl Gharnit, Vizier for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside and trade in all the ports and other parts of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco where his authority is established, in the same way as any other foreign subjects are or shall be permitted.

They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties, as specified in Article IV of the General Treaty; they shall be allowed to buy from, and to sell to, whom they like, all articles whatsoever, either by wholesale or retail, at all places in the Moorish dominions, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever, except the articles enumerated in Article II of the present Convention; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which hereafter may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

* Printed with Moorish version for convenience of comparison.

[Moorish version.]

all the rights and privileges which perhaps may in future be granted to other foreigners, subjects of the State having the grade of the most worthy (favoured) nation; and, in return, the subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall enjoy, in all the territories of the Queen of Great Britain, the security and rights which the subjects of the most worthy nation enjoy at present or in future.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan of Morooco undertakes that there shall not be any monopolies or contracts in his dominions and no prohibition of goods or their importation, except tobacco and all herbs which are used for smoking, opium, gun-powder, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, ammunition of war, and all kinds of arms, as he likewise undertakes that there shall be no monopoly of agricultural produce in his dominions, or any monopoly whatever.

ARTICLE III.

Merchandize or commodities, except those named in Article II, imported by subjects of Great Britain, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, and no duties shall be paid on them more than the duties paid by the subjects of the Sultan of Morocco (on similar goods) and the subjects of the State which has the grade of the most worthy (favoured) nation. As regards the place from which the goods are brought and, likewise, the kind of ship which brings them, that shall not be any cause for their being treated differently.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the easy conditions on which the products of the territories of Morocco are imported into the territories of the Queen of Great Britain, and with the desire of increasing commercial transactions between Great Britain and Morocco, for the benefit of both parties, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco agrees that the duties on all articles entering his country by means of the subjects of Great Britain shall not exceed 10 per cent. of their value. The duties on silk textiles, pure or mixed, jewels of gold or silver, pearls, real and false, precious stones and gold thread, and on all kinds of wine, cheese, pâtes alimentaires,* and coal,* shall not exceed 5 per cent. of

* The two words marked thus are not clearly written, and their meaning is doubtful.—C. W.

[English version.]

The subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall, in return, enjoy in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan of Morocco engages that there shall be in his dominions no monopolies or prohibitions of imported or exported goods, except tobacco, and all like kinds of herbs used for smoking, opium, powder, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, ammunition of war and arms of all kinds; and further, that there shall be no monopolies of agricultural produce, or of any other article whatsoever in the dominions of the Sultan.

ARTICLE III.

Merchandize or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II, imported by British subjects, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, nor be subject to higher duties than are paid on the same kind of goods by Moorish subjects, or by the subjects of the most favoured nation.

The place of origin of such merchandize and goods, as also the nationality of the ships conveying them, shall not, under any circumstances, be the cause of any difference of treatment.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the favourable terms upon which the produce of Morocco is admitted into the territories of Her Britannic Majesty, and with a view to the extension of commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Morocco, for their mutual advantage, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco hereby agrees that the duties to be levied on all articles imported into the territories of His Majesty by British subjects (including cloth and all cotton and linen goods) shall not exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on silk textiles, whether of pure or mixed materials, on woollen textiles except cloth, on gold and silver jewellery, pearls, real and imitation, precious stones and gold thread, on wines and liqueurs, cheese, pâtes alimentaires, and coals, shall not exceed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

[Moorish version.]

their value. All these articles shall be estimated according to their value when sold by merchants wholesale, in reals vellon, at the port of their disembarkation.

ARTICLE V.

All goods and products exported from the country of Morocco, sent by subjects of Great Britain to any country whatever, on any ship whatever, shall not be subject to less favourable conditions than those imposed on the subjects of the Sultan of Morocco and the subjects of the Power which has the position of the most favoured nation, with the exception of the kinds named in the IInd Article.

ARTICLE VI.

The duties which must be levied on all kinds of merchandize and produce, sent from the territories of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, by subjects of Great Britain, shall not be greater than what is written in the following Tariff :—

[Moorish version.]

TARIFF OF EXPORTS.

(The "cantar" (hundred-weight) mentioned is 112 lbs. English, and the (real) "vellon" is one-twentieth of a Spanish dollar.)

Kinds of Exports.	Per—	Tax in force now.		No promise of reduction if not mentioned in this Column.
		Reals vellon.		Reals vellon.
Almonds	Cantar ..	15		
Aniseed	„ ..	10		
Baskets	100 ..	10		
Bird seed (tares)	Cantar ..	5		
Blankets	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.		
Carraway seed	Cantar .	10	Promise of reduction of 2 vellons reserved	8
Cheese	„ ..	20		
Combs of wood	100 ..	2		
Cords of palmetto	100 bundles ..	8		
Crin or fibre of palmetto ..	Cantar ..	2½		
Cummin seed	„ ..	8	Ditto	6
Cushions*	*Ad valorem* ..	5 [? per cent.]		
Dates	Cantar ..	20		
Eggs	1,000 ..	25		
Elhorf	Cantar ..	10	Ditto	8
Elfasokh (gum)	„ ..	10		
Fibre of aloes, brooms (palmetto and leaf)	„ ..	1¼		
Fowls	Dozen ..	10	Ditto	[? 8]
Ghasol (Fuller's earth) ..	Cantar ..	7½		
Goat-hair ropes	„ ..	10		
Grain (maize and durra) ..	Full "fanega"	10		
„ (all other kinds except those mentioned)	„ „	10		

* This word is indistinctly written and uncertain.

[English version.]

All imported goods shall be estimated according to their wholesale cash value in reals vellon at the port of their disembarkation.

ARTICLE V.

All articles and produce exported from Morocco and shipped by British subjects to any country whatsoever, shall be subject to no less favourable terms, when exported, than those imposed on Moorish subjects and on the subjects of the most favoured nation, except the articles enumerated in Article II.

ARTICLE VI.

The duties to be levied on all articles and produce exported from the territories of His Majesty by British subjects shall not exceed in amount the duties marked in the following Tariff :—

[English version.]

TARIFF OF EXPORTS.

(The cantar to be 112 lbs. English. The real vellon is one-twentieth of a Spanish dollar.)

Articles of Exportation.		Duties.
		Reals vellon.
Almonds	Cantar ..	15
„ bitter	„ ..	10
Amber wood	„ ..	10
Aniseed	„ ..	10
Bark	„ ..	4
Baskets	100 ..	10
Beef (fresh orsalted)	Cantar ..	20
Bird-seed	„ ..	5
Biscuits	„ ..	9
Blankets	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Bones	Cantar ..	3
Bran	„ ..	4
Carpets	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Carraway seed	Cantar ..	7
Cheese	„ ..	20
Combs of wood	100.. ..	2
Cord of palmetto	100 bundles ..	8
Cork	Cantar ..	4
Crin or wool of palmetto	„ ..	2¼
Cummin seed	„ ..	5
Cushions	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Dates	Cantar ..	20
Eggs	1,000 ..	20
El horf (cress seed)	Cantar ..	7
Fasokh (gum)	„ ..	10
Fibre of aloes, brooms (palmetto and leaf) ..	„ ..	1¼
Fowls	Dozen ..	7
Ghasool (fuller's earth)	Cantar ..	5
Goat-hair ropes	„ ..	10
Grain, maize and durra	Full fanega ..	6
„ all other, except wheat and barley ..	„ ..	6
Gums	Cantar ..	8

[Moorish version.]

Kinds of Exports.	Per—	Tax in force now.		No promise of reduction if not mentioned in this Column.
		Reals vellon.		
Gums (various kinds) ..	Cantar ..	8		
"Haiks"	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.		
Hares	Each ..	1		
Hemp and flax	Cantar ..	20	Promise of reduction of 4 vellons	16
Henna	„ ..	6		
Hides (ox, sheep, and goat) ..	„ ..	18		
"Holba"	„ ..	5		
Horns	1,000 ..	10	Promise of reduction of 2 vellons	8
Jellabs	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.		
Kermes	Cantar ..	10		
Kohl	„ ..	5		
Leather bags	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.		
Linseed	Cantar ..	5		
Mats (of all kinds)	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	Promise of making it 6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Oil	Cantar ..	25		
Oranges, lemons, and limes ..	1,000 ..	4		
Ostrich eggs	Each ..	½		
„ feathers	Lb. ..	18		
Parings of ox hides, for making glue	Cantar ..	4		
Partridges	Each ..	1		
Pears	Cantar ..	10		
Porcupine quills	1,000 ..	2		
Rabbits	Each ..	1		
Rags (worn)	Cantar ..	5		
Raisins	„ ..	10		
Rice	„ ..	9⅜	Promise of a reduction of 1⅛ vellons reserved	8
Rose-leaves	„ ..	10		
Salt fish	„ ..	20	Promise of reduction of 2 vellons reserved	18
Sanush	„ ..	8	Promise of reduction of 2 vellons also	6
Sesame	Cantar ..	10		
Sieves	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.		
Slippers	„ ..	5 „		
Sparto grass	Cantar ..	2		
Stirrups	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	Promise of reduction to 6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Takawl	Cantar ..	10		
Tallow	„ ..	25	Promise of reduction by 2 vellons reserved	23
Tanned fleeces	„ ..	18		
Tanned skins (called "filali," "givani," and "cochinia")	„ ..	50		
Tents (hair and palmetto) ..	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.		
Tortoises	Cantar ..	2½		
Trays (of copper)	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	Promise of fixing it at 6 per cent.	6 per cent.
Tripe	Cantar ..	10	Promise of reduction of 2 vellons reserved	8
Walnuts	„ ..	10		
Wax, unrefined	„ ..	50		
„ refined	„ ..	70⅛		
Wool, washed	„ ..	40		
„ greasy	„ ..	27½		
*Hair	„ ..	15		
Woollen sashes (called karaz)	100 ..	50		
„ socks	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	Promise of reduction to 6 per cent.	6 per cent.
„ thread	„ ..	8 „	Ditto	6 „
(Word illegible)†	..	4		
Yerguina	Cantar ..	5		

* This article is inserted here, although it is unalphabetically arranged.—C. W.
† *Qy.* Wild marjoram.

[English version.]

Articles of Exportation.		Duties.
		Reals vellon.
Haiks	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Hair	Cantar ..	15
Hares	Each ..	1
Hemp and flax	Cantar ..	14
Henna	„ ..	6
Hides, sheep and goat-skins	„ ..	16
Holba (fenngreck)	„ ..	5
Horns	1,000 ..	6
Jellabs	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Kermes (dye)	Cantar ..	10
Khol	„ ..	5
Leather bags	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Linseed	Cantar ..	5
Lupins	„ ..	4
Mats of all kinds	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Oil	Cantar ..	20
Onions	„ ..	5
Oranges, lemons, and limes	1,000 ..	4
Orchilla (dye)	Cantar ..	10
Ores—		
Copper	„ ..	5
Iron	„ ..	2
Other ores, except lead	„ ..	5
Osier	„ ..	2
Ostrich eggs	Each ..	½
„ feathers	Per lb. ..	18
Parings of hides, for making glue	Cantar ..	4
Partridges	Each ..	1
Pears	Cantar ..	8
Porcupine quills	1,000 ..	2
Rabbits	Each ..	1
Rags	Cantar ..	5
Raisins	„ ..	10
Rice	„ ..	7
Rose leaves	„ ..	8
Salts, mineral and sea	„ ..	1¼
Salt fish	„ ..	5
Sanush	„ ..	6
Sesame	„ ..	8
Seeds, all not specially named in Tariff ..	„ ..	6
Sieves	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Slippers	„ ..	5 „
Sparto grass	Cantar ..	2
Stirrups	*Ad valorem* ..	6 per cent.
Takawl (dye)	Cantar ..	10
Tallow	„ ..	22
Tanned fleeces	„ ..	15
„ skins, called "filali," "guivani," and "cochinia"	„ ..	50
Tents, hair, and palmetto	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Tortoises	Cantar ..	2½
Trays	*Ad valorem* ..	6 per cent.
Tripes	Cantar ..	7
Walnuts	„ ..	8
Wax, refined	„ ..	70
„ not refined	„ ..	50
Wild marjoram	„ ..	4
Wood, "arrar" and "laris," camel logs ..	Each ..	4½
„ „ „ donkey logs ..	„ ..	3½
Wool, greasy	Cantar ..	22
„ washed	„ ..	33
Woollen sashes, called "karaxy"	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
„ socks	„ ..	6 „
„ thread	„ ..	6 „
Yerguina	Cantar ..	5

[Moorish version.]

Articles not mentioned in the Treaty formerly, the sending of which is not in force, and is hereby promised.

Articles of Exportation.	Per—	Proposed Duty.
		Reals vellon.
Bark (of trees)	Cantar ..	6
Biscuits	„ ..	10
Bran	„ ..	4
Carpets*	„ ..	6
Lupins	„ ..	6
Onions	„ ..	6
Orchilla†	„ ..	10
Ore, copper	„ ..	5
„ iron	„ ..	2
Ores, others (except lead)	„ ..	5
Osier	„ ..	2
Salt (for eating)	„ ..	2
Seeds (all not mentioned in Tariff) ..	„ ..	6
Wood ("arar" and "laris")—		
Camel logs	Each ..	6
Donkey logs	„ ..	5
Wood (amber)	„ ..	10

* The word here used in Arabic ("farsh") means either a carpet, cushion, couch, or any similar thing which is spread out.—C. W.

† Indistinctly written.—C. W.

[Moorish version.]

ARTICLE VII.

No person whatsoever in any place of the places in all the territories of Morocco shall impose any tax or toll or fine (charge), beside the export duty before mentioned, on any merchandize or produce of any kind which may have been bought by any subject of Great Britain with the intention of exporting the same, nor shall any one demand anything of the kind.

The said merchandize and produce shall be transported from any place whatever of the places in Morocco to any port whatever of all the ports which are opened at present, or which may perhaps be opened in future to the commerce of foreigners, and shipped from that port without any taxes or duties being imposed on them, except the duties previously mentioned.

No official (servant) of the Sultan or subject of his shall put any impediments to the transport of the said merchandize and produce, or their being shipped, or restrict that in any way, or receive money or a present in respect of the said merchandize and goods, or on account of them, on any pretext. If any one of the aforesaid officials or subjects do anything which violates this stipulation, the Sultan will "check" (punish?) the Governor, official, or other subject from whom such

[English version.]

ARTICLE VII.

No tax, toll, duty, or charge whatsoever, beside the export duty hereinbefore mentioned, shall be imposed or demanded by any person whatsoever, in any part of the dominions of Morocco, upon or in respect of any goods or produce whatsoever which may have been purchased for exportation by any British subject; but the said goods or produce shall be conveyed from any place in Morocco to, and embarked from, any port therein, hitherto opened, or that may hereafter be opened to foreign trade and commerce, free from all other taxes or duties. No officer or subject of the Sultan shall offer any impediment to, or lay any restriction on, the conveyance or embarkation of such goods or produce, or on any pretext receive any money or gift in respect or on account of such goods; and should any officer or subject act contrary to such stipulation, the Sultan shall immediately punish with severity the Governor, officer, or other subject who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and compensate British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered thereby.

[Moorish version.]

conduct emanates, and compensate English subjects for all injuries and losses which they prove happened to them by reason thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.

No anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duties or charges shall be imposed on subjects of Great Britain, or on their cargoes entering or going out of the ports of the country of Morocco, except what is imposed on ships of the country of Morocco, and their cargo entering or leaving its ports; nevertheless, the aforesaid charges shall not exceed what is stated in the following Tariff:—

Tariff of Anchorage Dues.

	Reals vell.
Vessels whose measurement is 50 tons ..	20
Vessels whose measurement is from 50 to 100 tons	40
Vessels whose measurement is from 100 to 150 tons	60
Vessels whose measurement exceeds 150 tons	80

Tariff of Pilotage Dues.

Pilotage dues are imposed on ships of Great Britain at the ports of Rabat and El Araish (Laraiche), viz., eighty cents of real vellon on every ton on their entering them, and in the same way on their leaving them, eighty cents. Dues are imposed on them in other ports, beside the two ports aforementioned, if they employ a pilot, on their entering and leaving them, viz., forty cents. of real vellon on every ton.

Vessels of Great Britain shall not pay more than 8 reals vellon for every ship, whether it be great or small, and what they pay for port dues shall be equal in all ports. No anchorage or port dues whatever shall be imposed on war vessels of Great Britain, or on other ships which enter the ports of the country of Morocco for the purpose of taking shelter from the severity of the sea or the violence of the wind, if they do not land or ship anything from the cargo, or passengers. No anchorage or port duties shall be imposed on fishing-vessels. In like manner, no anchorage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be imposed on vessels of

[English version.]

ARTICLE VIII.

No anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be levied on British vessels, or on goods imported or exported in them at Moorish ports, beyond what is, or may be, levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in them at Moorish ports; they shall not, however, exceed in amount the rates of the following scale, viz.:—

1. *Tariff of Anchorage Dues.*

	Reals vell.
Upon vessels not measuring more than 50 tons	20
Upon vessels measuring from 50 to 100 tons	40
Upon vessels measuring from 100 to 150 tons	60
Upon vessels measuring from 150 tons upwards	80

2. *Tariff of Pilotage Dues.*

The rate of pilotage at the ports of Rabat and Laraiche:

British vessels shall pay 80 cents of real vellon per ton on entry and 80 cents of real vellon per ton on departure.

The rate of pilotage at all other ports:

British vessels shall pay 40 cents of real vellon per ton on entry and 40 cents of real vellon per ton on departure; that is, if a pilot is employed on entry or departure.

3. *Tariff of Port Dues.*

British vessels shall pay equal duties at all Moorish ports. They shall pay not more than 8 reals vellon for every vessel, great or small.

No charge for anchorage or port dues shall be levied on account of British men-of-war or British vessels which may enter the ports of Morocco for the purpose of seeking shelter from the weather, and which do not embark or discharge cargo or passengers, nor shall any charge for anchorage or port dues be levied upon fishing-vessels.

[Moorish version.]

Morocco or their cargoes on their entering or leaving the territories of Great Britain, except what may be imposed on the vessels of Great Britain at present or in future.

ARTICLE IX.

If any subject of Great Britain or any one appointed as his agent should have imported goods into any port of the ports of the country of Morocco and paid the duties due on them, and, afterwards, should desire to send them by sea to another port of the ports of Morocco, he is allowed to do so, and no duties shall be taken from him (a second time) further than what he has already paid, but the goods must be accompanied by a paper from the Revenue Collectors of the port from which they are shipped, certifying that the duties on the goods have been paid. All kinds of grain which are the produce of the territory of Morocco, and also all articles, of whatever kind they may be, the exportation of which is permitted, may be conveyed by sea from port to port of the ports of the country of Morocco for (by) subjects of Great Britain, and shall pay the duties fixed in the Tariff inserted in this Treaty. A receipt must be obtained from the Collectors of the revenue of the port from which the goods were shipped for what they have received, and on the disembarkation of the articles or the grain aforesaid at any port of the ports of the country of Morocco, the Collectors of the revenue of the port to which they are shipped shall make a note of their disembarkation and their amount on the aforesaid receipt, and when this noted receipt is presented at the port from which the grain or articles were shipped, before the expiration of three months from their shipment, the duties shall be returned to the shipper, which he had paid, without discount; but if the amount of the articles or the grain, disembarked at the second port, does not correspond to the amount originally shipped from the first port, the amount of duty or deposit due shall be in proportion to what is wanting, allowance being made for the usual wear and tear on the voyage.

ARTICLE X.

Should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, in accordance with what he promised, think fit to order the building of quays or breakwaters ("fortifications

[English version.]

And, in like manner, no anchorage, tonnage, pilotage, or other duty or charge shall be levied in the British dominions on Moorish vessels, or on goods imported or exported in Moorish vessels, beyond what is or may be levied on national vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

Should a British subject, or his agent, have imported goods into any Moorish port and have paid the customs duty upon them, and afterwards desire to convey them by sea to another Moorish port, he is at liberty to do so, and no further duty shall be levied on such goods, but the goods must be accompanied by a certificate from the Administrators of Customs at the port from which they are shipped, stating that they have paid the duty. Wheat, barley, and all grain and cereals of all kinds, which are the produce of Morocco, also all articles of every description the exportation of which is permitted by the present Treaty, may be conveyed by sea from one port to another, and shall pay or deposit the duties fixed in the present Tariff. Should, in the future, the exportation of wheat and barley be prohibited, a deposit shall be made of 30 reals vellon for wheat and of 12 reals vellon for barley per strike fanega. A receipt for the amount so deposited shall be given by the Customs officers at the port of shipment, and on the disembarkation of the said articles or grain at any port in Morocco, a note of their disembarkation and of their amount shall be made on the original receipt by the Customs officers at the port of disembarkation, and on the presentation of the said noted receipt at the port where the grain or the articles were shipped, within three months of the date of shipment, the duties or deposits originally paid by the shipper shall be returned to him without deduction. Provided always that, should the quantity of grain or other articles disembarked at the second port not tally with that which was originally shipped, after the usual deductions are made for wear and tear on the voyage, no return of duty or deposit shall be made for the amount of grain or other articles thus found wanting.

ARTICLE X.

Should the Sultan, in accordance with the promise of His Majesty, give orders for constructing quays or breakwaters at any of the Moorish ports, or lighthouses

[Moorish version.]

to break the waves") at any port of the ports of the country of Morocco, or lighthouses or other improvements for facilitating navigation, and should determine to impose any due on account of what is mentioned above, it shall be done by agreement between the Government of Morocco and the Representatives of the foreign Powers. The said due shall not exceed what is requisite to pay in full the cost of such improvement, and shall not be for anything else in future.

ARTICLE XI.

Every vessel of the vessels of the nation of Great Britain, according to the law of Great Britain, shall be considered as such for the purposes of this Treaty, as, in like manner, every ship of the ships of the country of Morocco, according to the law of the country of Morocco, shall be considered as such for the purposes of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain shall be at liberty to transa[illegible] their affairs themselves, or to intrust t[illegible]m to any one they may like to appoint as broker, factor, or agent for them, and no one shall impose on them what is contrary to their choosing whom they like as such. No pay or salary whatever shall be demanded from them (British subjects) for any one they do not wish to employ in the capacity of brokers or agents of theirs in buying and selling. They shall have perfect freedom in their commercial transactions, and no interference in their commercial affairs on the part of any Governor of the Sultan shall be suffered.

ARTICLE XIII.

The purchase of houses and all landed property in the whole country of Morocco shall be practised at present in accordance with the requirements of the "stipulations" already concluded, which have not ceased to be in force until now, by consent of (in agreement with) the Government.

The subjects of Great Britain shall have the full and perfect right to renew the building of their houses and stores, &c. (which are their property by law, or which they have hired for a term of years from others, property at 6 per cent.), to improve, and enlarge, and change them, in accordance with legal limits and the approval of the Government. They shall also have

[English version.]

and other improvements for the benefit of navigation, and should His Majesty think fit to impose any due on this account, it shall be done by the mutual agreement of the Moorish Government and the foreign Representatives.

This due shall not exceed what may be necessary to defray the cost of such improvement, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

ARTICLE XI.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the law of Morocco, are to be deemed Maroquine vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be respectively deemed British or Maroquine vessels.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be free to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor, or agent; nor shall such British subjects be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ as brokers or agents for buying and selling.

Absolute freedom shall be given to them in their commercial transactions, and no interference on the part of the Sultan's officers shall be permitted.

ARTICLE XIII.

The purchase of house and landed property by British subjects in all parts of Morocco shall, for the present, be regulated by the Treaty stipulations which are already in force.

All subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have the unrestricted right to rebuild, repair, enlarge, or otherwise change any houses or stores which are their legal property, or which have been leased to them for a term of years. They shall also have the unrestricted right to build houses, stores, or other buildings on land belonging to them or rented by them for that special purpose.

No hindrance or obstruction of any kind

[Moorish version.]

the full and perfect right to build houses and stores and other buildings on land which is their property or hired by them for that purpose, and no obstacle or impediment to that shall be made by the "Governors" (authorities) of Morocco; but they (British subjects) shall not be allowed to encroach on or interfere with the buildings of mosques existing (now), cemeteries, or sacred places.

ARTICLE XIV.

If one of the subjects of Great Britain be detected in practising smuggling, the Minister or Consul of Great Britain in Morocco at the port where that may happen, shall order the goods to be confiscated to His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and the offender shall be fined an amount not exceeding treble the duties due for the goods seized; and if the goods are forbidden to be imported, he shall be fined an amount not exceeding three times the value of the goods at the current price of the day at the place where the goods are seized. If the said person does not pay the afore-mentioned fine, he shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, in proportion to what he deserves.

ARTICLE XV.

The marks, called trade-marks, which English merchants put on their goods, shall be fully respected, and it is agreed on that if any one of the subjects of Morocco shall imitate a mark of one of the English merchants, or cause its imitation on goods manufactured in the country of Morocco or out of it, with the intention of selling them under a false pretence, the goods shall be confiscated to the Government of Morocco, and he shall be punished in accordance with what he deserves.

ARTICLE XVI.

Subjects of Great Britain have the right of catching fish and taking them on the coasts of the country of Morocco. They have also the right of fishing for coral on the coasts of the sea there, but they are not allowed to land except at the ports. The captains of vessels who wish to fish for coral shall apply, for that purpose, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the medium of the Representative of Great Britain, and a written permission for that will be issued to them, and delivered to them after their paying the sum of 150 dollars every year for each

[English version.]

shall be placed by the Moorish authorities in the way of their so doing. British subjects shall not, however, be allowed to encroach on or interfere with existing Mosque buildings, cemeteries, or other sacred places.

ARTICLE XIV.

If a British subject be detected in smuggling, the goods shall be confiscated to the Sultan by order of the British Minister or British Consul at the place, and the person guilty of the offence shall be fined in an amount not exceeding treble the amount of duties leviable on the goods seized, or, in case of goods not admitted to importation, treble the value of the goods at the current price of the day in the place where the seizure was effected; and failing payment of such fines such British subject shall be imprisoned, according to his offence, for a term not exceeding one year.

ARTICLE XV.

British trade-marks shall be scrupulously respected, and it is hereby agreed that should any Moorish subject imitate, or cause to be imitated, any British trade-marks on goods manufactured in Morocco, or elsewhere, for the purpose of selling such goods under false pretences, these goods shall be confiscated by the Moorish Government, and the offender punished according to the gravity of the offence.

ARTICLE XVI.

British subjects shall have the right of fishing for and taking fish on the coast of Morocco.

British subjects shall also have the right of fishing for coral along the shores of Morocco, but they shall not communicate with the shore, except at the sea-ports.

The masters of vessels who desire to fish coral shall apply through the British Representative at Tangier to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, who shall issue a written authority, to be delivered to the applicant on the payment of 150 dollars annually for each vessel.

[Moorish version.]

vessel. Any subjects of Great Britain who fish for coral without this permission shall be punished with what they deserve.

ARTICLE XVII.

Whatever may produce a dispute between the subjects of Great Britain and the subjects of Morocco and cause agitation in matters of mercantile accounts and debts, when it is not based on legal documents drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the law of Islam, shall be decided in the manner mentioned hereafter, viz.:—

The Representative of His Majesty the Sultan or the Governor of the town and the Consul of Great Britain shall, each of them, select an equal number of persons who shall examine the written proofs (documents) and hear the witnesses produced by the two parties, and then adjudicate on the matter. If there should be disagreement between the persons chosen in the above-mentioned manner, then the Representative of the Sultan, or the Governor of the town, and the Consul shall, in concert with one another, appoint an umpire, a subject of another foreign Power, and his award shall be decisive and final. The persons chosen by the Representative of the Sultan or the Governor of the town, or the Consul shall not be relations of the litigants, nor shall they be persons who have an interest in the case. The official belonging to the authorities of Great Britain or the authorities of Morocco, who has to attend to that, will then set about enforcing the decision arrived at in the afore-mentioned manner.

ARTICLE XVIII.

All that is contained in this Treaty shall be in force in all the ports of Morocco, at present opened to the trade and ships of foreigners, or which may in future be opened to them. Should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco open other ports within the limits of his territories, there shall be no difference between them and the ports of the country of the Sultan open at present in which import and export duties and anchorage dues are taken.

ARTICLE XIX.

In order to facilitate the High Contracting Parties consulting about what may conduce to an increase of benefit to their subjects and countries and making

[English version.]

British subjects fishing coral without such authority shall be fined according to the nature of the offence.

ARTICLE XVII.

All differences, disputes, or other causes of litigation arising between Moorish and British subjects regarding mercantile accounts or debts, where the evidence does not consist of notarial documents drawn up according to the Mahommedan law, shall be adjusted in the following manner: the Naïb of the Sultan, or Governor of the town, and the British Consular officer, shall select each an equal number of persons, who, after taking cognizance of the written and oral evidence produced by both parties, shall adjudicate thereupon. Should the persons thus selected differ, then the Naïb of the Sultan, or Governor of the town, and Consular officer, shall select an Umpire, a subject of another foreign Power, whose award shall be final. The responsible official of the British or Moorish Government shall take immediate steps to enforce and give effect to the decision so arrived at.

The persons selected as arbitrators by the Governor and Consular officer shall not be relatives of the litigants, or have any interest in the question at issue.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The whole of the present Convention shall be applicable to all the ports in the Empire of Morocco now open to foreign trade, or which may hereafter be opened to foreign trade and to foreign vessels; and should His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco open other ports within the limits of His Majesty's dominions, no difference shall be made in the levying of import and export duties, or anchorage charges, between the said ports and those ports in the Sultan's dominions which are now open to foreign trade.

ARTICLE XIX.

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to

[Moorish version.]

their commercial dealings easier, and coming to an understanding about that, it has been agreed upon by them (the High Contracting Parties) that each of them shall have the right at any time, after the expiration of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this Treaty of Trade and Navigation, to call upon the other to revise and improve it; but until its revision shall have been concluded, by their common consent, by the conclusion of a new Treaty and its ratification, this Treaty shall remain in full force and be acted upon.

ARTICLE XX.

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain will ratify this Treaty as speedily as possible, and the exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Tangier, as was the case with the General Treaty which is in force at present between the two Contracting Powers. After the exchange of the ratifications, all that is contained in this Treaty of Commerce and Navigation shall be acted upon without delay, notwithstanding anything to the contrary which the conditions and Treaties previously concluded between His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain may mention, and, thereupon, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Great Powers have put our signatures and seals to this Treaty.

[English version.]

benefit their respective subjects and kingdoms, and to facilitate their commercial transactions, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent, and a new Convention shall have been concluded and ratified, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tangier in the same manner as the General Treaty which is at present in force between the two Contracting Powers.

After the exchange of the ratifications, all the provisions of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation shall come into operation without delay, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in previous Treaties or Conventions between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

In witness whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto our seals.

Done at Fez, the 13th July, 1892.

("Praise be to God.")

LIST of Articles on which a Reduction of the Duty now levied on them is allowed.

Articles.	Per—	Duty now in force.	Reduction promised.
		Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.
Carraway seed	Cantar ..	10	8
Cummin	" ..	8	6
Elhorf	" ..	10	8
Fowls	Dozen ..	10	8
Hemp and flax	Cantar ..	20	16
Horns	1,000 ..	10	8
Mats (of all kinds)	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	6 per cent.
Rice	Cantar ..	9½	8
Salt fish	" ..	20	16
Sanush	" ..	8	6
Stirrups (of iron)	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	6 per cent.
Tallow	Cantar ..	25	23
Trays (of copper)	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	5 per cent.
Tripe	Cantar ..	10	8
Socks (woollen)	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.	6 per cent.
Woollen thread	" ..	8 "	6 "

ARTICLES the sending of which would be allowed.

Articles.	Per—	Duty.
		Reals vellon.
Bark (of trees)	Cantar ..	6
Biscuits	" ..	10
Bran	" ..	4
Carpets	" ..	6
Lupins	" ..	6
Onions	" ..	6
Orchilla	" ..	10
Ore, copper	" ..	5
" iron	" ..	2
" other kinds, except lead	" ..	5
Osier	" ..	2
Salt (for eating)	" ..	2
Seeds (all not mentioned in Tariff) ..	" ..	6
Wood ("arar" and "laris")—		
Camel logs	Each ..	6
Donkey logs	" ..	5

ARTICLES allowed, which are not mentioned in the Tariffs, (are) on condition that the practice thereof should be confirmed by Royal Decree ("Kitab Shereef"), and the duties on them, and what is promised about reduction, and the increase of what is permitted to be sent is granted in like manner.

Articles.	Per—	Duty.	Reduction proposed.
		Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.
Beef, fresh	Cantar ..	37½	20
" salted*	" ..	20	
Bulls	Head ..	100	
Bones (while allowed)	Cantar ..	3	

* This was not allowed in the Treaty formerly.

THINGS not mentioned in the Tariffs allowed to be sent from port to port (in Morocco) by an Agreement added to the Royal Decree ("Kitab Shereef").

Articles.		Duty.
		Reals vellon.
Wheat	By "fanega meshrootch"	30
Barley	"	12

Note by Translator.—I beg to return you the original of the Arabic Treaty and also the fragments of the other paper which had been torn up. I have done my best to examine and compare them carefully. They are in the same handwriting, and I believe they are duplicates, but no one could be absolutely sure of that, as the writing has been mutilated by the paper being torn up into such small pieces, and one cannot gum the pieces on anything to hold them together, as they are written on both sides. There is a torn-up supplement, as I have found pieces of it, corresponding to the other supplement.

I take this opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that the clause nearly at the end of the supplement is rather elastic, as some of the words can have more than one signification. For instance, the Arabic words "ala an" may mean either "on condition" or "but," and the word "mukarru" may mean either "confirmed" or "settled." Therefore, the phrase which I have translated "on condition that they should be confirmed by Royal Decree" may also be rendered, "but would be settled by Royal Decree," and, on consideration, I think the latter rendering is better.—(Signed) CHARLES WELLS.

No. 66.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 102. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 30, 1892, 12·45 P.M.

THE German Minister has just called to tell me that on the 5th instant he addressed to the Moorish Government a Memorandum couched in strong terms, pressing them to conclude the Commercial Treaty with me without delay. He indicated to me that he had now sent a strong report to his own Government, pointing to the necessity of them taking decided action pursuant upon the Sultan's late procedure, and the manner in which he had made light of the advice tendered to him by Germany.

No. 67.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 30.)

(No. 104. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 30, 1892, 8·15 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship No. 102, I regret that it escaped my memory to inform your Lordship that in the course of the interview which I had to-day with the German Minister, he expressed a strong personal opinion that it was much to be regretted that I did not, when rendered fully alive to the Sultan's strong opposition to the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty, abandon the question of the latter, in order to use my whole influence to move the Sultan to an attitude of irreconcilable opposition to the designs of the French in Tuat and neighbouring oases.

For obvious reasons, I did not enter into the discussion of this matter. In my opinion, the hopelessness of opposing those designs had already obtruded itself on the Sultan's mind before I arrived at Fez.

No. 68.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 27. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, July* 30, 1892, 4·20 P.M.

MOROCCO. With reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 17, repeating Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 91, the Duke of Tetuan has received a reply from the Spanish Minister at Tangier to the effect that both the German Minister and himself consider that no danger for Europeans exists at present.

With reference to your telegram No. 18, repeating Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 94 of the 29th instant, a similar announcement has been already received by the Duke of Tetuan from M. Casa Iglesia.

With reference to your telegram No. 19, repeating Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 102 of the 30th, I considered it best not to communicate its contents, but, in allusion to certain newspaper reports, I remarked that Germany seemed to be increasing the interest she felt in Morocco.

The Duke answered that, though he had perceived no sign that such was the case, nevertheless, at the time when the question of the French occupation of Tuat was mooted some time ago, the German Ambassador had given assurances to the Spanish Government that German support would be forthcoming if resistance to French designs were intended.

No. 69.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 131. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Camp Rabat, July* 21, 1892.

IN my despatch No. 100, Confidential, dated the 31st May, 1892, I had the honour to submit for your Lordship's information a full report of my proceedings at Fez, and of the progress that had been made in the negotiations for the new Commercial Treaty up to that date.

I have now the honour to submit a further report on the same subject up to the date of my final departure for the coast on the 15th instant.

Before doing so I would, however, explain to your Lordship that my reason for not reporting more frequently as to the progress of my negotiations was simply that there was nothing of interest on which I could report to your Lordship with any feeling of certainty that it would accurately convey to your mind a truthful impression as to what had or had not been arranged between the Moorish Government and myself, or as to what might be agreed upon in the future.

I soon ascertained that the uncertainty which veiled the probable future course of action that might be expected from the Moorish authorities equally affected all that had been done or agreed upon by them in the past, and that the negotiations and agreements entered upon or concluded to-day afforded no indication whatever that they would be continued or acted up to on the morrow.

The tabulated résumé of the shifting action of the Sultan and his Commissioners regarding the Commercial Treaty (which has been compiled from the Protocols of all meetings which took place between His Majesty, the Commissioners, and myself, and which forms Appendix (A) to this despatch), will show your Lordship at a glance that the most solemn assurances and reiterated promises, made even by His Majesty himself, proved to be wholly unreliable, and that the most formal agreements concluded by the Commissioners were apparently entered into only for the purpose of being broken, and then turned to the advantage of the Sultan.

I am now even inclined to believe that there never was, from the first, any real intention on the part of the Sultan to conclude a new Commercial Treaty, if he could by any possibility evade taking this step, and that, consequently, the negotiations which he encouraged for nine weeks, and which he would, had I consented, have continued for nine months longer, were designed simply to gain time and to prevent the necessity of a conclusive decision on his part.

Before, however, considering more closely the mainsprings of His Majesty's action in connection with the Treaty, I would now submit to your Lordship a categorical résumé of the events immediately preceding, and which were mainly responsible for, my departure from Fez on the 12th instant.

From the 31st May, the date of my last report, up to the 13th June the time was exclusively occupied by the Sultan's Commissioners and myself and my assistants in the discussion of the new Treaty. During this period I had several private interviews with the Sultan.

On the 13th June the Commissioners, headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, came in a body to the Legation quarters, and stated that they were authorized by the Sultan to say that, after full consideration, he accepted unreservedly the entire Treaty, with the exception only of the Articles VI, IX, and XIII, regarding which further consideration and discussion were necessary.

From the 13th to the 28th June negotiations were carried on exclusively regarding these three Articles, with the result that the Sultan personally informed me that he accepted Article IX, with some slight and unimportant modifications, and that an agreement was nearly arrived at about Articles VI and XIII.

On the 28th June, however, a new line of action was inaugurated by the Sultan and his advisers. The Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the other principal Special Commissioner, Bel Muaz, came to see me on the morning of that day and begged that only one of my interpreters might be present at the interview. After many compliments to myself personally, and requests that I would not be angry at what they wished to say, they stated to me that it was the earnest wish of the Sultan that I should follow the example of other Ministers who came to his Court, and that I should consent to remove any difficulties that might have arisen between him and me in connection with such clauses of the Treaty as were distasteful to His Majesty by

withdrawing these clauses from the Treaty, and receiving in return a large sum of money from the Sultan in acknowledgment of His Majesty's appreciation of my friendly action.

They stated with much earnestness that His Majesty had over and over again found in this way a satisfactory solution for the many difficulties that had from time to time arisen between himself and certain foreign Ministers on their various missions to his Court, and that he earnestly hoped that by this means all difficulties might be removed regarding the Treaty negotiations between His Majesty and myself: 100,000 or 150,000 dollars were entirely at my disposal.

I was first at a loss how to treat such a proposal; for I reflected that the Ministers speaking thus to me were perfectly capable of laying a trap for me, and that if I had at once indignantly turned them out of the room they would certainly have said that their meaning and words had been completely misunderstood, or that they had spoken entirely without authority from the Sultan; and I had no proof in writing of the offer they made to me.

When, however, immediately afterwards the Ministers said that the Sultan himself wished to make me the same offer the next day, I simply replied that I would wait and hear what His Majesty had to say. As soon as the Ministers had left I summoned the rest of my staff and told them what had occurred, and directed that a confidential record of the conversation should be placed in the archives of the Legation.

The next morning the Sultan sent for me, asking me specially to bring only one interpreter. After some conversation he asked me if his Ministers had made a certain offer to me the day before. I said that they had, and His Majesty then said, "I accept all they said to you, it was by my order; all Ministers who come to my Court go away satisfied because they remove difficulties from my way, and I make presents to them and they are satisfied and I also am content. I trust that you will not act differently from other Ministers."

I could not help smiling at His Majesty's words, for he was so evidently in earnest in his belief that his money would be all-powerful in removing any sort of obstacle or difficulty, and that all men alike must be subject to its influence. But I assured him that anything I could do legitimately to remove difficulties I would do out of friendship and good-will, that no offers of money were necessary, and that I could not believe any Minister ever had acted in the way he affirmed.

His Majesty again and again assured me that this was the case. I abruptly dismissed the subject, begging His Majesty to continue the discussion of the Treaty, and again urging him not to persist in his continued refusal to accept the remaining clauses, which had been modified by me to the utmost possible extent, in compliance with His Majesty's wishes. Here again I reflected that it would have served no good purpose had I indignantly scouted His Majesty's proposals.

The offer of such a bribe is to a man like the Sultan the most natural thing in the world; he cannot understand that there is anything disgraceful in such an offer either to the proposer or the recipient of the proposal; and the only feeling probably left in His Majesty's mind at my conduct, and which I fancy still possesses him, was that of wonder that I did not at once accept the money he offered to me.

Your Lordship will observe in the translation of His Majesty's letter dated the 10th July to my address (copy attached to this despatch, marked B), that so far from feeling ashamed of what he had done, the Sultan repeated his offer in writing fourteen days after it was first made.

Before closing this interview, at the end of which the Sultan was evidently in an uncomfortable state of doubt as to the advisability of the step which he had taken, I again pressed upon His Majesty to direct his Foreign Minister to remain in constant attendance on me until all routine matters requiring settlement were arranged between us.

The Sultan complied; he summoned the Minister to his presence, and he then gave him the most stringent orders that he was to put aside all other business and to come *de die in diem* to my house until everything that required settlement had been arranged.

I thanked His Majesty and took my leave, after arranging with him finally that all the necessary orders should be issued by him to enable the Mission to leave Fez for Tangier on the 9th July at latest, by which time the Sultan promised that everything would be satisfactorily concluded between him and me. The next day the Foreign Minister did not appear, nor did he come for three days, during which time I

was entirely cut off from all communication with the Court. My letters and messages remained unattended to and unanswered.

The Minister, however, sent privately to inform me that he had, on the evening of the day of my interview above reported, received strict orders that he was not to visit me again until further directed.

Matters remained in this state until the 2nd July, when the Foreign Minister again made his appearance, stating that the Sultan and himself had during the preceding three days been so busily occupied in discussing the Treaty that he had been unable to come to me as ordered by the Sultan. No excuse was tendered for his non-appearance.

Until the 5th instant the negotiations regarding the unsettled clauses in the Treaty continued daily.

On the evening of the 5th July I was surprised by a visit from the six principal personages of the Sultan's Court. They informed me that His Majesty had sent them to me to beg me to come and see him without delay, and that their presence and deputation should be regarded by me as a special mark of His Majesty's friendship and his desire to do me honour; they said no word regarding the *émeute* in the town that had taken place the same day (*vide* my despatch No. 123 of the 17th July), of which, indeed, they feigned to be ignorant.

I consented to go with them to the Sultan, and accompanied by my three interpreters, and escorted by the six personages above alluded to, I reached His Majesty's presence about 6·30 P.M.

I found the Sultan in a state of great mental perturbation, and I now understand that he was seriously alarmed at the possible consequences of the action taken by the Basha under his orders the same afternoon.

He commenced by saying that he could not eat or sleep until he had seen me, and that he wished himself to tell me that he now saw that the negotiations regarding the new Commercial Treaty had gone on long enough; that useful discussion had been exhausted, and that he would give orders for the Treaty to be signed and concluded on the morrow. He asked me to make one or two more slight concessions, to which I objected, and he then said, "Very well, the Treaty shall be concluded as you wish." This he repeated several times. He sent for his Foreign Minister, and gave him orders to that effect in clear and explicit terms. He said he did this because he was anxious to make known to all men how great was the friendship between the two Governments.

He finally ordered that the necessary scribes should be sent to my house on the morrow to make duplicate copies of the Treaty for signature.

It was not till quite at the end of the interview that I spoke to His Majesty regarding the *émeute* in the afternoon, with the result reported in my despatch No. 123 of the 17th July.

The next morning, the 6th instant, the scribes came and took duplicate copies of the Treaty, and the Sultan sent to request that I would allow twenty-four more hours before signature for the completion of merely clerical work.

On Thursday, however, and during the whole of Friday, the Commissioners kept coming to me with messages that the Sultan could not keep his promise, and wished for further alterations and concessions in his favour.

I replied that His Majesty's solemn and unsolicited promise made to me on the 5th July seemed to me actually to bar all further discussion, and I earnestly begged His Majesty not to depart from his word, given before so many witnesses.

The Commissioners gave me to understand that His Majesty would probably yield and keep his promise, but no instructions had been issued regarding the signing of the Treaty up to the evening of the 9th instant.

On that date my Head Interpreter, Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu, who had been to the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on business, brought back an Arabic document, which he said had been placed in his hands by the Minister with no message, no letter, nor any sort of explanation, but merely with the remark that he had better read it and show it to me as the only Treaty the Sultan was likely to accept. When Mr. de Vismes asked for an explanation, the Minister abruptly left the room.

I ordered the document in question to be examined, and it was then found that it was a travestied copy of the proposed Treaty (which the Sultan had promised to sign on the 5th), with every single concession that had been, with so much difficulty, obtained by me from His Majesty during the preceding eight weeks erased and

cancelled, and the Treaty altered absolutely in the interests of the Sultan and in a sense utterly inimical to British interests.

Among other things, it was laid down in this document that no British subject should have the right even to repair his house save with the consent of the Sultan.

After all that had gone before; after the trouble and patience that had been expended in bringing the negotiations to the point which they had reached on the 5th instant; above all, after the solemn promise of the Sultan regarding the signing of the Treaty given to me on the 5th instant, it seemed to me that the presentation of this document might fairly be regarded as an act of intentional offence.

It lacked, however, certain elements which would justify me in characterizing it as such; it had not been sent to me direct, nor with any letter, nor with any direct message that I could answer. It was unsigned, unaddressed, and unauthenticated in any way. If I took official notice of it in writing, it might, and probably would, have been disowned as having any official character; I considered, on the whole, that the best way of dealing with it was to tear it up, which I accordingly did, and it was the next morning returned to the Minister in a torn condition.

It was not, however, until next day that I was made certain that what had been done had been done with the Sultan's full sanction and by his order. The Minister for Foreign Affairs sent the next morning for Mr. Fernau, one of my Interpreters, and expressed his deep regret for what had occurred, but told him that he himself had acted under the Sultan's orders, and that it was not his fault.

A copy of a letter from Mr. Fernau reporting what passed between himself and Gharnit at this interview is attached to this despatch, marked (C). After this incident it seemed evident to me that the Sultan was acting on principles or under influences which rendered any attempt at further negotiation hopeless; and that, moreover, I could not, with a due regard to the legitimate demands of British prestige and of British influence, continue the discussion of affairs, which was conducted on the side of the Sultan and his advisers with so conspicuous and flagrant a want of good faith and of honourable dealing.

I accordingly, on the 10th instant, addressed to His Majesty a letter (of which a translation is attached to this despatch, marked D) in which I recapitulated, in as calm and temperate a manner as I could, the reasons which now compelled me to take my departure from Fez without delay.

His Majesty did not show this letter to his Minister for Foreign Affairs. He replied to it the next day through another Minister—a most unusual step.

The only remark I have to make in reference to his answer is with regard to the statement made therein that his Ministers did not like coming to me because I treated them with discourtesy.

This was so flagrant an untruth that I begged His Majesty, at the final interview which I had with him on Tuesday, the 12th instant, to send for the Ministers to whom allusion had been made in his reply, and I then and there asked if they ever had any cause to complain of any lack of courtesy or kind treatment on the part of either my staff or myself.

They had not seen the Sultan's letter, and they at once replied that they had no cause whatever of complaint, and that they had always been most courteously treated by my staff and myself.

After I had dispatched my letter to the Sultan I requested the Minister Gharnit to hasten the completion of the arrangements which had been promised for the 9th instant, in order that I might leave on Tuesday, the 12th, and I requested a farewell audience with the Sultan.

The arrangements for my leaving were only partially made, and it was not till Tuesday morning, the 12th, that I was able to move my camp to a place 10 miles distance from Fez.

On the same day the Sultan sent the Minister Gharnit, with six of his principal officers, begging that I would go und see him that afternoon.

Up to the very last moment, and even after I had taken leave of His Majesty, he never really believed in the reality of my intention of leaving Fez. He was told by interested people that the announcement of my departure was merely intended to bring pressure upon him regarding the Treaty, and that I would never leave without receiving the customary presents for myself and my staff, and without having concluded some sort of a Treaty, however valueless to Great Britain.

I paid my farewell visit to His Majesty at 4 o'clock on the 12th instant. His Majesty repeatedly expressed his regret at the prospect of my leaving, and he also

made a sort of apology for the incident of the bogus Treaty that had been sent to me on the previous Saturday.

He acknowledged to the full that he had made me many promises regarding certain Articles in the Treaty and regarding the signing of the Treaty which he had not fulfilled. He said that other people had advised him that the promises that he had made would have evil results for himself, and therefore he could not act up to them.

Just as I was leaving, however, he remarked that if I myself would give way, and consent to take the article of flour out of the Export Tariff list, and not insist upon the articles of Italian manufacture being admitted at a less duty than 10 per cent., he would at once accept the Treaty.

After some little reflection I complied, because I did not think these matters of so special an importance that I should be justified in wrecking the Treaty on their account.

His Majesty thanked me warmly, and then at once said that there were sixteen or seventeen other changes which he wished made in the Treaty.

I saw further discussion was useless, and I took my leave, riding straight from His Majesty's presence to my camp, which was pitched 10 miles distant, and which I reached at 9 P.M.

The same night, at 2·30 A.M., two new Special Commissioners came out from the Sultan with a letter addressed to me (of which a translation is inclosed, marked E), stating that the Sultan had sent them out to finally conclude the Treaty. The next morning the Minister Gharnit and his colleague Bel Muaz arrived, and stated that the Commissioners had full powers to conclude finally the terms of the Treaty, which Gharnit was to sign.

The Commissioners themselves verbally confirmed the statement, declaring that they had had the fullest powers conferred upon them by the Sultan, that no further reference to Fez was necessary, and that their business with me would not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

Notwithstanding this assurance, the whole day was spent in discussing further modifications which the Sultan wished, and with which I further complied as far as I found it possible for me to do so. In the evening the Commissioners expressed themselves fully satisfied, and declared that the Treaty was now finally concluded. Fresh duplicate copies were made out for the signature of the Minister Gharnit, but when these were ready the Commissioners suddenly said that they must, as a mere matter of form, ride into Fez and show the amended Treaty to the Sultan.

"Nothing could now be changed, as they had full powers. They would be back in five hours, or at least at 10 the next morning." They begged me to await their return.

Strongly against my inclination I consented. I awaited their return, the Minister Gharnit remaining in my camp.

They did not come back until 11 at night, and they then made no intimation to me of their return.

During the course of the day I had sent to Gharnit to inform him that if the Treaty were not concluded I must march the next day.

He said there was no doubt about the Treaty being signed that day, but if it was not he would accompany me.

When I heard the same night that the Commissioners had come back, I sent over to let them know I was leaving the next morning, but that I would sign the Treaty between 5 and 6.

They replied that the Sultan still wanted the Treaty altered, and had, as far as I could gather, cancelled their full powers.

I told them I would be ready to receive them between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 14th instant, should they wish to see me, but they did not make their appearance.

As my remaining in camp under the circumstances would have most gravely compromised British prestige, and as, moreover, my continued stay would have greatly lessened instead of increasing my chances of ultimate success, I marched to my next camp, 15 miles off, in accordance with the notification I had made to the Foreign Minister.

Since that date I have had no further direct communication with the Sultan or his advisers regarding the Treaty.

I received, however, on the 16th instant, a letter from Kaïd Maclean (copy inclosed, marked F) confirming a statement which I had indirectly heard from the

Minister Gharnit, to the effect that the Sultan had, at the last moment, struck out Article IX of the concluded Treaty, and altered again the Export Tariff.

It is certain that this action was taken by His Majesty after, if not in consequence of, the receipt of letters from Tangier the same afternoon by a special courier.

I may add here that, on the Wednesday morning, the Sultan sent to say that he earnestly requested I would return for one day to Fez with my staff and the ladies of my family in order that he might give an entertainment in my honour, and that I might receive from and give to His Majesty the usual presents.

I replied that, if the Treaty was signed and other matters satisfactorily settled, I would return again and see His Majesty, with the officers of my staff, but not otherwise. As a matter of fact, no presents of any kind have passed between His Majesty and myself.

The foregoing résumé of events will place your Lordship in possession of all the facts preceding and leading up to the departure of my Mission after ten weeks' residence in Fez.

It remains for me now to submit to your Lordship my opinion as to the principal causes that induced the Sultan to act towards me in what I cannot but characterize as the faithless and dishonourable manner which I have endeavoured to describe.

There must be always two main influences at work in the Sultan's mind with reference to any subject of reform presented to him by European Ministers; but of these two we have, I think, no real right to complain.

The first is the innate dislike, if not, indeed, the actual loathing, which is felt by the Sultan, as a Mahommedan Ruler, to his conceding anything whatever to the demands of a Christian. The fanaticism of the Moors is deep, but it is quiescent. It rarely takes the active form of murdering and assaulting Christians; but it is unconquerable in its determination to oppose them and their designs in every form, under every circumstance and at every time, and to concede nothing whatever save to the dictates of fear, to threats, or to force.

It may be taken as an incontrovertible axiom that no living being, whether he be European or Moor, has the slightest influence with the Sultan or has the least chance of gaining a willing hearing for his advice unless these are wholly given to a policy of obstruction and negation.

No existing Moorish Minister dare upon his life propose any reforms to the Sultan. No European Minister has ever had, has now, or can ever have, the very slightest real influence with the Sultan unless his advice is antagonistic to reform and innovation.

It may be taken for granted that the Sultan dislikes all European Ministers without exception, and treats them all with the same indifference, save only when it suits his purpose to play one against the other.

Arising out of the feelings described above springs the next most potent influence upon the Sultan's mind.

His own knowledge of the inherent weakness of his position and of the feeble tenure by which he maintains his authority over his people makes him morbidly sensitive to the possible reproach that he may too readily, and save in the face of irresistible pressure, concede privileges and reforms to European demands.

He dreads beyond measure the possibility of the influence of the religious world being excited against him, and of their raising the cry that the interests of Islam are being sacrificed to the requirements of an abhorred civilization; and on the occasion of my stay in Fez he was especially nervous in regard to this matter, because the first appeal for support that he made to the Ulema did not meet with success. They informed him that as he had not consulted them in the matter of the costly Italian factory which had ruined the water supply of the city; in the matter of the contract for French coinage which had subjected the State to such heavy loss; in the question of ordering a man-of-war from Italy and big guns from Germany, that in the matter of the English Treaty he must act according to his own wish. They would not interfere, and had no advice to give him. This very greatly alarmed the Sultan.

Both the influences indicated above are, I think, natural under the circumstances, and the Sultan's subservience to them can be readily understood.

There were, however, in my opinion, other abnormal causes which mainly encouraged and strengthened the Sultan in the unusual obstinacy displayed by him in his refusal to accede to the proposals of Her Majesty's Government.

In the first place, there is no doubt that long before my arrival in Fez the Sultan's mind had been greatly prejudiced against me, if not entirely poisoned, by the representations of my French colleagues that I would try and repeat in Morocco the

Protectorate of Zanzibar. From the first moment he saw me he viewed everything I said and did with suspicion, and his attitude was from the beginning wholly antagonistic and hostile. Count Tattenbach acknowledged this to me in the fullest manner.

In the second, I do not think that, notwithstanding the nominal support accorded to the Treaty negotiations by the Governments of Spain and Germany, the Sultan ever for one moment believed in the reality and sincerity of their support, or that my proposals were as a matter of fact in any way favourably regarded by my Spanish and German colleagues resident in Tangier.

The Sultan himself never would acknowledge that he had heard anything whatever on the subject from the German Minister, who he said was not likely to support another Treaty after concluding one himself two years before; and it was indeed noticeable that Count Tattenbach, in such action as he took in support of the Treaty, made use only of the channel of Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Agent at Tangier, in order to convey his messages to the Sultan, whether oral or written; I much doubt whether any such communications were ever conveyed by Mohammed Torres to the Sultan's ears save in a sense antagonistic to the Treaty.

As to the Spanish Minister, I had no communication with him of any sort after I left Tangier on the 27th April. He promised to inform me as to any action he might finally be directed to take in support of the Treaty after my departure; but I never heard from him, and I do not know whether he ever addressed the Moorish Government or not, or, if so, in what sense.

The main cause, however, for the Sultan's vacillating and unfriendly attitude is, I fear, to be found in the presence and advice of the two Frenchmen, Dr. Linares and M. Kerdec, resident at Fez during the whole stay of the Mission at that city.

The former, who, as the Moorish Minister informed me, is regarded by the Sultan as the direct official Agent of the French Government, independent of the French Legation at Tangier, and receiving his orders direct from the French Cabinet, was often closeted with the Sultan, and was in almost daily attendance at the house of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His active hostility to my proposals can hardly admit of a doubt, and it was, indeed, on more than one occasion frankly admitted to me by the Moorish Minister.

With regard to the man Kerdec, I would submit to your Lordship that his furious attacks upon the objects of my Mission and myself in the columns of the local Tangier press might certainly furnish grounds for grave complaint.

He is known in Tangier as being the editor of the "Réveil du Maroc," a journal universally believed to be subsidized by the French Government.

He and Dr. Linares started for Fez a week before my Special Mission, and from the moment of my arrival to the date of my departure M. Kerdec continued without ceasing to furnish to the French and Spanish papers here a series of absolutely false and calumnious attacks and reports against and concerning everything I was supposed to have done and said, together with furious attacks against the supposed policy of the English Government in Angera. As soon as the articles so written were received back in Fez printed in the local newspapers, they were at once translated into Arabic and submitted to the Sultan and circulated to his advisers as representing the expression of European public opinion at large regarding the policy of Great Britain and myself, and my proceedings in full.

The ignorance of the Sultan was thus easily played on.

He began to regard Kerdec as a prophet who had nothing but smooth things to say regarding his own interests, and he most liberally rewarded him for action directed against and avowedly hostile to England.

I would specially commend to your Lordship's notice that the French attacks upon my Mission commenced even before I had made known to the Sultan what was the real purpose of my Mission, and before I had had any business communication with His Majesty. They were evidently the result of a "parti pris." Indeed I reported to your Lordship on the 30th May that the Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me that Dr. Linares had, before my arrival, warned the Sultan against my proposals, and encouraged him to reject them *en bloc*.

One more reason for the Sultan's attitude is, I think, to be found in the fact that no proposals so important as those which I submitted to him for the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty had ever before been seriously and directly pressed upon him since his accession to power. A lengthened, but not a dishonourable opposition was, therefore, to have been expected from him.

With regard to my own conduct of the negotiations, I can but assure your Lordship that during the whole of the most trying experiences through which I passed at Fez, and in face of the almost daily discourtesies and marks of unfriendliness to which I and the members of the Mission were subjected, I endeavoured never to lose sight of the principle that negotiations for the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty could only justly and rightly be carried on and pressed to a conclusion by a display of the utmost friendliness, and the use of such friendly arguments as might be possible.

I never, therefore, made use of anything in the nature of menace or threat of any kind.

I tried to warn the Sultan against the possibility of his losing the ancient friendship of the British nation by his continued indifference to their just demands for commercial reform, but I always kept within the bounds of legitimate argument.

To such argument, however, I found the Sultan was wholly insensible. On two occasions, indeed, His Majesty told me that if I wanted the Treaty signed by him I must cause a British fleet to come to Tangier to enforce its conclusion, and that then he would at once concede all my demands.

In conclusion, my Lord, I would respectfully and earnestly submit for your consideration that it would not be well, either in the interests of the Sultan, or with regard to the due maintenance of British influence in this country, that the situation which has been now created should be allowed to remain further untouched.

Should your Lordship fortunately see fit to support my action and conduct, all outstanding difficulties will at once disappear, the Treaty will be signed, British claims will be paid, all outstanding cases will receive solution, and it is probable that for many years to come the relations between the Moorish Government and this Legation will be of a very satisfactory character.

Such support will, moreover, convince the Sultan that he can no longer continue to act as he has so often done with impunity, or to count on evading all just demands for reform by the cunning manipulation of international jealousies.

His Majesty should also, I think, be made to feel that he cannot be permitted to treat a Mission sent by a friendly Power in the way in which the late Special Mission was treated by his orders.

I am convinced that His Majesty only requires firm though friendly treatment at the hands of Her Majesty's Government to cause him to abandon the practices to which he has been wedded for so many years, and to make him understand that he must, even at the late hour, enter upon the path of progress and reform.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

P.S.—I have accidentally omitted to mention, in the résumé of events preceding my departure from Fez, that on the 3rd July one of the couriers who had arrived the previous day with despatches for the Mission from Tangier was assaulted by the soldiers of the Governor, and threatened with flogging and imprisonment if he again served the English. The complaint which he made was proved to my satisfaction, and I was compelled to take him under British protection, or my means of communication with the coast would have been cut off. I wrote to the Sultan regarding him.

I would also note that the two extra Interpreters who accompanied the Mission, Mr. Vice-Consul Fernau and Mr. Carleton, took service as such under the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, of which they were each furnished with a copy.

C. B. E.-S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 69.

(A.)

Procedure of the Moorish Government as regards the whole Commercial Treaty, with the exception of Articles VI, IX, and XIII.

June 15.—Acceptance by the Commissioners, in the name of the Sultan, of the whole Treaty as agreed on, with the exception of the above-named Articles.

June 21.—Confirmation of acceptance by the Sultan personally.

June 29.—Second confirmation by the Sultan personally.

June 30.—Objections suddenly raised by the Commissioners on behalf of Sultan to Articles IV, VII, X, and XV (Article XIX being excluded).

June 30 *to July* 4.—Continued objections.

July 5.—Full reacceptance by the Sultan personally.

July 6 *and* 7.—Drafting and acceptance of the Articles by the Commissioners.

July 9.—Entire changes and rejections made by the Sultan.

July 13.—Drafting and reacceptance by full-powered Commissioners.

Proceedings of the Moorish Government as regards Article IX.

June 21.—Personal acceptance of this Article by the Sultan, save as far as the Article affects animals.

June 25.—Commissioners endeavour to exclude the whole Article from Treaty.

June 29.—Second acceptance by the Sultan personally.

June 30 *to July* 4.—Commissioners constantly press for its withdrawal from Treaty.

July 5.—Third acceptance by the Sultan personally.

July 6.—Final acceptance and drafting of the Article by Commissioners.

July 9.—Attempted withdrawal by the Sultan.

July 13.—Renewed acceptance by full-powered Commissioners.

July 14.—Final rejection of the Article by the Sultan.

Proceedings of the Moorish Government as regards Article XIII.

June 21.—Personal agreement with the Sultan that an arrangement should be made with the British Minister regarding this Article.

June 25.—Acceptance by Commissioners, on behalf of the Sultan, of a proposal that His Majesty should grant free land purchase at the ports and their vicinity.

June 30.—Sultan's acceptance of this proposal confirmed by them.

July 1 *to* 4.—Objections made by Commissioners.

July 5.—Personal agreement by the Sultan with the British Minister to issue special orders to Governors now and for ever to refrain from preventing land purchase by British subjects, on condition that first three paragraphs of Article XIII be withdrawn.

July 6.—Acceptance and drafting of amended Article by Commissioners.

July 9.—Withdrawal by the Sultan from agreement made.

July 13.—Acceptance and drafting of Article (same as on 9th July) by full-powered Commissioners.

Inclosure 2 in No. 69.

(B.)

Cid Ali-el-Mesfiwi to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *July* 11, 1892.

YOUR letter which you wrote to His Shereefian Majesty containing six paragraphs has been received.

In the first paragraph you say that we were satisfied with what took place in respect of the negotiation with the persons whom we appointed in order to draw up carefully the text of that; and it is well known that nothing is concluded by sensible people except after approval; and how shall a sagacious man approve of the evil which may come upon him? And our lord permitted that you should enter into negotiation with the Delegates, and that facilities should be made for doing things of which the harm is small, as you were told in the matter of Juby, or those of which the harm is not small, but was overlooked by the Government. You said to them that you would not accept any part of the Treaty until you had obtained the most important ones, fearing that they would take away the inside of the egg and you would be left with the shell. The matter therefore remained under discussion and manipulation, and you were determined on giving precedence to the things which were fraught with the greatest injury; you would not refrain from speaking on matters in respect of which the Government is at liberty, such as wheat, barley, and flour, and the clause regarding the tenure of real property with the consent of the Government, and other things which it would be too long to enumerate, until the matter was cleared up, was placed on a basis and arranged, and a commencement was

made. But when the copy was sent to you arranged in the manner which was possible of acceptance, you tore it up and flung it into the face of the Government, and cut the rope.

In the second paragraph you advert to the request made on behalf of our friends the Italians in the matter of the seven articles, and our lord made a reduction in the duties to be paid on some of them; but some remained in the same state as before, in order to please both him who made the request and him who acted as intermediary, and to show consideration to all.

The third paragraph is that regarding intimidation. God forbid that any one who stops at the Court of our lord—whom may God exalt—should be subjected to any vexation or intimidation. The only cause of it was the initiation of something new, hitherto unknown in the country, in regard to the disturbance, by making the flag [flag-staff?], and publishing the matter in an unbecoming manner until the Governor, and the Notables among the people, and the great men of the Government were compelled to close the rent that had been created thereby. This people would not all be gathered together for a wrong purpose, and how is it that the multitude took upon themselves to quell the fire of disturbance and to drive back the turbulent? Yet, notwithstanding this, you reverse the matter, and evil is attributed to it. No reasonable man would say that. The publicity of the incident renders any explanation unnecessary.

In the fourth paragraph you speak of the 100,000 dollars. It is not a fact that the Ministers have received bribes from the Sultan, for His Majesty considers them above such a thing. His Majesty has never heard from anybody that they have received bribes, nor has such a thing entered his mind until he saw it in your letter under reply. As to what you say about 100,000 dollars having been offered to you, the intermediaries did not say "bribe," they only said "regalo" (Spanish for "present"). This word is not Arabic, and we understood it as meaning that that should be for the Government, as in the affair of Juby, in order to put a stop to innovations which would lead to a breach of the customs, for we are unacquainted with "regalo," and the "Talebs" of our lord do not know it, until they heard it from your intermediaries, and that it is given in order that evil may be warded off and bloodshed prevented. It is written in our law that to keep away evil with money is allowed. You were answered to that in order that you might take it on behalf of your Government, so as to maintain the veil of friendship and give up evil; and even at present, if you like to receive it publicly, it will be sent you nailed down in boxes, or even more (than the above-mentioned sum), because the maintenance of friendship between Governments is worth more than anything, and a great many of the claims of the nations have been settled, that is to say, if they are personal they are settled according to the exigencies of the case; if they are monetary claims, or claims on account of robberies, they are settled for money; if they are for debts, and are proved against the debtor, the settlement is made in accordance therewith.

As to the fifth paragraph, in which you say that the punishment of the man who deserves punishment has been cancelled, regarding the disgrace of Kaïd Bushta, that matter was settled with you, and you accepted the settlement under your signature;* there is nothing more to say on the matter, nor can you pursue it further.

As to the sixth paragraph, in which you say that our lord kept back the intermediaries of negotiation from communication with you and from coming to you, the reason of that was your refusal to hear what they had to say to you, and as our lord encharged them with that, and imposed on them negotiation with you notwithstanding their rank and position with His Majesty, and you, in spite of that, lent them a deaf ear by turning away your face from them and paying no heed to them; all this was a reason for their coming to you less frequently, and after that no useful result was attained. Notwithstanding this, they still continued to go to you, backwards and forwards, in consideration of the friendship of your Government, though you still continued to receive them in an unseemly manner by not being conciliatory and accommodating in discussion.

Finished the 16th Dil Higge, 1309 (11th July, 1892).

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* This is not the case.—C. B. E.-S.

Inclosure 3 in No. 69.

(C.)

Mr. Fernau to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Fez, July 10, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, at Cid Emfadl Gharnit's request, I went to see him at his house at a quarter to 2 this afternoon.

I found him with Cid Abdelwaked Bel Mooaz; they both begged me to explain to your Excellency what had really happened with reference to the Treaty, and to use any influence I could to prevent your blaming them for what had occurred. They stated that the changes made in the Treaty were due to the influence of the Vizier Abdslam Tazzi and his relation Mohammed Tazzi, and also to that of foreigners. I asked Gharnit what foreigners he meant, and he replied "the French."

They went on to say that the Sultan was much concerned at what had happened, and did not wish your Excellency to leave Fez on bad terms with him, but wanted to receive you in audience, that an audience would probably produce good results, that although they had remonstrated with the Sultan he had ordered them to take the mutilated Treaty back to you; they had been afraid to do so, fearing that you would tear it up and throw it at them.

They asked me whether I thought any arrangement was possible.

I replied that after the manner in which the Sultan and his advisers had behaved in making promises only to break them, in formally agreeing to parts of the Treaty only to go back on them next day, in persistently spreading false rumours about the object of Her Majesty's Mission, and after the final insult offered to your Excellency yesterday, I did not think any arrangement was possible, nor that you could now leave Fez on friendly terms with the Sultan.

Before I left, Gharnit requested me to say that the false rumours had been spread by the journalist Kerdec, and that your answer to the manner in which the Treaty had been returned to you might be set off against the Sultan's conduct. He also stated that he considered the answer sent by your Excellency as the only proper one under the circumstances, and he concluded by again pressing me to try and induce your Excellency to agree to an audience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. FERNAU.

Inclosure 4 in No. 69.

(D.)

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Sultan of Morocco.

Fez, July 10, 1892.

Sire,

IN continuation of the letter which I addressed to your Majesty this morning, I now write to recapitulate to your Majesty the reasons that have rendered my immediate withdrawal from Fez imperatively necessary.

I have now been eight weeks in your Majesty's capital.

During the whole of that period I have been exclusively engaged in endeavouring to negotiate with your Majesty a Commercial Treaty, which had received the cordial support of the Governments of Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria, and Belgium, which was designed to benefit all nations equally, and which was specially intended to strengthen the Empire of Morocco.

I have since my arrival made no proposals of any sort or kind to your Majesty regarding English interests alone, nor have I on any subject whatever sought to obtain special advantages or concessions for the British nation or for British subjects. I have been unwilling, on the contrary, to accept privileges which your Majesty offered to grant me (in connection with the Treaty) for British subjects alone.

During the whole course of these negotiations I have been actuated by the most earnest desire to remove difficulties.

Indeed, all the concessions in connection with the Treaty that it was possible for me to make in justice to British interests I have made, and in the end your Majesty deigned to express yourself as entirely content with that which after so much trouble

had been arranged. On three occasions—twice with your Majesty's own lips, once through your Majesty's Commisssioners—your Majesty has given me your solemn assurance that the Treaty should at once be signed; the last time you personally made this solemn assurance was on Tuesday, the 5th July, in the presence of my three Interpreters and your Minister for Foreign Affairs.

You then gave me your Royal word that the Treaty should be concluded and signed the next day; but this was not done, and since then you have urged me to agree to the withdrawal of certain privileges which you had granted to cheap goods of Italian manufacture, on the ground that it was of no special moment or concern to your Majesty to please the Italian Government, and to make other alterations.

I begged your Majesty to forego these alterations, and I understood that you had consented.

To my astonishment, however, last night your Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to me (without letter or explanation of any kind), as the copy of the Treaty your Majesty had at last consented to sign, a draft Treaty, in which almost every single concession and condition which had been agreed upon as final between your Majesty, your Majesty's Commissioners, and myself, as the result of the negotiations of the previous eight weeks, had been struck out, and had been replaced by impossible conditions framed solely in your Majesty's own personal interests.

This unexpected procedure has, of course, rendered all further negotiations regarding the Treaty imposssible.

I must now proceed to recall to your Majesty's memory certain events regarding myself personally and my Mission.

Four weeks ago your Majesty sought to intimidate me in the performance of my duty by indicating to me that in consequence of the commercial proposals which I had submitted to your Majesty my life was in danger, that you could not guarantee my safety, and that I must take refuge in your Palace. I naturally paid no attention to this intimation, because I knew it was not in accordance with facts.

Your Majesty next with your own lips offered me a shameful bribe of 100,000 dollars if I would betray the British interests committed to my charge in accordance with your Majesty's wishes.

In support of your proposal, you assured me that certain foreign Ministers had often taken money presents from your Majesty in payment for similar services.

I absolutely declined (and I refuse) to credit this statement; and I at once telegraphed to Lord Salisbury to inform Her Majesty's Government of the offer which your Majesty had allowed yourself to make to me.

I also made a similar communication the same day to the officers of my staff.

Some days after this, on the 5th July, a crowd of youths and women was collected by your Governor of Fez and sent to the neighbourhood of the Legation quarters to abuse and hoot the members of the Mission.

On the evening of this day, 5th July, your Majesty sent your six principal Ministers to me, who earnestly requested that I should at once come and see you. I was not willing to go, but I at last consented in deference to your Majesty's wishes.

Your Majesty at this interview expressed your keen regret at what had occurred, promised me the fullest redress the next day, and, further, solemnly assured me that the Treaty should be signed the following day if I would only overlook the incidents of the afternoon.

Being still earnestly desirous to continue the ancient friendship between Great Britain and Morocco, I consented to your Majesty's proposals, trusting in your sincerity and good faith.

Two days after this your Majesty virtually cancelled the punishment you had yourself awarded to the chief offender and instigator of the disturbance in question.

I would further remind your Majesty that you have consistently refused to settle any single one of the routine matters of business that required arrangement between your Majesty's Government and the British Legation.

The rightful money claims of British subjects, regarding which I spoke to you at my very first interview eight weeks ago, have been steadily and persistently ignored by your Majesty.

Further, although your Majesty yourself told me with your own lips that it was in consequence of orders and letters emanating from you personally that the trade of the Cape Juby Company had been ruined, you have nevertheless steadily declined to consider any measures whatever for the solution of the Company's just grievances.

Your Majesty has, moreover, allowed my letters to remain unanswered and

unattended to; you have from time to time ordered your Ministers to cease all communications with me; you have forbidden them to attend my house; my couriers have been threatened with imprisonment and flogging by your Majesty's servants.

It is now time that this should cease; it is not befitting the dignity of the great nation which I have the honour to represent that I should further submit to this treatment.

Ever since I arrived in Fez I have striven to act towards your Majesty and your Commissioners in a spirit of friendliness, conciliation, and fair play. Your Majesty well knows how my endeavours have been met by the Moorish Government.

Peace.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

P.S.—The whole of the statements made in the above letter are within the cognizance of the Interpreters attached to my staff. Everything has passed before witnesses.

The three gentlemen who have acted as Interpreters have affixed their signatures in testimony of the truth of what I have stated to your Majesty.

C. B. E.-S.

(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.
G. H. FERNAU.
E. P. CARLETON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 69.

(E.)

Cid Ali-el-Mesfiwi to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

Higge 16, 1309 (*July* 12, 1892).

THERE will come to you from among the greatest of the Oomana of our lord, the two Amins, Cid Hadj Abdesselam Mukri and Cid Hadj Ali-ben-el-Hadj, in order to settle (clear up) the Treaty in the manner which our lord stated to you verbally, as to striking a mean in those matters in which disagreement exists regarding the Tariff. Our lord has ordered a copy of the original to be taken and to be sent out to them early with the two writers of His Shereefian orders, the Fekih Gharnit and the Fekih Bel Muaz, in token of his attention to the matter, and in confirmation of the ancient friendship.

Peace.

(Signed) ALI-EL-MESFIWI.

Inclosure 6 in No. 69.

(F.)

Kaïd Maclean to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Private and Confidential.)

Fez, July 16, 1892.

My dear Sir Charles,

WHEN I took Cid Emfadl the letter De Vismes sent in by my man, Cid Emfadl told me the Sultan is going to send the Treaty to Tangier, and not to you in camp. I asked Cid Emfadl what items of the Treaty had been altered or changed since the last agreement arrived at with you, Hadj Ali, and Cid Abdslam Mocri. He told me the Sultan had struck out the IXth Article ("cabotage"), but proposed to give you a letter granting it for the present and during His Majesty's pleasure. The Sultan also struck out altogether the privilege to merchants of exporting meat and cattle, but had granted to each separate Government the export of 5,000 head of cattle per annum.

I believe they must have received a letter from some foreign Government, and they seem quite happy and talk tall about other powerful nations not allowing the traditional friendship of England and Morocco to be destroyed. I told Cid Emfadl I am awfully sorry, and could not believe that the Sultan had decided to allow you to go away without falling in with your views, and that I am sure if His Shereefian Majesty

does he and all will regret it. Cid Emfadl said, "Don't be afraid, it will be all right." I said, "Inshallah," it will be, and as to-morrow is Sunday, I do not think the Minister will march, so he is still quite close. Bushta Bagdadi, the Basha of Fez, has returned, and I saw him at the Court. I hope sincerely that if the Moorish Government is foolish enough to think it can get the better of you, that England will act promptly in backing you up and seeing you through with flying colours; if England does you will never have any more bother, and in time will be able to change the whole of the present administration, to the great improvement of the country and commerce.

It is most essential that this Government is made to understand that Great Britain will not brook foreign interference.

(Signed) HARRY MACLEAN.

No. 70.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 132.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 25, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 131 of the 21st instant, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Special Mission under my charge left camp near Fez on the 15th instant, and marching by forced stages, with an interval of one day's halt, reached Rabat on the morning of the 21st instant.

In this way we crossed in four days consecutively the 100 miles extent of vast plain occupied by the warlike tribe of the Beni Hussen, on which but two months previously we had found an immense harvest ready for the sickle.

On our return we found the plain parched and dried up, and the earth cracked with the tremendous heat of the sun. A great quantity of the harvest had been uncut, and was rotting in the ground for want of labour to gather it in.

In several places we saw people burning their straw, in order not to pay the Government tithe that would have been exacted had they garnered it for use.

The heat was considerable, but we enjoyed an interval of cool weather during the return march, though we were informed that two weeks previous to our passage the heat had been so intense as to render any working by day absolutely impossible.

The Mission was everywhere treated with marks of signal respect, and on arrival at Rabat was received with the usual ceremony by the Governors of Salee and Rabat.

We found Her Majesty's ship "Amphion" waiting to receive us at the latter port, and we embarked the same evening, reaching Tangier in safety on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The great majority of the servants of the Mission, together with the tents, horses, and baggage animals, under the direction of three European officers of my staff, are marching across country from Rabat to Tangier, and may be expected to arrive here about the 31st instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 71.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 105.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 1, 1892, 3·15 P.M.

NEWS has reached me from Acting Consul Johnston, of Mogador, that he has heard of a serious collision on the coast not far from Cape Juby between some of the natives of the place and Christians, and that a great many were killed on each side. It is not possible to take any action on rumours of so vague a nature.

The Italian Minister has told me that his Representative at Mogador has also reported to him that about a dozen Spaniards were killed in a conflict with Moors near Ifni, not far from Cape Juby.

No. 72.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 106.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 1, 1892, 3·15 P.M.

DISTURBANCES near Angera. More troops belonging to His Shereefian Majesty's army arrived from Fez yesterday, but there seems small probability of the rebels being compelled to surrender for some time to come. His Majesty's soldiers are suffering greatly from hunger, and, in consequence, are selling their ammunition here, which is daily purchased by the rebels.

No. 73.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 1.)

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 1, 1892, 10·45 A.M.

MOROCCO. The Spanish Government confirm a report published in yesterday's "Galignani" that the Spanish gun-boat "Pilar" was fired on by Moors in the neighbourhood of Melilla.

No importance is, however, attached to the incident by the Duke of Tetuan, the Moors being smugglers, who were being prevented from landing arms on the coast.

No. 74.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 2.)

(No. 135.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 27, 1892.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 92 of this day's date, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship inclosed copies of the two letters in question received by me yesterday from Mr. MacIver Macleod, the British Vice-Consul at Fez, and Kaïd Maclean.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Mr. Macleod to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Dear Sir Charles, *Fez, July* 23, 1892.

SINCE I wrote you last I have been making inquiries in many directions to find the exact feeling existing just now at the Court, and it seems that they are just as obstinate and boastful as ever.

On the 21st my official interpreter, Hadj Tahir Micquor, came in to tell me that he had been to Court and had heard that the Sultan was thinking of taking action through their Agent at Constantinople with the view of getting a Russian Minister accredited to Morocco. This official would, they pretend to insinuate, be the close ally of France, and would be a counter-check to the influence of Britain and the Powers presently supporting her action here.

I send you this information at the earliest possible moment, but I would remark at the same time that I do not myself believe a word of the story. Most likely, I think, the Court has used Micquor as a means to convey this message, and imagined they made it more effective as a threat by imparting it in the shape of secret information.

Still, I think it best to report it to your Excellency, in case of your hearing anything elsewhere on the same head. To me it appears just another attempt at intimidation. Having tried twice and failed to frighten your Excellency personally, they are now trying to threaten us as a nation.

Micquor was at Court again yesterday, and reports that the Court have just had the most formal written assurance from the French Minister "that the English will not bring men-of-war to support their recent action."

The Court has also got the news of the latest elections in England, and are looking forward to a change of Ministry as being favourable in some undefined way to their ideas.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) J. MacIVER MACLEOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

Kaïd Maclean to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Private and Confidential.) *Fez, July* 21, 1892.

My dear Sir Charles,

THE people at the Court are still quite happy, and seem confident that everything is all right. Ci Foudal, the Foreign Minister, and all wanted to follow you on Thursday morning.

Hadgi Allie stopped them; he told them you could not know what Treaty the Sultan had granted, as they had told no one, and, after all their work, you should not leave until after you had seen and heard them, and, therefore, if they let you go without seeing the Treaty it would be better for the Sultan. I am perfectly sure the Sultan would have granted a good and proper Treaty if the French Doctor had not interfered, and he must have had powerful instructions from Tangier to back him up, as the Sultan would have been afraid to have been guided by him alone.

The French Doctor went to the Court twice a-day for several days after you left, and had long conversations with Ci Hamed, the Chamberlain, who went in to the Sultan several times during his interviews. I sincerely hope that England, Italy, Germany, and all the other nations will fully understand and appreciate the thorough and unselfish way in which you have endeavoured to fulfil the trust they placed in you to obtain a good Treaty from the Sultan that would have benefited them all and opened up this country to commerce and civilization, and that our Government will fully understand your position and back you up properly, as your case not only concerns Great Britain, but all foreign Ministers here. The Sultan must be made to understand that European Ministers accredited to his Court must be treated with due respect, and that his Shereefian Majesty cannot make them promises he does not mean to fulfil, and cannot get up bogus attacks against them.

I heard to-day at the Court from the Chamberlain that Lord Salisbury (whom some one has painted very black to them) has lost, and that Mr. Gladstone has been returned.

They have been made to understand this is the best news they could have.

Hadj Absulam Mucru, the builder, told me the Sultan had written to the English Queen. I told him the Queen thoroughly trusted all her Ministers, and would hear nothing except through you. He thinks they have acted badly.

I expect to-day you are all at Lullahito, and your journey will soon be over. The weather has been wonderfully cool. We all hope that you have had a pleasant and good journey down. We are, of course, anxious for the sequel to all this, but we have perfect faith and confidence in you, and feel sure you will carry all through to the honour and advantage of England.

On Wednesday last the Sultan sent more mountain guns, men, and ammunition to Angera. M. Kerdec, the Frenchman, is esteemed a big man at present at the Court. His interpreter is a clever Moor who was an interpreter in the English army in Egypt. This Moor is a nephew of Hadj Mohamed Ben Hannu, the factotum of Ci Hamed the Hajib.

With kind love to Lady Euan and all, believe me, &c.
(Signed) HARRY MACLEAN.

Saturday.—The Foreign Minister told me yesterday that the people at the Court thought themselves very clever, and that they understood how to deal with Bashadors, but he felt sure they would see some ships of war soon, and then where would all their cleverness be? I have kept my courier, as I expect you will go to Tangier on Monday. I am going to send this there. Kindly let me know that you receive it safely.

H. M.

No. 75.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 2.)

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 2, 1892, 10·10 A.M.

MOROCCO. No information has been received by Spanish Government confirming alarming telegrams from Tangier which appeared in French newspapers of yesterday.

No. 76.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 2.)

(No. 107.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 2, 1892, 3·10 P.M.

COUNT TATTENBACH has just paid me a visit, and requested particularly that I should give him a copy of the new Commercial Treaty which I finished on the 14th July in camp at Ras-el-ma. He said it would be of great use to his Government in enabling them to judge of the moderate character of my demands, and the nature of the Sultan's attitude in refusing to accept them.

I received a similar request from Signor Cantagalli.

I beg to solicit your Lordship's permission to fall in with my colleagues' request.

No. 77.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 77.) *Foreign Office, August* 2, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE your proceedings in the matter of the insults offered at Fez to two American gentlemen, Mr. Chanler and Mr. Bonsal, as reported in your despatch No. 125 of the 17th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 78.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Confidential.) *Foreign Office, August* 2, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th May, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the confidential information of your Directors, that it appears from reports which have been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier that he found it impossible to arrange any agreement respecting the Cape Juby question during his recent visit to Fez.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 79.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Herbert.

(No. 174.) *Foreign Office, August* 2, 1892.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* reporting the steps which he has taken in the matter of certain complaints made by Mr. Chanler and Mr. Bonsal, American citizens, of their treatment by the servants of the Pasha of Tangier, and I have to request that you will communicate the contents of Sir C. Euan-Smith's report to the United States' Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 57.

No. 80.

Foreign Office to Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Foreign Office, August 2, 1892.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, inclosing a Resolution passed at a special meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on that day respecting Sir C. Euan-Smith's mission to Fez.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 81.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 3.)

(No. 155. Confidential.)

Rome, July 29, 1892.

My Lord,

SIGNOR BRIN spoke to me to-day about Morocco.

His Excellency said that the news of the serious position of affairs in the neighbourhood of Tangier, reported by Sir Charles Euan-Smith in the telegram which had been communicated to him yesterday by Mr. Edwardes, were not confirmed in that which he had received from M. Cantagalli, and which he believed to be of a later date. He expressed regret for the failure of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission, which he attributed to hostile intrigues, and hinted that a rumour had got abroad that the object of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission was not strictly limited to a demand for concessions in the interests of European commerce in general.

Signor Brin appears to have spoken more openly on this point to Mr. Edwardes yesterday when he communicated to the Minister Sir Charles Euan-Smith's telegram, and I inclose Mr. Edwardes' report of his conversation.

I said that Her Majesty's Government had communicated, without reserve, to all the Powers having interests in Morocco the proposals they had charged Sir Charles Euan-Smith to make to the Sultan, which had been generally admitted to be advantageous both to the commercial relations between Europe and Morocco and to the true interests of Morocco itself, and I could not conceive that any Power, having those interests sincerely at heart, could have sought to thwart our honest endeavours.

Signor Brin said that he saw from a telegram he had received from Madrid that the Spanish Government were entirely of that opinion, and had very plainly expressed it in the answer they had given to the suspicions which the French Government had sought, both at Madrid and Paris, to cast on our policy in Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 81.

Memorandum.

(Confidential.)

SIGNOR BRIN then went on to speak about Morocco. He said that Italy was quite ready to act with England and Spain in maintaining the *status quo* there, but did England really want the *status quo?* I replied that I could only give a personal opinion, but that I was absolutely confident that she did.

He spoke of the Mediterranean generally, and referred to Tunis and Biserta, and, in connection with England's desire that Italy should act with her in Morocco, remarked that where Italy's interests were very intimately concerned, such as in the case of Tunis and lately of Biserta, England was rather ready to let things slide. He certainly seemed to be not quite confident that we were acting in perfect good faith in Morocco. I said that, personally, I was confident that England desired earnestly the *status quo*. He said that he saw that Spain and England were in accord on the subject, from information which he had received from Madrid relative to the reply given by the Duke of Tetuan to the French Ambassador. I said that we had heard also that the Duke of Tetuan had told M. Roustan that he very much regretted that Sir Charles Euan-Smith's proposals for a Treaty had been rejected, that he, the Duke, considered that it was a Treaty which

would have done good to all, and that France should have supported the proposals, which were much the same as she had put forward in 1876.

(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

July 28, 1892.

No. 82.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 3.)

(No. 87.)

San Sebastian, August 1, 1892.

My Lord,

SEEING in the "Galignani" of yesterday, which arrived this morning, a startling telegram from Madrid, reporting that a Spanish gun-boat had been fired on by Moors, I sent to request the Duke of Tetuan to let me know if the statement were true.

His Excellency at once replied in a note, saying that the fact was true, as Moors had indeed fired on the "Pilar," a gun-boat watching the coast to prevent the contraband landing of arms. The Spanish Government, however, attached no importance to the occurrence, which was merely an affair of smugglers.

As I feared that the telegram, if published in England, might create alarm, I telegraphed to your Lordship in the above sense.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 83.

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 3.)

7, West George Street, Glasgow, August 2, 1892.

My Lord,

AT a meeting of the Committee of Directors of this Chamber on Foreign Affairs held yesterday, I was requested to transmit to you the following Resolution, and to ask that the subject-matter thereof should receive the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government, viz.:—

"That this Chamber expresses its satisfaction with the action of Her Majesty's Government in having established a Postal Agency and also a British Vice-Consulate at Fez, and that the Chamber hopes Her Majesty's Government will continue its endeavours to secure the opening up of Morocco to trade and commerce."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. BALLOCH, *President.*

No. 84.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Vivian.

(No. 102.)

Foreign Office, August 3, 1892.

My Lord,

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier,* reporting the result of his negotiation with the Sultan of Morocco respecting Italian imports into that country.

You may communicate the substance of this despatch to the Italian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 85.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 4.)

(No. 4. Africa.)

Tangier, July 19, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 129 of this date, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship inclosed copies of despatches I have received from the

* No. 59.

Vice-Consul at Saffi and Mazagan, showing that, in the matter of slavery, a retrograde movement appears to have set in of late times.

As regards the hard case reported from Saffi, I was endeavouring to obtain a solution of it on the lines of the orders formerly issued by the Sultan Cidi Mohammed, but on my departure from the Court on the 15th instant this, with many other matters under discussion, remained undecided.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Consular.)

Saffi, May 19, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring under your Excellency's notice a case of great cruelty with regard to slavery at this port.

About a fortnight ago two negresses, a mother and her daughter, appeared in the evening at my residence crying and imploring protection from their master (Mohammed al Atar Waoladz). The mother was bleeding profusely from a wound in her head caused by a blow with a hatchet, given to her by the Arab women, wives of the owner, whilst she was carrying food to the workmen in the field. The daughter declared emphatically that she was *enceinte*, having been made pregnant against her will by the master. It appears that Atar's wives were jealous of the daughter, knowing that their husband had intercourse with her, and, consequently, she was subjected to shameful and cruel treatment. I immediately sent both negresses with my soldier to the Kaïd, and requested him, in a friendly way, to do what was possible on their behalf to mitigate their sufferings and to accord them justice. He retained them in his house for a number of days, and then handed them over to their master. They accompanied their master to his house in the country, but in a few days they again returned to my residence, complaining that he intended to put them in chains for the purpose of sending them to an interior market for sale, thus separating the daughter from her mother and other relations, viz., her father and brother, who were also slaves of the same master. Not finding me at home, they went to Mr. Thompson and implored his protection. (He is the Swedish Vice-Consul, and in charge of German interests at this port.) The Kaïd requested me to call upon him, which I did, and he then claimed the negresses a second time, through me, from Mr. Thompson. I reminded him that there were Shereefian orders about slavery, and that in a case of great cruelty he has special directions how to act. He said he had no orders whatever; if he had he would have acted on them. I replied that I was certain his father, his predecessor, had such orders, for I recollect him telling me so on a former occasion when I applied to him with regard to a negro who had claimed my protection against the cruel treatment of his owner. The Kaïd then stated that this affair was one which could only be settled by reference to the Cadi, as the girl's statement of being pregnant by her master was invalid, unless the master voluntarily acknowledged it. The mother could demand a change of ownership if she wished it. I then sent my soldier to accompany the two negresses with the Kaïd's soldier and Mr. Thompson's to the Cadi. The negresses both stated their cases as best they could, offering to take an oath as to the truth of the girl's statement. The Cadi, after hearing both sides, and censuring the master (who denied that she was pregnant by him) said that if he chose to sell his own children the retribution hereafter would be upon his conscience. The Cadi then gave his decision that both the mother and daughter be put up for sale by public auction. My soldier then returned with the two negresses to Mr. Thompson's house, as I had arranged that they should not be given up without my knowledge and sanction. The Kaïd then sent an auctioneer with a soldier to me, asking for the production of the slaves to be sold. I am rather apprehensive of some foul intrigues with regard to the bids being fictitious, as I learnt that the master meant to get some of his friends to bid for him, and therefore I told the Kaïd that, before allowing the Cadi's decision to be executed, I should wish to inform your Excellency of the particulars of this cruel case. He afterwards sent his son (his Deputy) to me with a message that the law allowed them to buy, sell, and separate, at their will, any slaves or their children.

Subsequently he sent me a letter recounting the case, a translation of which I beg to inclose, as also my reply thereto.*

* Not printed.

The former instructions to Kaïd Ben Haima (the present Kaïd's father) were, I believe, from Cidi Mohammed, the last Sultan; and it stated that, if any case of great cruelty came to the Kaïd's knowledge, the slave who suffered was to be declared manumitted.

I am aware that, under present circumstances, I cannot interfere with the law regarding slaves, and perhaps I ought to have ordered their being delivered up at once. I felt convinced, however, that the intended sale was only a form whereby the unfortunate creatures would eventually fall again into the hands of their cruel master and his wives, who would wreak their vengeance upon them for having taken protection and having caused their master such annoyance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. P. HUNOT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85.

Vice-Consul Redman to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Consular. Confidential.)

Mazagan, July 1, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour now to report to you that during the past quarter slaves, both males and females, have been sold at this port by public auction, and no steps were taken by the authorities of this town to prevent the said traffic to be carried on openly as had occurred hitherto, and being in accordance with the instructions I was informed by the late Governor of Mazagan that he had received from the Sultan, that no slaves were to be publicly sold at this place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED REDMAN.

No. 86.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 48.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, August 4, 1892.

THERE is no objection to your giving copies of the Commercial Treaty to the Italian and German Ministers, as suggested in your telegram No. 107 of the 2nd instant.

No. 87.

Sir A. Paget to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

(No. 143. Confidential.)

Vienna, July 30, 1892.

My Lord,

IN conversation last night with M. Decrais, who is about to proceed to France on leave of absence, his Excellency alluded to the recent visit of Sir C. Euan-Smith to Fez, and to his reported failure in negotiating a Commercial Convention. His Excellency inquired what news I had of a possibility of a meeting of a Conference with regard to the affairs of Morocco, which had been mooted in the papers.

I replied that I had none, nor did I see any immediate prospect of such a Conference being called together.

He replied that he had none either.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador),
(Signed) E. GERARD LOWTHER.

No. 88.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

(No. 84. Confidential.)

San Sebastian, July 30, 1892.

My Lord,

I WAS unable to see the Duke of Tetuan till yesterday, when his Excellency called on me, and I then informed him generally of the contents of your Lordship's telegram No. 17.

His Excellency said that he had no news from the Spanish Minister at Tangier later than a despatch by post of the 24th instant. In this M. Figueras, while alluding to the assemblage of the Angera tribe near the town, did not view their proceedings with alarm, and did not consider that there was any danger for Europeans.

The disaffection of the tribe was not directed against the Sultan, but against provincial and local authorities, on account of their harsh methods of collecting taxes. His Excellency had more than once warned the Sultan of the feelings prevalent among the tribes, and urged him to put his kingdom in order, as other countries would only look to facts, without analyzing causes.

His Excellency promised at once to telegraph to Tangier for information as to the real position of the movement. He mentioned to me that he had seen a telegram in the newspapers to the effect that great alarm had been caused at Tangier by the employment of the electric light on board some steamers occupied in repairing the cable.

His Excellency has great confidence in the Spanish Minister in Morocco, whom he knows well personally. He says that M. Figueras is a skilled diplomatist, neither impulsive nor negligent, whose opinion he considered was sound and judicious.

The question of Morocco is very freely and widely canvassed by the Spanish press, and is, I assume, a subject of anxious consideration for the Spanish Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 89.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

(No. 86. Most Confidential.)

San Sebastian, July 31, 1892.

My Lord,

IT is not always easy to find the Duke of Tetuan, as he is often sent for by the Queen Regent to Ajete, the house occupied by Her Majesty, which is at some little distance. Yesterday, when I wished to see his Excellency on account of your Lordship's telegram No. 18, he was unable to keep two engagements he made with me, and I was not at home when he called.

To-day, however, I had a long conversation with his Excellency on the subject of Morocco. It began by his reading to me a telegram from Tangier, which confirmed the opinion expressed by his Excellency, as reported by me, that Europeans need not be in fear of danger at that place. The Spanish Minister reported that the German Minister held the same view, and, although one case of violence had occurred, it was one which might happen anywhere, and required no extraordinary precaution.

He believed that the Italian Minister had reported in the same sense to his Government.

His Excellency had already heard from the Marquis de Casa Iglesia on the contents of your Lordship's telegram No. 18, and the disclaimer of Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Not having received instructions from your Lordship to communicate to the Duke of Tetuan the information contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 19, I contented myself with asking his Excellency if he thought Germany were at all inclined to take a more active interest in the affairs of Morocco. I based my question on some paragraphs stating that the appointment of M. de Radowitz was owing to some such intention, and that the new German Ambassador was hastening his journey to Madrid in consequence.

His Excellency replied in the negative. He told me confidentially that, when (some time ago) there was a question of France seizing Tuat, the German Ambassador had stated that, if Spain considered it necessary to make any resistance to such a project, she would have the support of Germany.

Germany, he knew, had advocated the proposals of Sir C. Euan-Smith.

But, his Excellency went on to say, there is really no Morocco question unless it is provoked from outside, and it is more likely to proceed from writers and reporters than from Governments. No doubt by such means a crisis may be forced on, which may spread a conflagration much further than Morocco. But, so long as all parties are anxious to maintain the *status quo*, no cause for extensive intervention is likely to emanate from Morocco.

His Excellency would have been glad to see the success of Sir C. Euan-Smith's proposals. He had done all in his power to promote this object, and he had pointed out the advantages of these proposals, if accepted, for every one. He had said this to the French Ambassador, who, under instructions, had called his attention generally to the question, on which he seemed very anxious. The result of the conversation had been to calm the the mind of the French Government, from whom his Excellency now anticipated no immediate difficulties unless excited by fresh jealousies. But, as he had told me from the first, he did not think success was possible. The proposals would have altered the whole character of Morocco, including the position of the Sultan, who looked on himself as the sole owner and custodian of the country.

His Excellency did not know what would be the future of Morocco, but he deprecated any step that would disturb the *status quo*, whereby a question, the existence of which could not be denied, might become a serious peril.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 90.

North-West African Company to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

132, *Cheapside, London, August* 4, 1892.

My Lord,

THE communication made to the Company in the letter of Sir P. W. Currie of the 2nd instant has been duly placed before the Directors.

I am instructed to thank your Lordship for the interest which has been given to the affairs of the Company, and to express the regret of the Directors that the negotiations with His Shereefian Majesty have been suspended for the present; they await with anxiety the resumption of negotiations, when they trust the Company will receive that consideration from Her Majesty's Government which is necessary for its existence and development.

We send herewith extracts from recent letters received from Cape Juby, referring to the ransom of a French captive. The Directors hope to be reimbursed by the French authorities, to whom they have made application, of the sum paid as ransom. On a previous occasion, the Company ransomed from the natives a Spanish subject, but were not fortunate in obtaining payment in that behalf from the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.

(The North-West African Company, Limited),

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 90.

Extracts from Cape Juby Correspondence.

June 21, 1892.—A wanderer in the desert was brought in yesterday by some Mayjats. According to his account, he is a Frenchman and is a deserter from the army in Senegal. His name is Ernest Maite, of Montbelliard, near Belfort, Doubs, France, and has been wandering in the desert since 1885. After some time he returned to St. Louis, but finding the authorities were hostile to him he again made off, working his way north. The Mayjats are asking 600 dollars as ransom, but we have declined to pay so outrageous a sum.

June 22, 1892.—The Mayjats have calmed down since yesterday, and are quite content to take 125 dollars, which sum we have agreed to pay. The Frenchman has only the wretched Arab garments he wears, and, as far as we know, he is destitute. The matter has been referred to the French Consul-General at Teneriffe, and we await his reply.

June 30, 1892.—The French Consul-General has not replied, but we are nevertheless sending M. Marte to Las Palmas to-morrow. We have asked our Vice-Consul to see to our interests in the matter of the ransom (125 dollars).

No. 91.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

(No. 108.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 5, 1892, 1·15 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 90 of the 25th ultimo, the fact that the rebels of Angera are receiving active aid from the authorities of Ceuta is now established beyond a doubt.

Muzzle-loading arms and ammunition are allowed to be sold to them at Ceuta on credit in large quantities, and protection for their families is tendered to them.

No. 92.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

(No. 109.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 5, 1892, 1·15 P.M.

WITH reference to my Confidential telegram No. 94 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to add that I have recently received a letter from Mr. Harris, in which he disclaims the authorship of any article appearing in the newspapers (with reference to my Special Mission) not signed by him.

No. 93.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 5.)

(No. 110.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 5, 1892, 1·15 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 106 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that more reinforcements commanded by the Sultan's uncle are expected to-morrow.

It is very probable that fighting will soon take place.

No. 94.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 81.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 5, 1892.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 5, Consular, of the 17th ultimo, in which you recommend Mr. A. Cross for the post of unpaid trading Vice-Consul at Morocco, and I have to state to you that this appointment should be deferred for the present.

You will report the grounds upon which you consider it desirable to establish the post in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 95.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 6.)

(No. 136. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 30, 1892.

IN continuation of my telegrams Nos. 102 and 103 of this day's date, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Count Tattenbach, the German Minister, paid me a long

visit this morning. I had, at his request, shown him the copy of the Treaty that was finally concluded between myself and the Special Commissioners sent out by the Sultan to my camp near Fez on the 14th instant.

He told me that he could but express his astonishment and regret that the Sultan had been so foolish as not to accept the Treaty thus offered to him. He went on to say, however, that he regarded the Treaty as of very little consequence compared with the stimulus that had temporarily been given to French influence in Fez, and that he personally greatly regretted that, as soon as I saw that the Sultan was determined strongly to oppose the Treaty, I did not subordinate it entirely to the object of rousing the Sultan to assume an attitude of active opposition to French intrigues, especially in the direction of Tuat.

I did not discuss the question with Count Tattenbach, because I could see no use in so doing.

I am, moreover, almost certain that long before my arrival in Fez the French had come either to some secret agreement with the Sultan regarding the Tuat question (which I never discussed with His Majesty), or had succeeded in convincing him of the hopelessness of his attempting to oppose them in any designs that they might have upon that oasis.

Count Tattenbach went on to say that he was glad to see from the papers that the German press was taking a tone condemnatory of the Sultan of Morocco's action and attitude with regard to my Mission, and that he had written to his own Government stating that, in his opinion, it was necessary that the Sultan should be given a severe lesson, not only in consequence of what had happened, but because he had so entirely refused to be guided by the advice tendered to him by the German Government.

He emphatically assured me that he had sent a very strongly-worded Memorandum to the Sultan, through Mohammed Torres, which ought to have reached His Majesty on the 5th of this month, urging him no longer to delay concluding the Treaty which I had submitted for his acceptance.

I told him, in reply to this, that neither the Sultan himself nor his Foreign Minister would ever admit to me that they had any communications from the German Legation in support of my Mission.

Throughout the whole of this interview Count Tattenbach was careful to explain to me that he was only expressing his personal views.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 96.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 6.)

(No. 137. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 30, 1892.

IN view of the attitude that has been adopted by the French press towards the proceedings of my Special Mission, I think it right to explain to your Lordship what were my personal relations with Messrs. Linares and Kerdec, the two Frenchmen at Fez, who are entirely responsible for the false reports that have been circulated in the Continental press, and the former of whom was, as the Political Agent of the French Government, so actively hostile to the objects of my Mission.

Messrs. Linares and Kerdec both left Tangier, and arrived in Fez some days before I did.

As I have already reported to your Lordship, the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs intimated to me two days after my arrival that Dr. Linares had had an interview with the Sultan, in which he had advised His Majesty to reject all my proposals *en bloc*, without he, Dr. Linares, ever even knowing what they were.

On the occasion of the public reception of the Mission by His Majesty the Sultan, Dr. Linares was present in the crowd close by, and I was informed that immediately after the reception was over he had gone to the Court, and falsely stated to some of the principal officials that several members of my staff had been guilty of a breach of courtesy and etiquette in the manner in which they saluted the Sultan.

M. Kerdec also at once published a false report in the Tangier newspapers, to the effect that I had caused two bullocks to be sacrificed at the shrine of Mulei Edris, in honour of that saint.

Notwithstanding these petty occurrences, I asked Dr. Linares three times to dine at my table, and I invited M. Kerdec once, on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. These invitations were in all cases refused, notwithstanding the fact that every other European in Fez attended on the latter occasion, and that the officers of the French Military Mission were constantly our guests, and on the best of terms with us during the whole of our stay in Fez.

The difference in their attitude towards the Mission and that adopted by Messrs. Linares and Kerdec was therefore very marked.

Immediately after the appearance of the false statement regarding the sacrifice of the bullocks in the Tangier newspapers, I asked M. Kerdec to come and call upon me, which he did. I then informed him, in the clearest way, that the main object of my Mission was to conclude a Commercial Treaty with the Sultan, which would benefit all nations alike, and of which the draft had been submitted to, and, as I believed, approved by the French Cabinet.

I told M. Kerdec that, as I knew many false reports would get abroad regarding the objects and purports of the Mission, I should be obliged if, before publishing them, he would inquire from me as to their truth or otherwise, for I fully recognized the value of a truthful account being given to the public, and I promised that I would tell him everything which I could legitimately tell him regarding my negotiations with the Court.

M. Kerdec thanked me warmly for my offer and for my frankness, and told me that he would not fail to avail himself of the privilege of thus securing accurate information for the newspapers in which he was interested.

I never saw him again.

Three days afterwards he commenced the series of mendacious and acrimonious attacks upon the Mission and myself and upon the policy of Her Majesty's Government, which have continued up to the present day, which I regret to say have so greatly influenced the action of the Sultan, and which have been so liberally rewarded by His Majesty.

I have ventured to send this account to your Lordship, because I am anxious to make it manifest that, so far from ignoring the possibility of French antagonism to the negotiations which I was about to initiate with the Sultan, I was, from the outset, fully aware of it, and was most anxious and did all in my power to conciliate unnecessary opposition and hostility.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 97.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, August 6, 1892.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant on the subject of the Cape Juby settlement and the ransom of a French citizen from the native tribes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 98.

Foreign Office to Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

Foreign Office, August 6, 1892.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, transmitting a Resolution passed by your Chamber of Commerce on the subject of British trade and interests in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 99.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 7.)

(No. 111.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 7, 1892, 9·30 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 110, in which I informed your Lordship of some facts connected with the Angera revolt, I have the honour to report that there has been fighting all to-day in the close vicinity of Tangier without any decisive result.

Evening put an end to the fight, the Sultan's troops returning to their camp, which is established at a short distance from the eastern wall; there is no doubt that they had been slightly worsted.

The town of Tangier, and more particularly its outskirts, are now in a state of great insecurity through the presence of the Sultan's troops, a lawless and half-starved horde, to which a great number will be added to-morrow.

Some of these made an attempt last week to kidnap the infant daughter of some British subjects in broad daylight and in the very streets of Tangier, and the authorities of the place, when appealed to, declare that they have no jurisdiction over these soldiers.

No. 100.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 8.)

(No. 174.)
My Lord, *Berlin, August* 1, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 22 of the 30th ultimo, I have informed Baron von Marschall that Sir C. Euan-Smith has telegraphed to your Lordship that the statement which appeared in the "Standard," that he had discussed the Tuat question with the Sultan of Morocco is absolutely false, and that he had never discussed that question with the Sultan at all.

I have, &c.
(In the absence of Sir Edward Malet),
(Signed) P. LE POER TRENCH.

No. 101.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 82.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 8, 1892.

I HAVE carefully considered your letters and telegrams giving an account of the conduct of your Mission to Fez, and of the grounds which induced you to return from that capital without waiting further for the chance of obtaining the Sultan's signature to the proposed Commercial Treaty. The circumstances and considerations upon which such a decision was necessarily based could only be judged of by one who like yourself was on the spot to witness and appreciate them, and I have no doubt that your long experience has led you to form a correct judgment of the course which it was proper to take.

The steps to be taken in the immediate future cannot be determined exclusively from considerations attaching to the objects which your Mission sought to achieve. It has unfortunately been attended from the first by misrepresentations which have seriously compromised its success. It is not necessary to inquire with what object these inventions were framed, or from what source they have come. It is sufficient that they have obtained a considerable amount of credence in Morocco, and that currency has been given to them by various organs of European opinion. The correspondence which has now been published will sufficiently establish that there was nothing in your Mission prejudicial to the independence and integrity of Morocco, or threatening in any way the Sultan's prerogative or his territorial rights. It was conceived and carried out in a spirit entirely conformable to the policy which Her Majesty's Government have uniformly pursued, of upholding the Moorish Empire, and discouraging all efforts either to diminish its extent or to precipitate its fall. The

commercial stipulations which you sought to obtain would have been of great benefit to trade, and would have increased both the stability and the wealth of Morocco; but the advantages thus secured would have been enjoyed equally by all nations, and did not constitute or carry with them the slightest privilege in favour of England.

The fact, however, that these misconceptions have been extensively circulated must necessarily influence the determination of the policy which it is desirable under existing circumstances to pursue. Any measures wearing the aspect of menace would under these circumstances be inexpedient. They might or they might not extract from the Sovereign of Morocco a consent to the commercial reforms which he has just refused; but they would revive, and to many minds would seem to confirm, the reports which have been circulated that Her Majesty's Government entertain projects inconsistent with the independence and integrity of that Empire.

I need not enlarge upon the inconveniences which would result from a general prevalence of this impression. They are of a very serious character, and they would far outweigh any advantage which could be conferred by the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty.

Bearing in mind the paramount importance of carrying with us, in our efforts for commercial reform, the full concurrence of the other Powers who have an interest in it, I think it inexpedient, for the present at least, to make any renewed attempt to induce the Sultan to accept our advice upon this head.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 102.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 9.)

(No. 31. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 8, 1892, 9·40 P.M.

MOROCCO. The Duke of Tetuan has communicated to me a telegram, of this day's date, which he has received from the Spanish Minister at Tangier on the subject of the military events which occurred yesterday.

He reports that the brother of the Sultan, Muley Amit, is expected there hourly with strong reinforcements, that the city is quiet, and adds that, in spite of the alarmist outcry, he sees at present no necessity for causing vessels of war to be dispatched.

No. 103.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 9.)

(No. 112.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 9, 1892, 1 P.M.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 111, I have now to inform your Lordship that acts of violence are daily committed by the Sultan's soldiery in this neighbourhood in increasing numbers. In my opinion, it would not be prudent longer to delay the dispatch of a man-of-war to Tangier. Fighting is now imminent, and the eventualities by which it may be succeeded may render steps to guard European life and property imperative.

It is not improbable, in my opinion, that the termination of hostilities may be accelerated by the presence of war-ships in this bay.

No. 104.

[Nil.]

No. 105.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.[*]

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 9, 1892.

FOLLOWING from Tangier, for communication to Government to which you are accredited:—

[Repeats Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 112.]

No. 106.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 138.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 31, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 123 of the 17th instant, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a Report addressed to me by Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu on the disturbance of the 5th July, which I omitted, through an oversight, to annex as an inclosure to my above despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 106.

Mr. de Ponthieu to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Sir, *Fez, July* 6, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday, shortly after 2 o'clock of the afternoon, I proceeded to the Court with a letter from your Excellency to Cid Emfadl Gharneet. Finding that the Moorish Minister had already left, I returned to the residence of this Mission. During a ride of nearly an hour to the Palace and back, through many of the streets and lanes of old and new Fez, I saw nothing peculiar about the bearing of the people. In spite of the feast I nowhere saw an unusual gathering of people, or anything in their demeanour to indicate that they were actuated by hostile feelings.

After a short rest I started again for the house of Cid Emfadl Gharneet. As I came out from the garden gate into the lane leading up to it from the street, I found a small crowd of people walking leisurely in the direction of the gate. This aroused the suspicion of the Legation soldier who accompanied me, and he had them immediately driven back by the guard. On emerging into the street after mounting my horse, I found it lined on both sides with a curious and motley throng, who contented themselves with gazing at me in a provocative manner and muttering a few phrases unintelligible to me, whilst they made way for my passage down the street, until I arrived in front of the Governor's house. Here the crowd became considerably thicker, and began to show symptoms of excitement, while about a dozen of the Basha's satellites, clothed in long white "shamirs," and armed with long sticks, made great bustle by way of repressing the manifestations of the people. Exclamations expressive of their loyalty to Mulai Hassan were the only utterances that reached my ears. When I was quite clear of the Basha's residence a ringing hoot was set up at about 50 yards behind me, and followed me at that distance to the Foreign Minister's house. I found his gate (which is always in ordinary circumstances open during the day) closed, and I was told he was not there. I accordingly turned back, and on my reaching the Basha's house a second time, the demeanour of the people became offensive. Invectives were freely used against me, and a stone caught my elbow without causing me any injury. I immediately stopped and called attention to this. The Basha's men simulated great anxiety to know who was the culprit, but I was unable to indicate him, as the stone was thrown from behind me, though I have little doubt he must have been seen. The din

[*] Also to Lord Vivian (No. 29), and Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 20).

and uproar as I proceeded as far as the Mission premises was considerable, but the whole incident left me under the impression that there was no real intention to do me any bodily injury, but to subject me to a great indignity. Had the former intention existed, the number of men placed by the Basha with the ostensible purpose of maintaining order would have been quite insufficient.

The Legation soldier who was with me declares, however, that he stopped a man in the act of drawing his sword against me, and, on the other hand, that he saw the Lieutenant-Governor, Cid Dris Benneni, inciting the people to clamour when their zeal appeared to him to flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

No. 107.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 139.)
Tangier, July 31, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship inclosed the copy of a despatch I have received from Mr. MacIver Macleod, giving an account of hostile demonstrations indulged in of late towards the missionary ladies established at Fez by some of their Moorish neighbours, which are supposed to have been abetted by the Governor of that town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 107.

Mr. Macleod to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Fez, July 25, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency certain occurrences which have happened at Miss Herdman's, of the North African Mission, in this city.

Miss Herdman does not wish to make any complaint or claim, believing that such a course would be prejudicial to their present good friendship with the townspeople, and would probably be playing into the hands of the authorities, who wish to make them unpopular. Nevertheless, I think it best to inform your Excellency of the facts, so as to have them on record in case of any recurrence of the trouble.

On the 20th–21st several stones, small ones, and a piece of broken glass bottle, were thrown from a neighbouring house into the court of Miss Herdman's house at different times. There could be no doubt that they were maliciously thrown, because they were invariably thrown when she was sitting in the court, and the broken glass struck her on the head.

On the 20th instant stones were also thrown at the ladies' woman servant from another house, as she was standing at their door, without, however, striking the woman.

Miss Herdman remonstrated with the people in the house, and upon their alleging that it was only children who had been to blame, and promising that it should not happen again, she thought no more of the matter.

But after the throwing on the 21st she sent for the Mukuddum of the quarter, and complained to him of the disgraceful occurrence.

He appeared to be sympathetic, reprimanded the people, and closed up the door of their neighbour's roof, shutting them off from access to it, and to prevent anybody, child or adult, having the chance of stone-throwing again. In the course of conversation the Mukuddum told Miss Herdman and Miss Copping that the Basha had sent for him and for the owner of the house they occupy, and inquired from them whether the missionaries never complained to them, and whether they had no complaints to make against the ladies. Both men replied that they had none whatever, the Mukuddum, in fact, admitting that he had never even spoken to them.

This occurred about a week before the stone-throwing, so it is manifest that the Basha is most anxious to pick a quarrel with them, and it is quite possible that he may have instigated the whole affair.

It certainly seems to me very suspicious, especially considering that the ladies have lived in their present house for over two years without any such annoyance having occurred until the present.

I am pursuing inquiries on the matter, and should I get any more evidence connecting the Basha with the affair, I will at once advise your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACIVER MACLEOD.

No. 108.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 141.)
Tangier, August 2, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting Consul at Mogador, reporting the rumour of a conflict at a place supposed to be in the vicinity of Cape Juby.

This rumour is of so very vague a nature, that I propose awaiting a further report before taking any action.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH

Inclosure in No. 108.

Mr. Johnston to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

Mogador, July 23, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that news reached me yesterday from some Ait Baannan people of a conflict between Europeans and Arabs at or near Cape Juby. The reports are vague, and to a certain extent contradictory, and I can only offer them for what they may be worth. After some sifting of various statements, the most credible account is that sixteen or seventeen Europeans came ashore (some say at Bayda, but the inference is that Cape Juby would be more correct) and had some dealings with natives, which resulted in a quarrel. Blows followed, and two natives were killed. Their companions retreated, brought reinforcements, and attacked the Christians, killing two of them according to one report, six if we are to believe another rumour. My informants are very careful to point out that the Europeans were the first to take life.

The surviving Christians took refuge in the Cape Juby fort. Another report says they got on board a ship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. L. N. JOHNSTON.

P.S.—No further news has been received to date, and the nationality of the Europeans engaged in the conflict is still quite uncertain.

R. L. N. J.

No. 109.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 32. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 10, 1892, 10·30 A.M.

MOROCCO. With reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 20, which arrived here late yesterday evening, I have received a reply from the Duke of Tetuan, stating that he still relies on the opinion given by the Spanish Minister at Tangier, namely, that there is as yet no necessity for sending Spanish vessels for the protection of the lives and interests of their countrymen, and this in face of the fact that the Spanish colony, consisting of several thousand persons, is alone more numerous than all the other colonies at Tangier together.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the presence of Spanish vessels at Cadiz and of British at Gibraltar, all of which could pass the Straits in a few hours, Spain does not propose sending her ships unless some other Governments first do so.

The Duke begs me to furnish him with information as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

No. 110.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 114.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 10, 1892, 6·30 P.M.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 112, I have the honour to report that severe fighting between the rebels and the Sultan's troops has been going on the whole of to-day within sight of this town, in the hilly country about 3 miles to the east.

The Sultan's troops have been completely repulsed with a loss, which from a Moorish point of view, must be considered as great.

The gravity of the situation as regards the Sultan's authority is increasing, especially in view of the fact that two important and warlike tribes have to-day allied themselves with Angera.

No. 111.

The Sultan of Morocco to the Queen.—(*Received August* 11.)

(Translation.)

"In the name of God the Merciful, the Blessed."
"There is no power and strength but in God, the Great and Sublime."

THIS is from us, the servant of God, who relies on God, and intrusts his affairs to God, the Commander of the True Believers, and the descendant of other Commanders of the True Believers.

May God preserve the honour and glory of Her beloved, exalted, respected, and glorious Majesty, who has inherited the Government from her illustrious ancestors, the Queen of Great Britain, the great Empress of India, the excellent and beautiful Queen Victoria, the possessor of nobility, genius, and splendour.

After giving praise to God, the Omnipotent, Who restores us to life, and does what He thinketh fit, I inform you that the object of my writing this letter is to let you know that my friendship for you continues to be on the firmest foundation, and that my cordial good-will and fidelity have never diminished one moment, and I have adhered to the firm Treaties existing between us, which the lapse of time has not impaired.

The Minister, Charles Euan-Smith, came into our Royal presence as an Envoy, and was received with the greatest kindness and honour. He was treated with more attention, consideration, and respect than the Ambassadors of the Great Powers owing to his coming from and on behalf of your Majesty, and, in return for this, he did what your Majesty will not like and will not approve of, but I tolerated this out of consideration for you. We received him with kindness, attention, and honour for your Majesty's sake, and, no doubt, he will confirm the truth of that to your Majesty.

I pray God that He may assist us, and that you may remain in the most perfect health and happiness and return our friendship.

Sealed on the 20th of the month Zil Hijjah, in the year 1309 (17th July, 1892).

No. 112.

Question asked in the House of Commons, August 11, 1892; *and Answer.*

Mr. T. G. Bowles asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in compliance with Sir C. Euan-Smith's request, a reply was sent to his despatch of the 24th May, 1892, proposing to submit to His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, for his acceptance, an Agreement for the immediate suspension of final relinquishment by Her Majesty's Government of the right of according British protection to Moorish subjects; and, if so, whether he had any objection to laying that reply on the table of the

House; also, whether he could state what was the nature of the proposals contained in the document which Sir C. Euan-Smith stated in his despatch of the 29th July, 1892, that he tore up and returned to the Sultan's Minister as partaking of the nature of an insult.

Mr. J. W. Lowther said that, in reply to the first question of the honourable Member, all he had to say was that Sir C. Euan-Smith was authorized to make the proposals, which were sent by him, both by telegram and despatch, to the Sultan, and it was only owing to an inadvertence that the telegram authorizing him to make the proposals was not inserted in the Blue Book. In reply to the second question, they had been informed by Sir C. Euan-Smith that the document which he tore up was in the nature of a draft Treaty, but its provisions were entirely different to those which the Sultan had already at the time accepted and promised to sign.

No. 113.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 11.)

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, August* 11, 1892.

THE Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, having communicated by telegraph yesterday to the German Minister at Tangier the views expressed in Sir C. Euan-Smith's telegram No. 112, which was embodied in your Lordship's telegram No. 24 of the 9th instant, received this morning a reply from Count Tattenbach to the effect that he does not consider the presence at Tangier of a ship of war to be necessary for the moment, but that, on the contrary, it is his opinion that no particular danger threatens the lives or property of foreigners.

No. 114.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 11.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, August* 11, 1892.

HAVING communicated to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs the substance of your Lordship's telegram No. 29, his Excellency said that he would be glad to be informed when Her Majesty's Government had decided as to the dispatch to Tangier of a British ship of war. His Excellency added that the Italian Government would be very unwilling to take any initiative in the matter, but that if a British man-of-war were sent the Italian Government would also send one.

No. 115.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 11.)

(No. 33. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 11, 1892, 1 P.M.

MOROCCO. The Duke of Tetuan has received a telegram from the Spanish Minister at Tangier, dated the 10th instant at 8 A.M., reporting that a fight had taken place between the insurgents and the Imperial forces, and adding that he adheres to his opinion that the dispatch of ships of war is not at present necessary.

The Duke has begged me to inform your Lordship that in foreign affairs Morocco forms almost the only preoccupation of the Spanish Government. Any step tending to disturb the *status quo*, or even to open the question, might be fraught with danger for Spain, and might possibly bring on the partition of Morocco.

His Excellency, therefore, urgently deprecates, except in case of actual necessity, any men-of-war being dispatched, as such might produce the result feared by him.

His Excellency has forwarded instructions to the Spanish Minister to guard carefully the interests of the numerous Spanish colony, and he promises to apprise Her Majesty's Government immediately, should the moment arrive, when the Spanish Government consider it necessary to send vessels, in order that the two Governments should act at the same time, and thus maintain the concert which at present so happily marks their relations.

No. 116.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 12.)

(No. 60.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, August* 12, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 58, Signor Brin tells me that he has heard that the German and Spanish Representatives at Tangier are not of opinion that there is sufficient reason for the immediate dispatch of any ships of war to that port. The Italian Minister, however, seems to agree with Sir Charles Euan-Smith that the situation is one of danger to the European residents.

Signor Brin is averse to any naval demonstration, if it can be avoided, fearing that it may tend to precipitate troubles rather than prevent them, but the Italian Government will send a ship of war to Tangier if Her Majesty's Government do so.

No. 117.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 12.)

(No. 115.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 12, 1892, 12·30 P.M.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship No. 57 of the 18th March, I have just been told by the Italian Minister, as a certainty, that Count d'Aubigny has sent for one sergeant, a corporal, and six gendarmes from France, who are to form a guard for the French Legation permanently.

No. 118.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 51.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 12, 1892.

THE idea of sending men-of-war to Tangier is regarded with great disfavour by the Spanish Government. They would consent only in case of urgent necessity, as they fear such a step might bring on a crisis. I consider it advisable that we should hold our hand under these circumstances.

No. 119.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 12.)

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 12, 1892, 3·30 P.M.

MOROCCO. A telegram has been received by the Spanish Government from the Spanish Minister at Tangier to the following effect:—

Hostilities have not been renewed. City and neighbourhood tranquil. British and Spanish cables have been moored upon scene of fight without any imperfection.

No. 120.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Phipps.

(No. 199.) *Foreign Office, August* 12, 1892.

Sir,

THE French Ambassador called at this Office on the 10th instant, and brought with him a letter from the Sultan of Morocco to Her Majesty the Queen, which he said had been forwarded to the French Government for transmission to its destination.

His Excellency added that his Government had not inquired into its contents, beyond ascertaining that it was perfectly respectful in its tone.

The letter has been handed to the Oriental Translator for translation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 121.

London Chamber of Commerce to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 13.)

Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, August 11, 1892.

My Lord,

THE Council of this Chamber, impressed, as it has always been, with the importance of establishing more satisfactory commercial relations with Morocco, has watched with interest the reports which have appeared in the public press relative to the Mission of Sir Charles Euan-Smith, Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier. On the 18th February last I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship a letter expressive of the view that the development of a liberal commercial policy in Morocco, on lines advocated by Sir John Drummond Hay, would create an important outlet there for British producers, and, at the same time, conduce to the material welfare of the dominions of His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan.

The objects of the Mission of Sir Charles Euan-Smith, as my Council understood them, were admirably calculated to promote such a policy, and while they are precluded (in the absence of reliable information as to the manner in which the negotiations have been carried out until their reported rupture) from expressing an opinion on the merits of the case, they are nevertheless fully in accord with the satisfaction expressed in other quarters as to the substantial benefits and protection to British commerce which are likely to accrue from the establishment of a Postal Agency and British Consulate at Fez, and from other efforts which have been made for its encouragement. My Council hope that Her Majesty's Government will continue, notwithstanding present difficulties, to press upon the Sultan the necessity of granting a new Treaty of Commerce providing for such reforms as are necessary to the development of trade between Great Britain and Morocco, and in particular (*a*) for the more free export of products of the latter country; (*b*) for giving greater facilities for the acquirement of land and for building houses and stores in all parts of the Empire; (*c*) for the wider opening of the country to capital and enterprise; (*d*) for permission to public Companies to extend the telegraph system, by sea or land, from Tangier to the other ports and cities of Morocco; (*e*) for making railways, and for the undertaking of other useful public works, such as port and harbour improvements, water and sanitary works; (*f*) for the abolition of the present system of "protection," and the establishment of International Tribunals in its stead.

My Council trust that these, and other points of a cognate character, will continue to receive the favourable and active attention of Her Majesty's Government, as opportunity may arise, and, if it be acceptable to your Lordship, a deputation, consisting of the Chairman of the Council (Sir Albert Rollit, M.P.) and other of our members, will be glad to wait upon your Lordship at the Foreign Office.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) KENRIC B. MURRAY, *Secretary.*
Per C. E. Musgrave, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 122.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 13, 1892.

SPAIN and Italy appear to hold the same view as Germany respecting the position at Tangier. Unless, therefore, other Powers send men-of-war there, Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to do so at present.

No. 123.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Vivian.

(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 13, 1892.

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegrams Nos. 58 and 59 of the 11th and 12th respectively, Her Majesty's Government do not intend, for the present, to dispatch any men-of-war to Tangier unless ships are sent by other Powers.

No. 124.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 15.)

(No. 143.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 8, 1892.

WITH reference to that portion of my despatch No. 131 of the 21st ultimo in which I stated to your Lordship that the document purporting to be an amended draft of the proposed Commercial Treaty which I subsequently tore up was conveyed to my notice indirectly and irregularly, I have the honour to add, in further explanation, that it was not even put into an envelope; nor was it addressed to any one, nor was there anything to indicate that it was intended for my perusal. I should not, therefore, have taken the serious notice which I subsequently did of this document, were it not that next day, as already reported, the Vizier Gharnit informed Mr. Vice-Consul Fernau of the Sultan's direct inspiration and complicity in connection with all that had taken place regarding its direct submission to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 125.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 15.)

(No. 144.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 8, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship a serious case of attempted kidnapping of the young female child of a British subject in the streets of Tangier in broad daylight by three of the Sultan's Asker, or so-called regular infantry, who had come to the town on leave from the camp. One of these men seized the child, who is 2 years of age, and placed it under his cloak. When the mother, attracted by the cries of the child's sister, pursued the soldiers, the other two threatened to attack her with their knives, and they only released the child in consequence of the interference of some Spaniards who were passing by. Some Moors who saw what was happening refused to help the mother.

The Governor of Tangier, who has been referred to for redress, declares his utter inability to interfere with the Sultan's soldiers.

The Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs, to whom I have represented the matter, declares he will endeavour to see justice done, but only if the mother and children can identify the culprits. This may be regarded as quite impossible in a camp of some 2,000 men.

As this outrage is a direct consequence of the totally unprotected state of Tangier, I venture to submit to your Lordship that the Moorish Government should be called on to afford redress. It would not be safe to allow incidents of this kind to pass unnoticed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 126.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 15.)

(No. 145.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 8, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegrams No. 110 of the 5th August and No. 111 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that yesterday, Sunday, the 7th instant, the Sultan's troops attacked the Angera rebels in a position which the latter had taken up some 2 miles to the east of Tangier, upon high ground overlooking the bay.

The Sultan's forces were composed partly of the so-called regular army, and partly of the Fas, or local militia, who have been forced to join the Sultan's army by threats of imprisonment should they not do so.

This latter showed the greatest unwillingness to take any part in the hostilities directed against their Angera brethren.

The fighting, such as it was, lasted during the whole afternoon, and was of a very desultory and somewhat resultless character.

It appears that the whole of the Sultan's troops were only furnished with ten cartridges per man.

Two of the Angera rebels, having fallen into the hands of the Sultan's forces, were instantly decapitated, their heads placed upon bayonets and carried in triumph along the beach to the camp.

The fighting came to an end about 6 o'clock in the evening, the Angera people having so far got the best of it that they were enabled to maintain their position upon the hills, while the Sultan's forces had to return to their camp.

It is reported this morning that the real losses on the Sultan's side amounted to no less than forty-eight killed and a considerable number of wounded.

I have just received news from the camp that the soldiers are in an extremely depressed condition, and that nothing further will be attempted until the arrival of the Sultan's uncle, who is reported to be on the road from Fez with a force of from some 1,200 to 1,500 men.

The losses on the side of the Angera rebels are unknown.

The result of yesterday's demonstration cannot fail to be at present very damaging to the Sultan's influence, and if it were to be followed up by any future successes on the part of the Angera tribes it might create a somewhat dangerous situation. The very fact that the Sultan's troops had to return to their camp will be exaggerated all over the country, and will be made to represent a signal and complete defeat on the part of the Sultan's subjects, who are only kept from active rebellion by the fear of the Sultan's power. From all parts of the country intelligence has been received this morning that elements of unrest and dissatisfaction are everywhere making themselves apparent.

In the meantime, the city of Tangier itself, and especially the environs of the town, have been rendered extremely unsafe by the presence of the large numbers of the Sultan's soldiers, who are unpaid and half starved, and who spend the whole of their spare time in pillaging and ill-treating the inhabitants of the country.

It is certain that if the operations now in progress ever result in anything like a stand-up fight and a bloody victory, either on one side or another, European interests, and especially the lives of solitary Europeans scattered about within measurable distance of Tangier, will be placed in great jeopardy, and it is, I think, to be regretted that the European Powers have not come to an understanding which would allow of the presence of a sufficient number of men-of-war here to protect European lives and property.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 127.

Mr. Phipps to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 15.)

(No. 238. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Paris, August* 11, 1892.

I HAD the honour to inclose, in my immediately preceding despatch, an article from the "Journal des Débats," on the subject of the recent events in Morocco, and of the papers recently laid before Parliament in connection with them.

It is remarkable, owing to its entire consonance with the language held to me by M. Ribot yesterday during the course of an informal conversation on which his Excellency himself embarked.

On the authority of the information which his Excellency had received from official sources in Morocco, he maintained his previous assertions as to the nature of the demands and as to the attitude assumed by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, and proceeded to pass reflections on the composition of, and number of persons attached to, a Mission declared to have merely commercial objects in view, contrasting it with the intentions of the French Government, who proposed, during the autumn, to dispatch a Mission to Fez, consisting of only four or five persons.

His Excellency further referred to the attacks which had been made upon him by the Opposition press in connection with these events, and to his intention, in the case of their renewal, of similarly laying papers before the French Chambers referring to this

subject. These, he implied, might clear up points left unexplained in our Blue Book.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

No. 128.

Foreign Office to London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 16, 1892.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant in regard to matters connected with Sir C. Euan-Smith's recent Mission to Fez.

In reply, I am to state that his Lordship must leave the various points raised in your letter to be dealt with by his successor at this Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 129.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 17.)

(No. 118.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 17, 1892, 2·30 P.M.

NEWS reached me yesterday that Signor Gentile, Dragoman to the Italian Legation here, had paid a visit to the camp of the Angerines in order to arrange, if possible, an amicable settlement between the Sultan and the rebels.

Signor Cantagalli this morning called upon me, and I inquired of him as to the accuracy of this statement. He seemed very much surprised at my having obtained this information, and stated that two days ago he had, of his own accord, offered his services as mediator in the quarrel, and had sent his Dragoman to conduct the negotiations in person.

He stated further that although he had not been asked to take this action by the Moorish authorities, still he kept them fully informed of all that was being done, and they had thanked him cordially for his co-operation.

This, together with the fact that His Shereefian Majesty has addressed a letter to the Shereef of Wazan, requesting him to use his friendly endeavours to bring about a peaceable settlement between His Majesty and the rebels, evidences the fact that the Sultan is fully alive to the difficulties and danger of the situation in Angera.

Signor Cantagalli stated to me that he was anxious to keep his action secret from his colleagues, none of whom, he believed, were cognizant of it, and requested me to keep silent in the matter.

It is Signor Cantagalli's aim, no doubt, to make a little political capital with His Majesty.

No. 130.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 17.)

(No. 120. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 17, 1892, 6·15 P.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 82, which I have just received, I have the honour to request that, should your Lordship have no objection, some public notification may be made to the effect that my conduct and procedure on my recent mission has not met (as is evident by the terms of the above despatch) with your Lordship's disapproval.

My reason for this request is because statements have been circulated diligently by the French Agent and an officer of the Spanish Military Mission at Fez that Her Majesty's Government has either recalled or is about to recall me and disavow my actions.

No. 131.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 18.)

(No. 121.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 17, 1892, 9 P.M.

THERE is no foundation whatever for the statement published in the French "Débats" on the 11th August that I had stated to the Moorish Government that France was in accord with all the other European Powers with regard to the Commercial Treaty.

What I did inform His Shereefian Majesty was, that a draft of the Treaty had been submitted to the French Government, and that they had approved of its proposals.

No. 132.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 18.)

(No. 122.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 18, 1892, 2·30 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 118 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that information reached me this morning from Signor Cantagalli that, owing to the jealousies of the Sultan's officials, all his attempts at mediation had failed.

No. 133.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 54.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 18, 1892.

WE have laid before Parliament the Foreign Office despatch to which you refer in your telegram No. 120 of yesterday, together with your Report.

No. 134.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received August* 20.)

(No. 123. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 20, 1892, *noon.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Count Tattenbach called upon me this morning in a very excited state to complain of the publication in the recent Blue Book of the telegram No. 43, printed on p. 41, which he stated had exposed him to comments of a most unpleasant character in the German newspapers. He was so angry that he would listen to nothing that I had to say, and left, declaring excitedly that he had been authorized by his Government to state that they would obtain ample satisfaction for him.

As it is now some days since I lent the German Minister a copy of the Blue Book, and as I have since often met him on very friendly terms, I am at a loss to account for the sudden change in his demeanour, unless it be that, in conformity with the attitude which he has for some time past generally assumed towards the Sultan, as being his special protector and friend (as reported by me to your Lordship from time to time), Count Tattenbach may now wish to defend His Majesty's action in this matter.

He endeavoured to get me to admit that His Majesty's offer of a bribe and his statement generally might, through the incompetency of my interpreters, have been misinterpreted.

No. 135.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 69.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 20, 1892.

THE Spanish Ambassador attended the reception of the Corps Diplomatique which I held to-day on assuming office. He touched lightly on the question of Morocco, with regard to which he stated that it was the anxiety of his Government to proceed hand in hand and in the most perfect harmony with that of Great Britain.

I thanked his Excellency and assured him that that wish was mutual.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 136.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 22.)

(No. 146. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 15, 1892.

I HAVE on several occasions reported to your Lordship certain occurrences which render it evident that there is a disposition on the part of the French Legation at Tangier to draw closer the bonds which have been established between the French Government and the Shereef of Wazan.

I have now the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice that I have received reports from Fez to the effect that the Shereef of Wazan and his relations, who are also Shereefs, are buying up landed property in every part of the country, and that they are actually now the owners of an enormous area of land situated in various parts of the Empire.

It is believed in Court circles that, as the Shereef and his family are known to be possessed of but very little money in cash, the funds for these purchases have been provided by the French Legation.

It is of course impossible to verify this statement, but I have not thought it right to withhold the rumour from your Lordship's knowledge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 137.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 22.)

(No. 147. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 15, 1892.

A RUMOUR was recently spread abroad in Tangier (and regarding which one or two of my foreign colleagues spoke to me) to the effect that the Sultan had invited several of the Foreign Powers to send men of war to Tangier in order that their presence might afford him moral support in the military operations which he is now carrying on against the rebels of Angera.

This rumour was eventually traced to the French Legation, and I believe it to be based upon the desire of the French Minister (who may have possibly acted upon a suggestion made to him by the Moorish authorities) to discount the possible presence of foreign men-of-war in the waters of Tangier in a manner favourable to the prestige of the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 138.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 22.)

(No. 148.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 15, 1892.

SINCE the date of my last despatch No. 145 regarding the hostilities now being carried on between the Sultan's troops and the rebels at Angera, I have the honour to

inform your Lordship that on Saturday last, the 13th instant, the Sultan's troops went out in force to attack the rebels, but found on their arrival at the position hitherto occupied by them some 3 miles distant from Tangier, that Sheikh H'maru, the revolutionary leader, had withdrawn his forces farther into the interior of Angera, where the mountainous and rocky character of the country renders cavalry operations altogether impracticable.

The Sultan's troops burned and plundered some of the Angera villages, and returned to camp the same day without meeting the enemy.

It is stated that the rebels will shortly be attacked both from the Tetuan and Tangier sides by the Sultan's troops. I do not, however, think that the downfall of H'maru will be brought about by any hostile operations on the part of the Sultan. It is more probable that the tribes who have hitherto remained faithful to his standard will desert him, either on account of internal dissensions among themselves, or because they are bribed to do so by the Moorish authorities.

Sheikh H'maru has sworn that he will not fall alive into the hands of the Sultan.

It is needless for me to enlarge here upon the barbarities with which this petty war is being prosecuted, or on the immense amount of misery and suffering which is being inflicted upon the innocent and helpless villagers, who have lost everything and have had their homes and villages burned and destroyed.

It is significant of the antagonistic attitude of the Moorish authorities to the prejudices of civilization that even in a place like Tangier, which is in direct daily communication with Europe, and where the Jewish community includes among its members many of the most wealthy and influential men in the Empire, the Jews here should still on this occasion have been forced to salt the heads which have been cut off by the Sultan's soldiers from the dead bodies either of their comrades or their enemies who have fallen in the recent struggle, in order that these trophies may be sent to Fez, to be laid at the feet of the Emperor.

I have the honour to attach to this despatch a clear and well-written account of the progress of the recent military operations which has appeared in the "Times" of Morocco.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 139.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 22.)

(No. 150.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 15, 1892.

AMID the many misstatements that have been made in the public press regarding the objects of my recent Mission to Fez, I have noticed the assertion that I had pressed the Sultan to enter into a written Agreement with me regarding an immediate reformation in the management of the prisons in Morocco. This assertion is altogether false.

I have, however, to inform your Lordship that on two occasions I seized a favourable opportunity of speaking to the Sultan in regard to the many complaints that were constantly appearing in the press in connection with the cruelties and sufferings to which, as it was asserted, all prisoners were subjected in the gaols of Morocco.

I told His Majesty that I thought it would be greatly conducive to the maintenance of his own good name that he should give directions that all prisoners in Morocco should receive at least one meal of bread a-day, and as much water as they might require for drinking purposes.

The Sultan informed me that in the five prisons in Fez which came more immediately under his notice, these *desiderata* were provided for the prisoners, but that as regards the whole of the other prisons throughout the country, he had no knowledge whatever as to what went on within their walls, nor had he ever made any inquiry. That was a matter which rested entirely with the Kaïds, and he knew nothing about it.

I begged His Majesty in the interests of humanity to issue orders for the very

* Not printed.

limited reforms which I suggested to him, and which he himself found wholly unobjectionable.

He promised me that this should be done.

I very much doubt, however, whether this promise has been given effect to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 140.

Lord Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 22.)

(No. 173.)
My Lord, *Rome, August 16, 1892.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 102 of the 3rd instant, authorizing me to communicate to the Italian Government the substance of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's report of the result of his endeavours to obtain a reduction of the import duties on certain articles of Italian produce or manufacture imported into Morocco, I have the honour to inclose translation of a note from Signor Brin thanking me for my communication, and stating that Count Tornielli had already been instructed to request your Lordship to convey to Sir Charles Euan-Smith the thanks of the King's Government for the support he had given to their demands in this respect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 140.

Signor Brin to Lord Vivian.

(Translation.)
M. l'Ambassadeur, *Rome, August 14, 1892.*

I HAD the honour to receive the note of the 10th instant in which your Excellency communicated to me a copy of a Report from Sir C. Euan-Smith to Lord Salisbury, concerning the negotiations conducted by the British Envoy with the Sultan with the special object of obtaining a more favourable treatment for the importation into Morocco of certain articles produced or manufactured in Italy.

While thanking your Excellency for this courteous communication, I hasten to inform you that, as soon as I was informed by the King's Minister at Tangier of the strong and persistent efforts on the part of Sir C. Euan-Smith to persuade the Sultan to receive our demands favourably, I gave instructions to the King's Ambassador in London to request the Foreign Office to convey to the British Minister at Tangier the thanks of His Majesty's Government for the assistance he had given for the benefit of our export trade.

I seize, &c.
(Signed) B. BRIN.

No. 141.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 22.)

(No. 124.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 22, 1892, 3 P.M.*

IN connection with the Angera disturbances, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that negotiations for a peaceful settlement are progressing between the rebels and His Shereefian Majesty, and I am of opinion that there will, in all probability, be no more fighting.

No. 142.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 23.)

(No. 125.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 22, 1892, 8 P.M.*

I HAVE the honour to request that your Lordship will kindly grant me five days' leave of absence to enable me to pay a visit to Seville and Cadiz.

No. 143.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 23.)

(No. 126.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 23, 1892, 4 P.M.*

IN continuation of my telegram No. 115, dated the 12th August, 1892, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that four gendarmes have arrived at the French Legation. The Moorish Agent here knew nothing of their coming, but it is possible that they have been sent for in order to accompany Count d'Aubigny to the Moorish Court on his approaching Mission.

No. 144.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 23.)

(No. 127.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 23, 1892.*

IN continuation of my telegram No. 126 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I have just been informed by Count d'Aubigny that the four gendarmes whose arrival I reported are Algerian soldiers who have come here without arms.

No. 145.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 24.)

(No. 128.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 24, 1892, 8 A.M.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Signor Cantagalli has communicated to me to-day a formal expression of the sincere thanks of the Italian Government for my endeavours, during my recent negotiations with His Shereefian Majesty, to benefit Italian trade.

No. 146.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 24.)

(No. 129.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 24, 1892, 8 A.M.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 124 of the 22nd August, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that unexpected letters arrived to-day from His Shereefian Majesty, in which the people of Angera and their country were cursed formally, in pursuance of Moorish custom, and their total destruction was ordered. These letters, however, must have been written in ignorance or neglect of the fact that the three Commissioners delegated by the Sultan, who for some time past have been endeavouring to arrange a peaceful settlement, are at present in the Angera district, and, consequently, in the power of the rebels.

This fact will in all probability prevent hostilities being resumed, or at least delay them for some time.

No. 147.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received August* 25.)

(No. 151.)

Tangier, August 17, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that, during the first few weeks of my stay at Fez, I was furnished by the Sultan with a letter containing the grant of a site for building a new British Post Office here on a building lease, for which all the necessary arrangements had been made by the Post Office about two years ago.

Negotiations for obtaining the site in question had been in progress for four years past. There are yet some formalities to be complied with in order to satisfy the requirements of Moorish law, after which the matter will have to be dealt with by the Postal authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 148.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Recrived August* 26.)

(No. 153. Secret.)

Tangier, August 20, 1892.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my telegram No. 123, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that this morning the German Minister, Count Tattenbach, paid me a visit, and said he had come to speak to me regarding a very serious matter.

I saw that he was in a state of great excitement, and therefore, before he had fully commenced his statement, I asked him whether he had called on me on his own behalf or by order of his Government.

He said that his visit was prompted by motives of a purely personal character.

He then commenced to inveigh in extravagant terms against the publication by Her Majesty's Government in the recent Blue Book of my telegram of the 2nd July, regarding the Sultan's offer to bribe me, which is numbered 43, and is printed on p. 41 of the Blue Book.

He said that the statement that the Sultan had said that it was the custom for all the foreign Representatives to accept presents, &c., affected him more directly and closely than any one else, as he was the last Minister that had gone to the Court. That he did not believe that the Sultan had really ever said anything of the sort, and that what had been said had been misinterpreted to me, as he (Count Tattenbach) was informed that none of my three interpreters had any real knowledge of Arabic. He went on to say that an article had appeared in the "Kolnische Zeitung," regarding this matter, that had given him the greatest offence, and that he was determined to push matters to all lengths until he got satisfaction.

I told him that I was surprised to find that he regarded the Sultan's statement to me as injuriously affecting himself, for that I was sure that the Sultan never intended his remarks to have such an application, and that I thought when he had seen the further despatches which had now been published in continuation of the Blue Book, he would find that there was no real ground for his anger and indignation.

He then asked me if there was no chance of my admitting that the Sultan's remarks had possibly been misinterpreted to me, and of my thus facilitating the adoption of another rendering of His Majesty's remarks.

I said that this was quite impossible.

Count Tattenbach then said, "I understand that you are determined to uphold the accuracy of your report to your Government on this subject. I am now authorized by my Government to tell you that they have promised to procure for me the amplest satisfaction."

He left me in a state of very great anger and excitement.

I cannot understand Count Tattenbach's attitude. It is now nearly a week since I first voluntarily sent him the Blue Book for perusal. I have met him several times since then, and dined in his company the night before last. He has always been most friendly and pleasant on these occasions, and nothing had occurred to give any indication of his conduct this morning.

I have on several occasions reported to your Lordship that he is credited here with an increasing desire to make himself regarded by the Moorish Government as their only real disinterested friend and protector.

It may be that in this matter he wishes to fill much the same rôle.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 149.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received August* 29.)

(No. 154.)

Tangier, August 22, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith inclosed the translation of a letter I have received from Cid Bubeker-el-Ghanjour, dated from Morocco, the 11th instant.

The statements made in his letter may be regarded as reflecting the opinion of very many influential Moors regarding recent events connected with my Mission at Fez.

Cid Bubeker's great wealth, and the extent to which many of the high officials at the Sultan's Court are indebted to him, enable him to command somewhat exclusive sources of information regarding all that goes on at the Court of His Majesty, and his Reports to this Legation have generally been found to be trustworthy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 149.

Cid Bubeker to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *Muharram*, 1310 (*August* 11, 1892).

I WISH to inform you confidentially that some people of high station at the Shereefian Court have come to me (they are high officials), and have said that when they were at the Shereefian Court, and you were there at the same time, the whole reason of the disagreement between you and the Sultan on the matter of the Treaty was the advice of the French. The Sultan was constantly on the point of concluding the Treaty with you, and told you so verbally, and he meant it truly, but every time that the Sultan had made up his mind to conclude with you, letters reached him from the French, telling him to accept nothing, and that he was free in his own country. These letters came to the Sultan through some of their subjects, about whom I told you before your arrival at Fez that they had come to work against the affairs of the English. These are the people who used to give advice to the Sultan, and His Majesty gives in to the French, fearing their attack against his country. But he adheres to the ancient friendship of the British Government with his ancestors, and he knows it necessarily to be true. The French have acted and have opposed with the object of obtaining their desire in Tuat. They say that the French advised the Sultan and told him, "Guard yourself against the British Minister, for he will govern you by his policy and his suavity, until he will take your country like Zanzibar, and will prevent you from importing and exporting."

This is the door by which they found access to him, although the circle of Government observed your long-suffering, your upright proceedings, and that you only tell the truth. And they found in you a readiness to make concessions, and they admit this, and say it even in your absence.

I must tell you, confidentially, that the German Dragoman, Mansur, worked in the same sense through Hadj Mohammed Torres, and the Spaniards wrote to the Sultan, and told him that Weld-el-H'mam had risen with the tribe of Angera, with the support of the British Minister, so that there might be a disturbance, and the Straits and Tangier should be opened to you. They told him also that the English had advised Weld-el-H'mam to prevent the laying of the Spanish cable in the Angera country. Having ascertained these news to be true, I am bound to inform you of them, though I am still suffering. At our feast I shall come (to Tangier). As to the Treaty, the

Sultan must accept it, as he does not wish to change his policy of friendship with the British Government.

(Signed) CID BUBEKER-EL-GHANJOUR.

No. 150.

The Earl of Rosebery to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 219.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, August* 30, 1892.

IN the course of an interview which I had yesterday afternoon with the French Ambassador, his Excellency said that he desired once more to renew the assurance that all that France desired in Morocco was the preservation of the *status quo*.

For many reasons France desired, more perhaps than any other Power, the preservation of things as they are in Morocco: she had more than enough of turbulent Mahommedan subjects; more than enough of critical pending questions, without adding a Morocco question to them.

His Excellency also alluded to the imperious tone in which certain English journals had claimed Tangier, as if that place should belong unquestionably to England without other Powers having the right to object.

In conclusion, he was instructed to say that the French Government would be happy to co-operate with that of Her Majesty in obtaining a Commercial Treaty from the Sultan.

I thanked his Excellency, and welcomed that assurance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 151.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 31.)

(No. 130.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 31, 1892, 5·30 P.M.

ANGERA disturbances.

With reference to my telegram No. 129 of the 24th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the rebels inflicted a severe defeat on the Shereefian troops on the 29th instant, and made fifty-four of the Sultan's cavalry prisoners, capturing their horses, besides killing a large number of infantry.

The loss on the side of the rebels was slight.

It is reported that this defeat has completely demoralized the Imperial troops, and they refuse to fight again until large reinforcements arrive.

The Commissioners who were sent into Angera by His Majesty had left the district in safety before the action.

No. 152.

Her Majesty the Queen to the Emperor of Morocco.

August 31, 1892.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c.;

To the High and Glorious Monarch, the Mighty and Right Noble Prince Mulai Hassan, Emperor of the Kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, Tafilet, and Suza, and all the Algarve and its territories in Africa, greeting:

High and Glorious Monarch!

We have received the letter in which you inform us of your continued feelings of friendship and good-will towards us, and of the reception accorded by you to our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Charles Euan-Smith.

In thanking your Imperial Majesty for this communication, we hasten to assure you that we heartily appreciate and cordially reciprocate the kind expressions contained in your letter, and that we avail ourselves with pleasure of the present opportunity to

express to your Imperial Majesty our best wishes for your uninterrupted health and happiness, and for the welfare and prosperity of your Empire.

Our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will have the honour of addressing your Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the other matters mentioned in your letter.

And so we commend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, the 31st day of August, 1892, and in the 56th year of our reign.

Your Imperial Majesty's most affectionate Friend,

(Signed) VICTORIA, *R.I.*

(Countersigned) ROSEBERY.

No. 153.

The Earl of Rosebery to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 31, 1892.

HER Majesty the Queen, my august Sovereign, noticed with regret from a passage in the letter from the Sultan of Morocco to Her Majesty, that His Imperial Majesty did not approve of the conduct of Her Majesty's Representative, Sir C. Euan-Smith, during his recent Mission to His Imperial Majesty's Court at Fez.

I have received Her Majesty's commands to request that your Excellency will be good enough to inform me what are the actions of Sir C. Euan-Smith of which His Imperial Majesty complains.

The Mission with which Sir C. Euan-Smith was intrusted, and the proposals which he was authorized to make, were of the most friendly nature, and intended to promote the welfare of Morocco, as well as to improve the relations between the two countries, and, indeed, between the Empire and Europe in general.

It would be a subject of regret to the Queen and her Government if the intention with which Sir C. Euan-Smith was instructed to proceed to Fez was misunderstood by His Imperial Majesty, and, indeed, it is a matter of surprise to my august Sovereign that the Treaty proposed by Sir C. Euan-Smith has not yet received the approval of His Imperial Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 154.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 1.)

(No. 131.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 1, 1892, 4·30 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 130, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that it is reported to be the immediate intention of the Sultan to appoint one of the brothers Maclean, who were engaged by His Majesty originally as drill instructors to his troops, to take over the chief command of His Majesty's forces, now engaged in hostilities against the Angera people. Is there, in your Lordship's opinion, no objection to an Englishman being employed in such a capacity? It might, I fear, possibly involve us in difficulties with Spain, on account of the proximity of the scene of operations to Ceuta; and might excite, in addition, amongst a population who are entirely in sympathy with the Angerites, a needless enmity towards the British.

No. 155.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 2.)

(No. 103.)

My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 26, 1892.

AS the Duke of Tetuan had already spoken to me of the short conversation between your Lordship and the Spanish Ambassador on the subject of Morocco, I

mentioned to his Excellency this morning the contents of your Lordship's despatch No. 69 of the 20th instant.

His Excellency replied that he heard with pleasure this confirmation of the Marquis of Casa Laiglesia's report, and he was rejoiced to learn that Her Majesty's Government would continue to act in this matter in conjunction with that of Spain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 156.

Mr. Tower to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 6.)

(No. 113.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, September* 3, 1892.

THE Duke of Tetuan spoke to me to-day respecting an announcement which appeared in the French papers of yesterday, namely, that the Spanish Government intend to send a gun-boat to rescue eleven members of the crew of the Spanish ship "Yeard," who are detained by Moorish pirates near Cape Juby. His Excellency told me that a small cruizer is being dispatched to endeavour to effect the rescue of the captives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) REGINALD TOWER.

No. 157.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 10.)

(No. 155.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 1, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it is stated that the French Minister will leave on a Special Mission to the Sultan some time about the middle of the current month, and that M. Souhart, the First Secretary, will remain in charge of the Legation during his absence.

The French Minister observes considerable secrecy with regard to his proposed Mission, and I have not thought it advisable to make any direct inquiries upon the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 158.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 10.)

(No. 156.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 1, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 126 of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Count d'Aubigny, the French Minister at Tangier, has informed me that in lieu of the Moorish soldiers that have hitherto been employed for the protection of the French Legation, he has obtained the services of four French Spahis from Algeria, who arrived here on the 23rd instant.

It has hitherto been the custom for all foreign Legations in Tangier to be protected by Moorish soldiers, for whose services they themselves pay, and Count d'Aubigny's action in getting rid of these men and replacing them by French subjects has naturally given rise to a great deal of comment among the Moors, who are averse from and suspicious of any kind of innovation.

Count d'Aubigny informs me that the soldiers in question were specially directed not to bring their arms with them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 159.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 10.)

(No. 157. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 1, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I have received private intelligence that the Shereef of Wazan is now in such an extremely bad state of health that he is not expected to live long.

His death will probably be the signal for dissensions among his family as to who shall succeed to his temporal and spiritual authority.

Under existing circumstances, there can be but little doubt that the successful competitor will be the one who receives the support of the French to his claims.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 160.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 10.)

(No 159.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 1, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 112 of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that several further cases of acts of violence have occurred within the neighbourhood of Tangier. On two separate occasions the French Minister and the officers accompanying him have been insulted upon the beach within a very short distance of this city.

On the night before last a Spanish woman was found with her throat cut just outside the town.

Other incidents of attempted robbery and assault have also been brought to my notice.

It is true that these acts do not in themselves point to any general insecurity as regards the lives and property of Europeans in Tangier, but it is certain that the impunity with which similar offences are almost always committed, owing to the failure of the Moorish authorities to insure the apprehension of the culprits, tends to encourage the committal of such crimes, and little by little to bring about a general condition of danger which will one day call for severe remedial measures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 161.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 10.)

(No. 160.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 1, 1892.

WITH reference to my recent telegrams regarding the troubles in Angera, I have the honour to make the following report to your Lordship regarding the existing situation of affairs in that province.

On the 21st ultimo negotiations were commenced between the military leaders of the Sultan's troops and the principal Chiefs of Angera, with the view to a cessation of hostilities, but these had been preceded by an unsuccessful attempt which the Italian Minister had (as reported in my telegram No. 118 of the 17th instant) voluntarily made to induce the hostile parties to come to a mutual understanding.

On the 22nd August, the negotiations entered upon the previous day by the contending parties themselves seemed to give good promise of success. The Angera people consented to send a deputation, consisting of men selected from their various tribes, to the Sultan, in order to affirm their loyalty to His Shereefian Majesty, and to submit to him a personal statement of their grievances with reference to their former Governor, the Kaïd Dris Emkished.

It was announced that the Sultan did not wish to press too heavily upon the Angera tribes, and there was a universal opinion that there would be no further occasion for hostile operations.

On the 24th instant, however, after the deputation of Angera tribesmen had actually left Tangier for the Court, unexpected letters suddenly arrived from the Sultan, which contained a solemn curse levelled by His Shereefian Majesty, as the Head of the Mahommedan religion, against the Sheikh Hamam, and the whole of the tribes and the country of Angera, and which also conveyed instructions that hostilities should be instantly recommenced, and should be continued until the whole province and its inhabitants had been ravaged and destroyed.

These instructions took the military leaders of the Sultan's troops entirely by surprise. It is said that the sudden outburst of anger on the part of His Majesty was due to his indignation at the well-meant action of the Italian Minister in attempting to bring about a reconciliation between him and Sheikh Hamam, which was considered by His Majesty as recognizing in some degree the status of the latter as a lawful belligerent.

I doubt, however, whether this statement is true.

The Sultan's decision placed the Moorish local authorities in a position of some difficulty, as Commissioners on behalf of His Majesty were still present in the Province of Angera, and were consequently in the power of the rebels.

It was thought that the rebels would naturally retain them as hostages in order to prevent the renewal of hostilities, but this was not done, and the Commissioners managed to make their exit from the province in safety.

Nothing was done to give effect to the Sultan's orders for the renewal of hostilities until Monday, the 29th instant, when the troops moved out from Tangier in large numbers. They had received considerable reinforcements in the meantime from Fez.

A battle is said to have taken place just on the other side of the hills, situated about 4 miles distant to the east of Tangier.

The result was that the Sultan's troops met with signal defeat.

The Angera rebels succeeded in surrounding and taking prisoners fifty-four cavalry soldiers with their horses, as well as seventeen infantry soldiers, and also in killing a large number of the Sultan's troops.

The latter eventually made good their retreat into Tangier, bringing with them nine old men whom they took prisoners in one of the villages of Angera, and four heads which they had cut off from the bodies of those slain in the conflict.

Sheikh Hamam has now written to the Commander of the Sultan's troops, saying that he will hold his prisoners as hostages for the safety of the tribesmen who have gone on deputation to the Sultan at Fez, and of the prisoners who have been lodged at the fort at Tangier, and that his treatment of his prisoners will be regulated by the treatment accorded to those who have been taken from the Angera province.

The Sultan's troops are said to be greatly demoralized by the unexpected result of Monday's battle, and to be most unwilling to resume the conflict until they shall have been reinforced in large numbers.

It is now stated that one of the brothers Maclean, who, as your Lordship is aware, have been for some years in the service of the Sultan as drill instructors, will be deputed to take the chief command of the hostilities against the rebel province.

It seems to me very undesirable that an Englishman should be permitted to act in this capacity, and in a position in which he is, for a time, independent of the Sultan.

The entire sympathies of the local population for many miles in the vicinity of Tangier are upon the side of the Angera tribes, and the employment of an Englishman to wage war against their co-religionists would certainly excite needless animosity in their minds towards the British nation.

The proximity of the scene of war to the Spanish Settlement at Ceuta also affords some grounds for fearing that an English commander might possibly find himself involved in the prosecution of his operations in complications with the Spanish authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 162.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 10.)

(No. 161. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 2, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Italian Minister called on me this morning, and informed me that it was his intention shortly to proceed on leave.

In the course of conversation, he stated to me that his Government had caused inquiries to be made from the Russian Government through the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh as to the truth of the reports which had appeared in certain newspapers, that direct diplomatic relations were likely to be established between the Russian and the Moorish Governments.

The reply of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs was to the effect that such a report had absolutely no foundation whatever; that Russia had no political interests in the Empire of Morocco, and that her very limited commercial interests were already satisfactorily supervised by the Spanish Minister resident at Tangier.

The Russian Minister added that he believed that the reports that had been current upon this subject had originated in the columns of certain French newspapers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 163.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 12.)

(No. 163. Strictly Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 5, 1892.*

CONSIDERABLE agitation has been caused among certain circles in Tangier owing to the publication of that portion of my despatch No. 131 of the 21st July, which reported, for the information of the Secretary of State, the remarks which had been made by His Majesty the Sultan regarding the acceptance of presents from him by certain foreign Ministers attending his Court; and I have already informed your Lordship in my despatch No. 153 of the 20th August that the German Minister has taken this matter up very warmly.

Yesterday, the First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, Señor Bosch, who is a great personal friend of my own, came to see me and spoke to me privately with regard to an article that had appeared in the "Times of Morocco" on the 3rd instant dealing with this subject.

I had not then seen the article in question, which I now, however, have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information.

Señor Bosch asked me privately whether I did not think anything could be done to stop the publication of such articles, but I informed him that it had been for many years the practice of this Legation not to take any notice of the ceaseless attacks that were continually levelled in the columns of the "Times of Morocco" against all constituted British authority in this country, and I reminded him that the Spanish and French newspapers were often worse offenders in this respect even than the English journal.

In conclusion, I would bring to your Lordship's recollection that when my late lamented predecessor, Sir William Kirby Green, visited the Sultan's Court at Morocco in 1887, His Majesty offered him a bribe, and held language to him regarding other Ministers of exactly the same tenour as that which he held to me.

Lady Kirby Green, Mr. John Green, and Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu have informed me that on that occasion the Sultan went so far as to say that, with the exception of the British Minister and the Spanish Minister, Señor Diosdados, all the other Representatives who had visited his Court had taken presents from him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 163.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of September 3, 1892.

WHAT IS BRIBERY?—It cannot be said that Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission to Fez was entirely fruitless. The present controversy, which is daily becoming more and more animated, about the alleged offer of a present by the Sultan to Sir Charles, is an evidence of this. Sir Charles' remark, in his letter to Lord Salisbury, to the effect that His Majesty told him that he had been in the habit of giving presents to troublesome "Bashadors," in order to get rid of their importunities, has raised many angry disclaimers, the end of which is not yet reached.

Some say that it may be true of those Envoys who demanded a revision of the present Treaties only; others say that the Sultan's remark applies to all Ambassadors in a greater or less degree.

There can be no doubt whatever that the appointment as Ambassador to the Shereefian Court has for many years past been regarded as a lucrative appointment. It is even said that one foreign Minister was expressly sent here *because he was poor*, and he certainly died rich.

It is no new thing to hear of Christian Envoys and political Agents to Mahommedan Courts becoming suddenly rich. We have heard in ordinary conversation in London society: "So-and-so is rich now; he was some time at such-and-such a Court;" "Oh, so-and-so received a present of 30,000*l.* from the Ameer of so-and-so; he is, therefore, pretty well off." There are said to be bribery agents both in London and Paris.

The writer was present at a great assembly of Indian Princes on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, when, in the course of conversation with an intelligent Prince, he inquired what, in His Highness' opinion, would be the effect of the Shahzada's visit to India? The Prince, with a peculiar emphasis, replied, "A great many rich old aunts will die in England; ask Prince ——— if he does not agree with me." Upon mentioning the subject to the Prince named, and inquiring "How are we to find out when the old aunts die?" he replied, "The banking accounts of the officials would show. Do you not know that when an official becomes suddenly rich, it is noised abroad that a rich old aunt of his has died in Europe?"

There are various ways of bribing foreign officials in this country other than by actually paying them in hard cash. Is not official pressure quite as bad as bribery, when it is intended to accomplish some selfish end? European officials have been in the habit of influencing Moorish officials to flog and imprison persons obnoxious to them. In 1885, the Moorish officials in this town were compelled to pretend to prosecute an Englishman on an entirely false charge, which they themselves freely acknowledged to the party concerned, but pleaded *force majeure*.

In the month of May last, an important witness against the misconduct of a European official was arrested and imprisoned for four days, at the instance of the guilty parties, without any charge whatever being brought against him, and, as yet, no redress has been obtained. The late American Consul is said to have remarked, when accused of wrong-doing, "I only make about 40,000 dollars a-year, and what is that to what others are making, and have made?"

So often have false claims been made upon the Moorish Government, that now nearly all claims are regarded by the Moors as a species of blackmailing.

We maintain that the Sultan is not responsible for the custom of yielding advantages, pecuniary or otherwise, to European officials. It is said "Every man has his price," and the Moors act accordingly.

Sir Charles was a very expensive guest to the city of Fez, and his prolonged visit became wearisome, not only because of the heavy expense, but from the irritation which it created in the minds of the more or less fanatical inhabitants.

The Moors did not believe that the concessions asked by Sir Charles meant only what was asked. By-the-bye, we should like to know how the rumour, reiterated by the Moors, to the effect that Sir Charles asked for various private concessions, such as a concession for a railway for an English firm, a concession for the extension of the telegraph wires along the coast to Mogador, a concession for a State bank, a fishery concession, and a monopoly for the exportation of cork, &c., originated.

It would be appropriate and convenient if the Moorish Government would publish a "Green Book" in answer to the *Blue* Books of England and the *Yellow* Books of France.

If they would do so, more light would be reflected upon this mysterious subject at last. It has been said that the Moorish Government is rotten. If so, European diplomacy in this country may be fairly described as rotten also, and even stinking in the nostrils of all honest men.

We should like to know whether any specific amount was offered. Sir Charles says the amount offered was 20,000*l.* The semi-official telegrams stated the amount as 30,000*l.* How did this discrepancy arise?

The Moors contradict both statements emphatically, and declare that the whole thing was the outcome of suggestions made by certain persons in the entourage of Sir Charles, which His Majesty undertook to "consider." The truth will out some day, and the sooner the better, for all parties concerned.

No. 164.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 12.)

(No. 164. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 5, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 156 of the 1st September, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have now seen the four French soldiers who have been taken into the service of the French Legation at Tangier.

They are fine, dashing-looking men, French subjects by birth (Mahommedan), speaking fluently both the French and Arabic languages, and completely civilized.

They are stated to have already shown themselves to be active in expatiating to their co-religionists in Tangier on the advantages of French rule as compared with that of the Sultan.

It is my duty to submit to your Lordship that their attendance upon the French Minister whenever he appears in public, clad as they are in a striking and handsome uniform, and the fact that they are known to have been sent for by Count d'Aubigny without any previous intimation being made to the Moorish authorities, is liable to place the French Minister, in the eyes of the ignorant Moors, in a position somewhat different, and regarded by them as superior to, that occupied by any other foreign Representative resident in Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 165.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 56.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 12, 1892.

UNDER the circumstances reported in your telegram No. 131 of the 1st instant, I do not consider it advisable that we should interfere in the matter of the appointment of Kaïd Maclean to the command of the Sultan's troops engaged in repressing the Angera revolt.

No. 166.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 14.)

(No. 132.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 13, 1892, 4·30 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Count d'Aubigny leaves on Saturday, the 17th, with small Special Mission for Fez.

No. 167.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 14.)

(No. 133.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 14, 1892, 3 P.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 131, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that His Majesty, having pardoned the rebels of Angera, has directed that hostile operations should cease. The military force here is about to withdraw.

No. 168.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 17.)

My Lord, *Exchange, New Street, Birmingham, September* 16, 1892.

I AM instructed by the Council of this Chamber to transmit to your Lordship copy of a Resolution passed by them at their meeting to-day.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. F. HAYDON, *Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 168.

Resolution.

Resolved,—That this Council views with much satisfaction the several steps taken recently by Her Majesty's Government to give increased facilities for and protection to commerce in the interior of Morocco, and also the energetic efforts made by Sir Charles Euan-Smith to negotiate a new Treaty with the Sultan stipulating for reforms of great commercial importance, and trust that the negotiations may be continued and brought to a successful issue.

No. 169.

Foreign Office to Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1892.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting a Resolution passed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on the subject of British trade and interests in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 170.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received September* 22.)

Sir, 132, *Cheapside, London, September* 21, 1892.

I AM instructed to forward to you two cuttings from the "Times" newspaper, and to give you all the information possessed by the Board of Directors on the subjects.

Cape Juby Pirates.—The inclosed extracts from the station correspondence will explain this matter. The leader of this expedition is a Syrian, Spiridon Ayoub by name, educated in the American college at Beyrout. He was in the employ of the Company for some years as an interpreter; he left our service to return, as he informed us, to his own country, but during his service he married a Moorish woman, and turned Mahommedan. We understand that he did not return to Beyrout, but has been living at Arrecife, Lanzarote, for nearly three years, visiting the coast of Africa from time to time, and bartering a few articles, but not attempting to land, as no one is more fully acquainted with the danger to life and property than he. His wife

always accompanied him on these excursions, and assisted in the trading. We make this statement, as he will probably claim to be a British subject.

The Company's Managers have repeatedly warned the Spaniards of the danger they were exposed to in assisting in these trading operations, and it was reported to us some time ago that the Captain of the Port at Arrecife had forbidden Spaniards engaging in these expeditions, and had declined to allow vessels to leave the port for the purpose.

The outrage occurred at Cape Bojador, on territory claimed by the Spanish, 200 miles south of Cape Juby, but we fear that the Spanish authorities may try and fix it upon our station, as they are already placing difficulties in our way by imposing duties in Grand Canary on our goods sent there for transhipment, whereas we assert that they have no right to charge duties upon goods in transit.

Mulai Ali.—We have not offered to this man the Governorship of Cape Juby, and have not hitherto heard of his existence.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 170.

Extracts from Cape Juby Mails.

Diary, July 2, 1892.—The Arabs profess themselves very displeased with Spiridon; they say he has cheated them, which may or may not be true.

July 11.—Hear that Spiridon is back in Lanzarote, but is in hot water with his partners. The Arabs tell us he has cheated them, and from what I hear his life would not be safe should he return to the coast.

July 20.—We hear from the islands that Spiridon left last Saturday for the coast.

Letter, September 2, 1892.—News has been received in the islands of the capture, at Cape Bojador, of M. Spiridon, his wife and children, and six Spaniards. Of the latter, one is one of the owners of the expedition, and another is the father of Marcial Morera, our foreman. The affair took place on the 20th August, on which day they were to leave the coast. They seem to have been taken quite off their guard, and only three men escaped in a small boat. They were picked up down the coast by a fishing vessel which then came on to Cape Bojador, and, putting a crew on Spiridon's deserted craft, brought her to Lanzarote. I understand that the Arabs robbed everything from the vessel except the wool. Spiridon was on shore at the time, and only two Spaniards were left in the vessel, but there were four armed Moors on board who apparently, at a given signal, acted in concert with their fellows on shore. The captured men were, it is said, bound and led away. Strange to say, we have heard nothing from the Arabs, only a report of late that Spiridon intended paying a visit to Sheikh Malanain. We cannot say who of the Arabs were concerned. Suspicion seems to point to Bab Ahmed (and, if so, then in concert probably with Sheikh Malanain), or to Allul Gdaya and his brother, who have a grudge against Spiridon. Possibly the captives, if not otherwise disposed of, may be brought here, and then the question of ransom may again arise. I am, however, writing to the Spanish authorities at Grand Canary to know their wishes should the people be brought to this station. I fear Spiridon will not easily escape; he has many enemies.

Inclosure 2 in No. 170.

Extract from the "Times" of September 15, 1892.

Madrid, September 14, 1892.

THE CAPE JUBY PIRATES.—The commander of the Spanish gun-boat "Isla de Luzon," which was recently dispatched to Cape Juby to rescue the eleven members of the crew of the Spanish trading cutter "Icod," who were seized by Moorish pirates, reports having found the men detained as prisoners by the Moors at Purchel. The pirates demand a ransom for their release of the captives, and the gun-boat will return to Cape Juby to pay the amount.

Inclosure 3 in No. 170.

Extract from the "Times" of September 16, 1892.

Tangier, September 15, 1892.

MOROCCO.—A conditional peace has been proclaimed with the rebels, and the Angera people are now marketing in the town.

Mulai Ali, a son of the Shereef of Wazan by an English wife, has been offered the Governorship of Cape Juby by the North-West African Company.

No. 171.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September 23, 1892.*

LETTERS to Sultan and Moorish Foreign Minister. Your private letter of the 17th instant.

Use your discretion as to the proper moment for forwarding the letters to the Court, but, before sending them, let me know.

No. 172.

Count Hatzfeldt to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 24.)

(Translation.)
My Lord, *German Embassy, September 24, 1892.*

IN the correspondence recently presented to Parliament respecting Sir Charles Euan-Smith's Mission to Fez ("Morocco No. 1: 1892"), there is a telegram published on p. 41, No. 43, according to which the Sultan of Morocco is stated to have told the British Minister "that it was the custom of all the foreign Representatives when they withdrew measures which he disliked to accept presents of considerable value as a reward."

According to information in our possession, the reported statement of the Sultan, which would entail grave suspicion on all the foreign Representatives accredited to Morocco, is based on a misunderstanding.

It seems, however, the more desirable that this misunderstanding should be satisfactorily explained here, since it does not appear from the telegram referred to whether Sir Euan-Smith made any proper protest against the assertion of the Sultan in question, in the event of his having recognized therein a suspicion discrediting his colleagues.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HATZFELDT.

No. 173.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 24, 1892.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, in regard to the capture of M. Spiridon by Moorish pirates.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 174.

Mr. Herbert to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 26.)

(No. 250.)
My Lord, *Newport, Rhode Island, September 12, 1892.*

WITH reference to Lord Salisbury's despatch No. 174 of the 2nd ultimo on the subject of the steps taken by Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco on behalf of Messrs. Chanler and Bonsal at Tangier, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a note from the Secretary of State in which he requests that the thanks of the United States' Government may be conveyed to Sir Charles Euan-Smith for his official protection of two citizens of the United States.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

No. 175.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 26.)

(No. 166.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 17, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Count d'Aubigny, the French Minister, started to-day for the Shereefian Court at Fez, in order to present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to His Shereefian Majesty.

Count d'Aubigny's suite consists of the following gentlemen:—

1. M. Taigny, Third Secretary.
2. Comte Henri de la Chapelle, Attaché.
3. M. Hélonis, First Dragoman.
4. M. Collomb, the French Vice-Consul at Dar-al-baida, Assistant Dragoman.
5. Captain Thomas, a member of the French Military Mission at the Shereefian Court.
6. Dr. Linares, Diplomatic Agent of the French Foreign Office at the Court.
7. M. Lucien Bonnet, unofficial member.

Count d'Aubigny informed me that he intended to make his stay at Fez of as brief duration as possible, and that he had no matters of any importance to submit to His Majesty the Sultan.

In accordance with custom, and accompanied by some of the members of my staff, I was present at the French Legation on the occasion of the departure of the French Mission, and rode out with them for some distance beyond the city walls.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 176.

The Earl of Rosebery to Count Hatzfeldt.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Foreign Office, September 26, 1892.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 24th instant, in which you call attention to a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco included among the papers recently presented to Parliament respecting Sir. C. Euan-Smith's Mission to Fez.

I cannot doubt that the passage to which your Excellency refers contains a misunderstanding which it is well on behalf of our past and present Representatives in Morocco to set right.

It is, I think, clear that His Majesty the Sultan, in stating that it was the custom for all foreign Representatives when they withdrew measures which he disliked to accept presents in return, referred to those pecuniary indemnities received on the part of their Governments by Diplomatic Agents in cases of outrage or offence, and which the Sultan may well have confounded with the Oriental custom of personal presents.

I regret that Sir C. Euan-Smith did not mention in his first telegraphic account of the interview the protest recorded in his despatch of the 21st July against an

assertion which seemed to compromise the whole Corps Diplomatique, past and present, in Morocco. He probably did not care to enter into a protracted controversy on a side issue which might have led him too far from his general contention, and have enabled the Sultan to avoid further discussion of the commercial question at the time, but it is evident that neither Sir C. Euan-Smith nor Her Majesty's Government would for a moment admit the possibility of a foreign Representative in Morocco allowing a personal interest to interfere with the honourable discharge of his public duties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 177.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 29.)

(No. 134.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 29, 1892, 8 A.M.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, the death of His Highness the Shereef of Wazan, which took place last night.

No. 178.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(No. 99.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 29, 1892.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 125 of the 17th July last, respecting the assistance rendered by you to Messrs. Chanler and Bonsal, United States' citizens, I have to state that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington on this subject.

Mr. Herbert states that he has received a note from the Secretary of State, in which he requests that the thanks of the United States' Government may be conveyed to you for your official protection of these gentlemen.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 179.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received September* 30.)

My Lord, *Liverpool, September* 29, 1892.

I AM directed to hand you copy of a Resolution passed by the Council of this Chamber on the 29th July last, referring to the action of Her Majesty's late Government in respect to the negotiation of a new Commercial Treaty with Morocco.

I am to say that the Council attaches considerable importance to the signature by the Sultan of Morocco of a more liberal Treaty than that existing, and trusts that the utmost effort will be made to bring about so desirable a result.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS H. BARKER,
Secretary.

Inclosure in No. 179.

Resolution.

Resolved,—That this Chamber views with much satisfaction the several steps taken recently by Her Majesty's Government to give increased facilities for and protection to commerce in the interior of Morocco, and also the energetic efforts made by Sir Charles Euan-Smith to negotiate a new Treaty with the Sultan, stipulating for reforms of great commercial importance, and trusts that the negotiations may be continued and brought to a successful issue.

No. 180.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 1.)

Sir, 132, *Cheapside, London, September* 30, 1892.

REFERRING to my letter of the 21st instant, I am instructed by the Directors to forward to you extracts from further correspondence received from our station at Cape Juby, having reference to the recent capture of one Spiridon Ayoub and certain Spaniards by the Arabs at Cape Bojador.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 180.

Extracts from Cape Juby Mails.

Diary, September 4, 1892.—We have reports to-day that Spiridon has been the leader of the treacherous affair at Cape Bojador, and, as the story goes, had arranged with Arabs to capture one of his partners (who had accompanied him to the coast) and crew, for which they were to receive half the goods on board the vessel, and he (Spiridon) the other half. In this way he would have revenge on his partners for the treatment he received at their hands, and recover the 3,000 dollars which he says they hold as security for his future conduct. The treacherous attack is said to have taken place during the evening, when shortly thereafter Spiridon, the captain, and four Arabs went aboard the vessel. The captain, when the others were engaged in bringing goods on deck, cut anchor-ropes and put out to sea, but his life being threatened by Arabs, had to return. Not being able to land all the goods that night, they anchored small boat close to shore, but when morning dawned were disappointed to find boat smashed on the rocks and vessel gone. Spiridon is said to be still at Cape Bojador on the look-out for a passing vessel, in order that he may send a letter to his other partner in Lanzarote, advising him of the perilous position of the prisoners, and demanding the 3,000 dollars.

September 6.—We hear that Spiridon is only interested in the capture of his partner, having handed over the others to the Arabs in payment of a debt. It is said that the Spaniards are well treated, and that they will probably be taken to Wadnoon, although they have expressed a wish to be taken to Rio Ouro.

September 8.—We hear that Spiridon and Spaniards have gone to Sheikh Man-an-nain. If this be true, we fear they will be sent to the Sultan.

Letter, September 9, 1892.—Regarding the party captured by the Arabs at Cape Bojador. According to Arab accounts, Spiridon was privy to the affair, and certainly things look ugly in some respects. At the same time I hesitate to believe him guilty of such h einous conduct without very strong confirmatory evidence. The party, comprising six Spaniards, Spiridon, his wife, and three children, were taken to Bab Ahmed in the Doura, and there well treated by him. In reply to my letter to the Vice-Consul (Mr. J. Miller), to which I alluded in my last, I had a reply yesterday, authorizing me, on the part of the Spanish authorities, to pay 250 pesetas a-head for the captives should the Arabs approach us on the subject. This was confirmed yesterday by the Commander of the Spanish gun-boat "Isla de Luzon," which came here and left same day. The captors have not yet come to treat, and, as I learn this morning, the party has been sent on to Sheikh Ma-el-anain, it is rather doubtful if we shall see them here at all. The Sheikh is said to be a subject of the Sultan. At any rate he is always in correspondence with him, and I think it probable that he will detain them pending reference to the Sultan, and doubtless the latter will direct them to be sent to him. There cannot be much doubt, as I rather supposed at first, that this has been the work of Sheikh Ma-el-anain. He has a "down" on Spaniards, and had some killed at the Ouro a few years ago. His employés at Bojador were of the El-Roussine tribe. Whether Bab Ahmed had really a hand in the matter I cannot say, but the captives were first taken to him. I hear that he wanted to send them here, but apparently Sheikh Ma-el-anain was against it. They may yet be brought here, but I doubt it. Neither of Spiridon's partners was on board the "Ico" as I at first supposed.

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No. 181.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 2.)

(No. 137.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 2, 1892, 4 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to report that a vessel of the Austrian navy has put in to Tangier on a visit till the 5th instant, when she proceeds to Cadiz.

This visit is devoid of political significance.

No. 182.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 3.)

(No. 17. Treaty.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 26, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 16, Treaty, and in pursuance of the discretion allowed to me in your Lordship's telegram No. 57 of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have arranged that the letters to His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall be forwarded to their destination immediately on the return of the French Mission from Fez.

As I shall at that time be most probably absent on leave, I have directed Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu to report to your Lordship the exact date of the intended dispatch of the letters a week before they are actually sent off.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 183.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 6, 1892.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing further information respecting the capture by Arabs at Cape Bojador of Spiridou Ayoub and certain Spaniards.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 184.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 7.)

(No. 274.)
My Lord, *Paris, October* 6, 1892.

IT is stated officially that no corroboration has been received at the French Foreign Office of the report "from English sources" that M. d'Aubigny's reception by the Sultan of Morocco at Fez had been delayed owing to discourtesy shown to the French Envoy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA

No. 185.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 169. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 30, 1892.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 134 of the 29th instant, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Shereef of Wazan, Cidi-el-Hadj Abdesselam, died somewhat suddenly on the morning of the 29th instant at 4 A.M.

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He had been for so long a time seriously ill that his death was fully anticipated, and all arrangements seem to have been made for his eldest son, Mulai-el-Arbi, to succeed quietly to the position and influence of his father.

Mulai-el-Arbi, who is under French protection, is now between 30 and 40 years of age, and is said to be extremely popular with his co-religionists, and to be on good terms with the English widow of the late Shereef and with her two sons. He himself is the son of a Mahommedan lady.

It is stated that all the members of the family have consented to a division of such personal property as may have been left by the late Shereef, which cannot, however, amount to very much.

Mulai-el-Arbi will, in accordance with custom, alone succeed to the greater part of his father's landed possessions, which are stated to be very extensive.

The late Shereef's death has caused little or no sensation in Tangier, but the intelligence of his demise will certainly be welcomed by the Sultan, to whom he had from various circumstances rendered himself very obnoxious.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 186.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 170.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 30, 1892.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 133 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that peaceful relations have, for the time being, now been re-established between the Sultan's authorities and the Angera rebels.

I have found it quite impossible to obtain any accurate information as to the terms and conditions upon which the Sultan has consented to pardon the Angera people for their late behaviour, and to withdraw his troops from Tangier.

The Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs, to whom I have made repeated application for information regarding this matter, informs me that he knows nothing of the details of the arrangements authorized by the Sultan.

It is certain, however, that nothing whatever has been done openly about Sheikh H'mam, the principal leader in the recent rebellion, and I rather gather that the Sultan hopes to induce his fellow-tribesmen to entrap him, and send him as a prisoner to the Court at Fez.

The obnoxious Governor, Dris Emkished, has not been recalled by the Sultan, though His Majesty has appointed another official belonging to the Angera Province to carry on the duties of Sub-Governor under his orders.

I fear that this arrangement may eventually lead to an outbreak of the disturbances which have now been set at rest, for the unpopularity of the man Dris Emkished is so widespread, that the hostile spirit against him will, if he be not removed, most probably, sooner or later, again find active expression.

The Sultan's troops are now being rapidly withdrawn from Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 187.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 10.)

(No. 171. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 3, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I have this morning received a letter from Mr. MacIver Macleod, the British Vice-Consul at Fez, which contains the following paragraph:—

"Last night Colonel Bregoli (the head of the Italian Military Mission at Fez) and Signor Petri (an Italian merchant intimately connected with the Italian Legation, and having large dealings with the Moorish Government) had a long interview with the Moorish Minister Gharnit, after they had seen me. This morning Signor Petri informs me that Gharnit showed them a list of twenty-five distinct subjects which the

French had intimated that they wished to settle with the Sultan. Of these fifteen or sixteen were routine claims of various kinds, but the rest were connected with matters of much political importance.

"They contained the following:—

"1. A concession of land at Figuig for a railway.

"2. The construction at Tangier of armed batteries, to be built under the superintendence of French engineers.

"3. The establishment of a Franco-Moorish Bank.

"Signor Petri showed me the letters that he had written to the Italian Minister, informing him of the above."

If the Minister Gharnit really showed to Signor Petri and to Colonel Bregoli, as is stated, a written list received from the French Minister containing the above demands, it would seem as if the information now given is correct, and that, consequently, M. le Comte d'Aubigny must have received further instructions subsequently to the day on which he informed me that he had no matters of any importance to submit for the consideration of the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 188.

Sir C. Euan-Smith to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 10.)

(No. 173.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 3, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received intelligence from Fez that the French Mission under Count d'Aubigny reached that city on the 27th ultimo, and were received with ceremonies similar to those which attended the reception of the English Mission in May last.

I have, &c.
(For Sir C. Euan-Smith),
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

No. 189.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 10.)

(No. 140.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 9, 1892, 5·15 P.M.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the Sultan accorded the French Minister a public reception on the 5th instant. According to the latest advices received from Fez, the relations between the French Minister and the Moorish Court are of the friendliest description.

No. 190.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 11.)

(No. 175. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 4, 1892.

WITH reference to Sir Charles Euan-Smith's despatches Nos. 171 and 173 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a letter received here this morning from Mr. MacIver Macleod, the British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

Inclosure in No. 190.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Extract.) *Fez, September* 29, 1892.

I HEAR through M. Petri and Colonel Bregoli that things are getting already a little lively with the French Mission.

It appears that the principal reason for the delay in the entry was that M. d'Aubigny had sent in word to the Court that he would not enter Fez unless he had an assurance in writing that the Kaïd of Laraiche, who had failed to appear to greet his Excellency, and had sent a scanty "mora" (provisions) nearly at midnight, would be forthwith summoned to Fez and punished. After some delay the Court promised this in writing, and the Mission entered. The public expected that M. d'Aubigny would be publicly received this morning, but the reception did not take place, and now it is said that M. d'Aubigny has declared that he will not see the Sultan until the Kaïd has been punished, and the reception is therefore indefinitely postponed. The Court are said to be very angry, and none of the Viziers (except Gharnit of course) have visited the French Minister yet. Sid Mohammed Serrare in particular, I am told, is very irate at the Frenchman's want of confidence in the Sultan's promise, and vows he won't call until the affair is settled.

Of course, one has to make deductions for the biassed source the news comes from, but rumours of the same import are floating all over the town, and the Sultan is said to be ill at ease. The Italians allege that M. d'Aubigny gave as his reason for being so peremptory that if anything went wrong the English would make a laughing-stock of him.

No. 191.

Sir G. Petre to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 11.)

(No. 64. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Lisbon, October* 6, 1892.

AT the weekly reception yesterday at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Bishop of Bethsaida showed me a despatch which he had received from the Portuguese Representative at Tangier, in which he complained of a passage in a telegram of Sir C. Euan-Smith's to the Marquis of Salisbury, dated Fez, 2nd July, 1892, which is printed in p. 41 of the Paper respecting the Mission to Fez, presented to Parliament in August last.

The passage quoted by Senhor Jozé Daniel Collaço in his despatch is the following:—

"In making this offer, His Majesty said that it was the custom for all the foreign Representatives, when they withdrew measures which he disliked, to accept presents of considerable value as a reward."

As one of those Representatives, Senhor Jozé Collaço said that this statement reflected on his personal honour and integrity, and he requested therefore that attention might be called to it in the proper quarter by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I pointed out to the Bishop that the statement complained of was not made by Sir Euan-Smith but by the Sultan, who was alone responsible for it, and that it was Sir Euan's duty to report textually to Lord Salisbury what the Sultan said. His Excellency replied that, however that might be, it was not necessary, or even defensible, to publish it in a Parliamentary Paper.

It is not, however, the Bishop's intention to make it the subject of any official representation or complaint.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

No. 192.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received October 13.)

(No. 141.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 13, 1892, 11·40 A.M.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that in consequence of several recent acts of violence, and more especially of a murderous assault upon an Austrian subject committed by a Moor evidently for the purpose of robbery, the public of Tangier is somewhat alarmed, and the question of the insufficiency of the police protection in this city has been once more brought prominently forward.

In this connection I would refer your Lordship to despatches No. 57 of the 18th March, 1892; No. 74 of the 18th April, 1892; and No. 101 of the 31st May, 1892; and add that the former action taken by the foreign representatives at Tangier was attended by results which must be considered as extremely unsatisfactory.

The whole subject is now in course of discussion on the initiative of the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, who has taken the advice of the German Minister, and there appears to be a disposition on the part of the foreign Representatives here to address to His Majesty the Sultan a second collective note, and to invite the co-operation and good offices of the French Minister who is now at Fez in securing the immediate attention of the Sultan to their request.

I am observing an attitude of entire reserve until your Lordship may be pleased to favour me with instructions as to whether this is a step in which your Lordship would think it desirable for the British Representative to join.

No. 193.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. de Ponthieu.

(No. 60.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1892.

MATTER referred to in your telegram No. 141 of yesterday should stand over till the arrival of Mr. Eliot.

No. 194.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received October 17.)

(No. 177.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 5, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 175 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that Mr. Gentile, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, to-day in conversation with me, confirmed the intelligence given by Mr. MacLeod that the French Minister's first audience of the Sultan is being postponed pending the arrival at Fez of the Governor of Laraiche, who, he states, has been ordered to apologize to Count d'Aubigny for his want of courtesy to him on his passage through Alcazar.

This intelligence was derived from Colonel Bregoli, the Head of the Italian Military Mission at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

No. 195.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received October 17.)

(No. 178.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 6, 1892.

I VENTURE herewith to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a short extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of the 5th instant, giving a French version of the incident alluded to in my despatches Nos. 175 and 177.

I have thought that this incident, though not perhaps in itself of any great importance, might possibly be considered of interest by your Lordship as showing the

tone and demeanour, which Count d'Aubigny, whose Dragoman, M. Hélonis, is a man of very long experience in this country, believes to be successful with the Moors.

I may observe that on the passage of the British Mission through the same district recently, the Governor of Laraiche, who was then at his usual seat of Government at some distance from the road followed by the Mission, did not meet us in person. In the present case the fault imputed to him appears to be that being at Alcazar-el-Kebir, a place situated on the road to Fez, where he was intrusted with the conduct of warlike operations, he sent his second in command to welcome the French Minister instead of going out to meet him himself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

Inclosure in No. 195.

Extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of October 5, 1892.

DEUX Caïds de la Cour sont arrivés la semaine passée à El Ksar-el-Kbir et ont emmené à Fez, par ordre du Sultan, le Pacha de Larache, Sid Amed-ben-Abd-es-Salam.

Ce voyage inopiné du noble Pacha paraît avoir été provoqué par l'attitude de ce personnage, lors du passage de l'Ambassade Française à El Ksar. Il avait négligé d'aller, comme le prescrit l'étiquette, recevoir le Comte d'Aubigny aux limites du Pachalik, et s'était contenté d'envoyer à une demi-heure d'El Ksar son khralifa au devant de l'Envoyé de la République Française. Le Ministre de France avait du reste immédiatement répondu à cette impolitesse en négligeant d'apercevoir le fameux Pacha, qui, voyant le Comte d'Aubigny arriver au grand trot, avec tout son personnel et son escorte à grande allure, s'était imaginé qu'on venait faire des "samalacs" à son turban Caïdal.

M. d'Aubigny cependant laissait ce monsieur planté tout penaud à cheval, et, une fois au camp, refusait de recevoir le Pacha et la "mouna" officielle, puis faisait acheter, de son argent, les provisions nécessaires à tout son monde, ce à quoi servit l'Agent Consulaire de France à El Ksar, Sid Abd-es-Salam Chaouch, qui fut honoré le soir par la visite de son chef; le Ministre voulut bien accepter le thé chez son humble subordonné.

Nous n'avons pas parlé la semaine passée de cet incident ni de la leçon proprement infligée par le Comte d'Aubigny au Pacha de Larache, parce que l'affaire n'était pas terminée.

Elle nous paraît devoir l'être bientôt à la satisfaction de la France, grâce à l'excellente attitude de M. d'Aubigny.

No. 196.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received October 17.)

(No. 179. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 8, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the French Minister was received in public audience by the Sultan on Wednesday, the 5th instant, with the ceremonial that has been hitherto observed at the Moorish Court at the first presentation of a foreign Minister to His Shereefian Majesty on his arrival at the seat of Government, and which your Lordship will find described in Sir Charles Euan-Smith's despatch No. 89 A of the 15th May.

A report had reached my ears through an Italian source that Count d'Aubigny was endeavouring to prevail on the Sultan to consent to a modification of his Court etiquette on this occasion in a manner more consonant with the dignity of the Representative of a Great Power, but it was at the same time foreshadowed that his efforts in this direction would be as little successful as were those of M. Patenôtre, Count d'Aubigny's immediate predecessor, on two separate occasions.

At the same time, this mode of reception was combined, as far as possible, with every consideration and regard for the Minister and his suite. The Sultan made his appearance immediately on their having dismounted. The Mission remained bareheaded whilst the Minister's speech was being read and interpreted, whereupon they

put on their hats; the Sultan replied briefly, and the suite was presented one by one to His Majesty, who, after a few complimentary remarks, returned to his Palace. The whole ceremony was of very brief duration.

The presence of the four Algerian guards of the French Legation (see despatch No. 156 of the 1st September), who formed a third row behind the Minister and his suite, and the native officials of his Legation was much noticed.

The Governor of Laraiche had previously presented his excuses to the French Minister (see despatches Nos. 175, 177, and 178), who appears to have treated him cordially. He was also present at the Minister's official reception under the escort of one of the Sultan's "Masters of Rifles," *i.e.*, in quasi custody, but as soon as the Minister had taken his departure, this official left the Governor.

My informant, Kaïd Maclean, adds that "the Sultan and all at the Court are pleased with the French Minister."

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

No. 197.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir G. Petre.

(No. 40.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 18, 1892.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 64, Confidential, of the 6th instant, reporting that the Portuguese Representative at Tangier has complained to his Government of the insertion in the recent Morocco Blue Book of a passage in a telegram from Sir C. Euan-Smith which records a statement made to him by the Sultan, apparently reflecting on all the foreign Representatives accredited to Morocco.

A similar complaint has been made by the German Ambassador at this Court, and I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a note which I have addressed to Count Hatzfeldt upon the subject.*

You will take an opportunity of giving a similar explanation to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 198.

Lord Vivian to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 19.)

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, October* 19, 1892, 6·30 P.M.

ITALIAN Minister at Tangier has reported to his Government that he hears that the French Minister has made the following demands to the Sultan:—

1. The cession of a portion of the Figuig district;
2. The final settlement of the Tuat question;
3. The construction and armament of a battery at Tangier under French control.
4. Permission to establish a French bank at Fez.

This report has also appeared in the Italian press.

M. Cantagalli further reported that he had inquired of Sir C. Euan-Smith whether he had received similar information respecting the French demands.

No. 199.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 21.)

(No. 181.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 13, 1892.

IT will be to your Lordship's knowledge that for some time past Tangier and its neighbourhood has witnessed a succession of acts of violence which have to a certain extent attracted the attention of the press, as indicative of possible danger to the

* No. 176.

populous European communities inhabiting the diplomatic capital of Morocco and its environs.

Sir Charles Euan-Smith has reported to your Lordship, in his despatch No. 159 of the 1st September, several of the principal cases that came under his notice.

There is no doubt that the state of this district since the expeditionary force, sent by the Sultan to repress the rebellion in Angera, first pitched its camp within sight of the walls of Tangier, has been an abnormal one, and that the native population has been and still is penetrated with a sense of general insecurity, which is hardly to be wondered at when, apart from clandestine murders which occur every now and again, we hear not unfrequently of open robberies in broad daylight committed on the market-place and in the streets on many of the helpless inhabitants, and even on some servants of Europeans by a licentious soldiery.

Two days ago, on the occasion of the Moorish feast, the head servant of Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. H. E. White, who is caretaker of his house during his absence, was set upon in a frequented thoroughfare by a troop of artillery and infantry soldiers, and not only brutally assaulted, but deprived of his watch, all the cash about his person, and Mr. White's keys.

I only cite this as a typical case, the Governor of the town having already promised to punish the offenders.

Hitherto the natives had been the only sufferers, with the single exception, I believe, of the murdered Spanish woman alluded to in Sir Charles Euan-Smith's despatch No. 159 above referred to, as to whose case, however, nothing certain has up to the present been ascertained.

On the 6th instant, however, M. Hell, an Austrian subject, was set upon about an hour after sunset on a much frequented road skirting the town wall, and on which several European houses are situated, by a Moor, who inflicted on him very serious injuries, and would probably have killed him but for the advent of passers by, the circumstances disclosing that nothing but robbery can have been the incentive of the crime.

My reason for reporting this incident to your Lordship is that it has created considerable sensation here, and that, in view of the fact that no trace of the culprit has yet been discovered, Baron Pereira, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, has communicated with all the foreign Representatives, inviting their co-operation in the matter, as being one in which the common interest is involved.

By referring to Sir Charles Euan-Smith's despatches No. 74 of the 18th April and No. 101 of the 31st May, your Lordship will see that in April last a collective note was addressed by all the foreign Representatives to the Sultan, representing to His Majesty the necessity of endowing Tangier with some kind of organized police force, a note to which Sir C. Euan-Smith appended his signature after obtaining Lord Salisbury's authority to that effect, and that during his stay at the Moorish Court, Sir C. Euan-Smith used earnest endeavours to prevail upon the Sultan to give effect to this request in a practical form.

Nothing has been done, however, but to place at certain points of the outskirts of this town a few guards, whose service is utterly insufficient, and no attempt at organization in the English sense of the word has been made.

This opportunity has consequently appeared to some of the foreign Representatives to be a fitting one for renewing representations to the Sultan on this subject, and the proposal has emanated from them that a second collective note should be addressed to His Majesty, and, at the same time, that the French Minister, who is now at Fez, should be invited to take steps to obtain of the Sultan his serious attention to this matter.

In answer to the overtures made to me, I avoided expressing myself in any manner, but as it was fixed that the question should be discussed at a meeting of the Representatives, which is to take place to-morrow, the 14th instant, on sanitary matters, and at which the basis of the action to be taken will probably be determined, I have ventured to-day to telegraph to your Lordship for instructions as to what part, if any, I should take in this discussion.

I trust your Lordship will be pleased to consider this reference as justified by the circumstances, and will approve of my having thought it right to place your Lordship in possession of the above facts without any delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

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No. 200.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 21.)

(No. 182.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 13, 1892.

WITH reference to Sir Charles Euan-Smith's despatch No. 170 of the 30th September, I have the honour to report that, a few days subsequently to its date, the Sultan's force raised their camp, which was established at Sharf, a village within a mile and a-half from Tangier, and withdrew it to a distance of some 3 or 4 miles, close by the confines of the Angera country.

The most contradictory rumours continue to prevail regarding the affairs of Angera. The only facts that can be gathered with some degree of certainty are that intercourse, though of a somewhat precarious kind, has been re-established between that district and Tangier and the Sultan's camp, and that the latter is engaged in levying a sum of money on the district or on those parts of it within its reach.

As to Sheikh Hamam, he appears to have taken refuge in some mountain district between Tetuan and Fez, where, as the inhabitants enjoy practically absolute independence of the Sultan's rule, he is comparatively safe from the reach of vengeance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have learnt that the sum being levied on the tribe of Angera represents the arrears of taxes due by them, and that the Sultan has remitted them the payment of an indemnity, and also the obligation of military service.

G. DE V. DE P.

No. 201.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 21.)

(No. 183.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 13, 1892.

WITH reference to Sir C. Euan-Smith's despatch No. 169 of the 30th September, I have the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I learn from my Italian colleague, M. Gentile, who appears to be very well informed on the subject, that Mulei-el-Arbi, the successor of the deceased Shereef of Wazan, not only is known to be very hostile to France in his sympathies, but that he has not, like his father, been formally taken under French protection.

This is no doubt entirely dependent on his own wishes, and it is to be expected that his reluctance to place himself under the ægis of France may soon be overcome, for it is a well-established fact that the Shereef, Hadj Abdesselam, was in the enjoyment of an annuity of 20,000 fr. from the Government of the Republic, and it is probably equally true that, previous to the Shereef's death, arrangements were made to continue this allowance to his heirs, one-third accruing to Mulei-el-Arbi, one-third to the Shereef's second son, Mulei Mehemed, and one-third to his English wife and her two sons.

Mme. de Wazan has been treated with great respect and consideration by the Shereef's two elder sons, and it is stated that she has been invited by them to act as general administratrix of all his estate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

No. 202.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 22.)

(No. 143.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 22, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the letter addressed by Her Majesty to the Sultan and your Lordship's letter to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs were dispatched by me to Fez by special courier to-day.

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No. 203.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 24.)

(No. 184.)
Tangier, October 16, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 181 of the 13th October, 1892, I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a Circular, with its inclosure, addressed to the foreign Representatives by Senhor Colaço, the Portuguese Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, bearing date the 14th October, 1892.

The majority of the Representatives are in favour of omitting the last sentence inclosed in brackets, and the Spanish Minister proposes also to omit the words: "situation qui menace en empirant d'originer de fâcheuses complications."

I have written on the Circular that, in view of Mr. Eliot's arrival, which is expected within the next few days, it is not in my power to make any observation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

Inclosure 1 in No. 203.

Senhor Colaço to Foreign Representatives at Tangier.

Tanger, le 14 *Octobre,* 1892.

MM. et chers Collègues,

NOTRE lettre collective, adressée au Sultan le 12 Avril dernier, relativement à un corps de police pour Tanger, n'ayant eu aucun résultat, malgré les assurances que Sa Majesté Chérifienne nous a données à ce sujet, et les attaques contre quelques-uns de nos ressortissants se répétant au détriment de la morale publique et du respect dû à notre dignité de Représentants de nations cultes, j'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le projet ci-joint d'une seconde note collective à Sa Majesté le Sultan en vous priant de le modifier comme vous le jugerez à propos, si, comme moi, vous êtes d'avis de prendre cette mesure

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) COLAÇO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 203.

Draft of Collective Note.

(Après les compliments d'usage.)

LES ordres que votre Majesté a daigné communiquer au Pacha de Tanger, par notre entremise et en satisfaction de la lettre qu'en date du 12 Avril dernier nous avons eu l'honneur d'adresser à votre Majesté Chérifienne sur la nécessité d'établir à Tanger un corps de police pour veiller aux vies et aux biens de nos respectifs nationaux n'ayant produit aucun résultat, et les aggressions commises contre plusieurs d'entre eux se répétant chaque fois avec plus d'effronterie, et occasionnant de fâcheuses réclamations [situation qui menace en empirant d'originer de fâcheuses complications], le Corps Diplomatique de Tanger se voit encore une fois dans la pénible nécessité de venir importuner votre Majesté Chériffenne, pour lui dénoncer ce déplorable état de choses, en la priant de transmettre ses ordres exprès aux autorités compétentes à l'effet d'y remédier [et de nous éviter la regrettable démarche d'en saisir nos Gouvernements respectifs, comme nous l'avons expliqué dans notre susdite note du 12 Avril dernier].

Pour l'amitié et la paix.

Rabia I, 1310 (*le* *Octobre,* 1892).

No. 204.

Mr. de Ponthieu to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 25.)

(No. 185.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 17, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that a German steamer, the "Cidi Etturbi," has reached this port, having on board, as is stated, the complete plant for a small railway, intended to be built at Rabat to connect the wharf there with the fortifications.

M. Rottenberg, a German engineer in the Sultan's service, is about to proceed with the vessel to Rabat to superintend the landing of the plant and the initiation of the works.

It is also stated that the "Cidi Etturbi" will make several voyages to Germany and back in order to bring out some 38-ton Krupp guns to arm the batteries of Rabat, and that after terminating this mission the vessel will be handed over to the Moorish Government, and be stationed permanently in that harbour, being of small draught, in order to assist in the unloading of vessels which, owing to their size, are unable to cross the bar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

P.S.—The "Cidi Etturbi" is herself armed with two guns of small calibre, and a steam-tug, the "Ettriki," which has also been supplied by Germany to the Moorish Government for Rabat harbour, also carries a small gun.

G. DE V. DE P.

No. 205.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 25.)

(No. 296.)
My Lord, *Paris, October* 24, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 260 of the 20th October, I have the honour to inclose an extract from the "Soir," stating that M. d'Aubigny, in his conferences with the Sultan of Morocco, has aimed at a settlement of the Tuat question (which is always regarded in France as an exclusively French one), and at a regulation of the western frontier of Algeria. The rumours as to attempts to insure the construction of a French battery at Tangier or the Concession of a railway to Figuig or of a Franco-Moroccan Bank, are declared by the same journal to be fantastic, and I have noticed no symptoms in the French press of any desire to obtain exclusive privileges in Morocco.

The Havas agency, often used as a vehicle for the communication to the press of official telegrams, stated last night that most satisfactory news had been received of the French Mission; that the Sultan had admitted all M. d'Aubigny's claims, and had consented to sign a commercial arrangement under conditions especially favourable to French commerce. The "Temps" correspondent at Tangier recently pointed out that such concessions would affect the commercial interests of all countries.

M. de Ressman, the Italian Ambassador, whom I have just had the pleasure of meeting, discredits the accounts of what M. d'Aubigny has asked for or obtained at Fez. This information, gathered from recent conversations with M. de Freycinet and M. Burdeau, the Minister of Marine, rather points for the present to inaction on the part of France both in Tripoli and Morocco; M. de Freycinet went so far as to say to him, "Nous ne cherchons pas un pouce de territoire sur la Méditerranée."

The language used by the President of the Republic on two recent occasions was, the Italian Ambassador declares, equally reassuring, whilst in his Excellency's opinion the national, as well as Ministerial, preoccupations in Dahomey render it highly improbable that troubles should be sought for elsewhere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 205.

Extract from "Le Soir" of October 18, 1892.

M. D'AUBIGNY À FEZ.—M. le Comte d'Aubigny a été très bien reçu à Fez par le Sultan Mouley-Hassan. Un incident s'était produit au cours de son voyage: le Baja de Larache n'était pas en personne à Alkazar-Kébir pour l'y saluer: il s'était fait remplacer par un de ses subordonnés, suivi, à vrai dire, d'une nombreuse escorte. Notre Représentant vit dans cette substitution un manquement aux honneurs qui lui sont dus, et quand le Baja vint présenter lui-même ses explications et ses excuses, M. d'Aubigny n'agréa ni les unes ni les autres. Dès son arrivée sous les murs de Fez,

il fit savoir au Sultan qu'il n'entrerait pas dans la ville avant que toute satisfaction lui eût été donnée. Le frère du Vizir vint aussitôt le trouver et les choses alors s'arrangèrent: on disculpa le Baja en alléguant qu'il était, au moment du passage de M. d'Aubigny à Larache, occupé à combattre les rebelles du Helschérit, ce qui n'a rien d'invraisemblable dans un pays où les rébellions sont à peu près quotidiennes.

On a trouvé, paraît-il, dans les milieux plus favorables à l'influence des Anglais qu'à la nôtre, que notre Représentant s'était montré bien susceptible et bien exigeant; que la négligence ou l'absence motivée du Baja ne valait pas tant d'histoires. Nous sommes d'un avis différent; avec les populations Musulmanes et surtout avec les Marocains, il ne faut pas craindre de montrer de la raideur. Il est permis de se demander si la platitude dont a fait preuve Sir Euan-Smith, le dernier Envoyé Britannique, en immolant un taureau sur la tombe d'un parent du Sultan, n'a pas été contre le but qu'il se proposait d'atteindre et si l'on ne doit pas y voir une des causes de son retentissant échec. Des actes de ce genre, en effet, qui nous semblent, à nous, n'être autre chose qu'une politesse, sont pour les Marocains une bassesse et une vilenie; comme ils refuseraient jusqu'à la mort de se signer devant la Croix Chrétienne, ils ne comprennent pas qu'un Chrétien consente à singer les Musulmans.

Que va faire M. d'Aubigny à Fez, où il a déjà eu deux conférences avec le Sultan? Il s'agit, dit-on, de régler deux questions: celle de l'extension de notre influence sur la région du Touat, où Mouley-Hassan, poussé sans doute par les Anglais, les Allemands, et peut-être les Italiens, a essayé l'année dernière de tenir nos partisans en échec; celle de la délimitation de la frontière occidentale d'Algérie, restée indécise depuis le Traité d'Isly. Le point est surtout de savoir à qui appartient l'oasis de Figuig, centre de toutes les intrigues de Bou Amema contre le Sud Oranais.

Quant aux prétendues négociations ayant pour but de charger des officiers du Génie Français de construire des batteries à Tangier, d'obtenir la Concession d'une ligne de chemin de fer allant à Figuig (on ne dit pas d'où elle partirait), et la Concession aussi d'une Banque Franco-Marocaine, ce sont, comme nous le disions hier, des informations d'une haute fantaisie. La dépêche de Fez qui les aurait apportées s'est envolée des bureaux de quelque journal Anglais, moins préoccupé de renseigner exactement ses lecteurs que de mettre en défiance leur chauvinisme. C'est ce qu'en bon Français nous appelons des bêtises.

Laissons passer les canards d'Outre-Manche et appuyons énergiquement l'action du Comte d'Aubigny; il n'en peut sortir que des avantages au point de vue de la tranquillité de nos populations de l'Ouest et du Sud Oranais. Et si par surcroît notre Représentant parvient à convaincre le Sultan du danger, pour lui et pour les autres, des ambitions Britanniques, tout le monde s'en trouvera bien, et à Londres même on aura pour nous un peu plus de considération, mêlée, il est vrai, d'un peu plus de jalousie.

No. 206.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 25.)

(No. 144.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 25, 1892.

IN reference to my telegram No. 141 of the 13th October, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I was to-day asked to join the other foreign Representatives here in signing a collective remonstrance addressed to the Sultan in regard to the present inefficiency of the local police force, and requesting that immediate steps might be taken to improve it.

As the matter is one of real urgency, and the draft note contained no threats of any kind, nor any allusion to the appointment of a European to the command of the police, I expressed my willingness to sign; but I would request that I may be informed whether I shall refuse to sign the note in the event of the French Chargé d'Affaires withdrawing at the last minute on the ground that the matter is being dealt with by Count d'Aubigny at Fez, stating as my reason that all the foreign Representatives are not signatories to the note.

I had already written to your Lordship by post this morning for instructions in this matter.

No. 207.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 61.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 25, 1892.

YOUR telegram No. 144 of to-day: Police protection.

You should sign the collective note only if all your colleagues sign it.

No. 208.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 26.)

(No. 186.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 20, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have arrived at Tangier this day, and have taken charge of Her Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 209.

The Earl of Rosebery to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 267.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, October* 26, 1892.

THE French Ambassador alluded to-day, in conversation, to a remark made by me at a previous interview, that, in view of the anxiety expressed by M. Ribot to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in Moorish affairs, I should be glad to have some information with regard to Count d'Aubigny's Mission to Fez. He had mentioned my wishes to M. Ribot, and had just heard from Paris that a copy of the instructions sent to Count d'Aubigny would to-day be given to your Excellency.

I thanked M. Waddington for this communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 210.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 29.)

(No. 304.)
My Lord, *Paris, October* 28, 1892.

ON Wednesday last M. Ribot was good enough to read to me the instructions sent from the French Foreign Office to Count d'Aubigny in reference to his Mission to the Court of Morocco at Fez.

The despatch began by an expression of the benevolent feelings entertained by the Government of the Republic towards the Emperor and the people of Morocco, and its ardent desire for the maintenance of the *status quo*. The Foreign Office then takes credit to itself for having intervened with the British Government in a sense favourable to Morocco on a critical occasion. An intimation is given of the eventual recall of the French Military Mission as soon as the other Military Missions are prepared to return, and a demand is then made for reparation for an attack made upon a caravan to the detriment of certain French interests. Count d'Aubigny is instructed, should the question of Tuat be referred to, to state at once that no discussion upon this subject can be permitted, that Tuat and its dependencies are clearly within the territorial jurisdiction of France, and that France intends to deal with that district in a manner in accordance with her own views and rights. Finally, an offer is made of the Minimum Tariff on condition of a reduction of duties on certain articles of French manufacture. The list of these articles is consigned to a schedule which M. Ribot had not by him at the moment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

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No. 211.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 29.)

(No. 145.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 29, 1892.

WITH reference to the information transmitted to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 104, and to my despatch No. 190, I have the honour to report that M. Souhart has just repeated his assurances as to the objects of the French Mission at Fez. He formally denied that there was ever any intention to mention the fortification of Tangier and the construction of any railway whatever, or to claim any advantages to be enjoyed by France only.

With reference to the Reuter telegram from Paris stating that a Commercial Treaty has been concluded, he said this was not true. Before the departure of the Mission M. Ribot had expressed his wish that a Commercial Convention should, if possible, be signed, but M. d'Aubigny had strongly urged that the privileges desired were much more likely to be obtained if the Sultan were asked to grant separate Shereefian letters for each point instead of a general instrument. M. Ribot had agreed to this, and it was arranged that M. d'Aubigny should not mention a Treaty unless the Moorish Government themselves opened the question, which was eminently unlikely.

The commercial demands of the Mission were almost entirely limited to the reduction of certain customs dues. The Sultan had already given a general assent to them, and the matter was now being studied in detail. The only other objects of the Mission were the old question of the improvement of the Police and Sanitary Regulations of Tangier, and the settlement of the claims of French citizens.

The French Government intended to extend their existing line in Algeria from Ain-Sefra to Djenan-bou-Rezq, where they have already a military post, so that it cannot be considered as anything but French territory, otherwise the questions of Tuat and Figuig are not to be mooted.

In all probability M. d'Aubigny will remain some three weeks longer at the Court, but no definite arrangements have been made as to the date of his departure.

No. 212.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 188.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 21, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that in obedience to your instructions I have this day dispatched to Fez the letters from the Queen and your Lordship addressed to the Sultan and Cid Emfadl Gharnit respectively, and dated the 31st August last.

Finding that Sir Charles Euan-Smith had made arrangements for forwarding these letters to Fez, I have followed the course he intended to adopt; that is, I have inclosed each letter in a covering despatch addressed to Cid Gharnit, and sent the whole correspondence to the Vice-Consul at Fez to insure its safe delivery.

This appears to be the mode of procedure usually adopted with letters of importance.

I have the honour to inclose herewith translations of my two letters to Cid Gharnit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 212.

Mr. Eliot to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, October* 20, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have arrived at Tangier and taken charge of Her Majesty's Legation, as was notified to Cid Hadj Torres.

I have also the honour, by direction of the Earl of Rosebery, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to forward to your Excellency, with

an Arabic translation, a letter which the Queen, my august Sovereign, has addressed to the Sultan in reply to a communication received by her direct from His Shereefian Majesty.

I beg your Excellency will be good enough to deliver this letter to its high destination, and to kindly inform me of your having done so.

I trust His Shereefian Majesty is in good health, and beg your Excellency to lay before him my respects and good wishes.

Salutations.

Inclosure 2 in No. 212.

Mr. Eliot to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

Tangier, October 20, 1892.

WITH reference to my previous letter I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to your Excellency the inclosed letter from his Lordship, together with an Arabic translation of the same.

Any reply which your Excellency may wish to make to Lord Rosebery's letter I shall be glad to have translated and forwarded in the usual manner.

I beg your Excellency to let me know that this letter has reached you safely.

Salutations.

No. 213.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 189. Confidential.)

Tangier, October 22, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed extract from a private letter addressed to Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu by Mr. Macleod, British Vice-Consul at Fez, respecting the arrival in that city of a deputation from the Figuig and Touat Sheikhs.

I venture to think the information it contains is of some interest, as indicating what are the ideas prevalent at Fez as to the demands which the French Mission may make, and the probable attitude of the Sultan towards the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 213.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. de Ponthieu.

(Private.)
(Extract.)

Fez, October 14, 1892.

SINCE writing you per Tuesday's courier, I have only to report that on Wednesday morning the Sultan received a deputation from the Figuig and Touat Sheikhs, who came here a few weeks ago in response to the Sultan's command, against the arrival of the French Mission.

Of course one cannot, under present circumstances, get any very direct news from the Court, but it is generally believed in town that the deputation assured the Sultan that the tribes in those districts were not now, nor ever had been, in any close relationship, commercial or political, with the French; that they had no Government but that of Mulai-al-Hassan; and if Mulai-al-Hassan decided that they were not lawfully under his rule they would govern themselves, and resist the authority of the French to the last point!

Divesting this of the usual boastful additions of the Fez people, I would gather that the Figuig and Touat people sent here have been well "coached" for their audience with His Shereefian Majesty, and have dutifully said that they "have no King but Cæsar," and have said this just strongly enough to provide a good answer for the Court to give M. d'Aubigny.

No. 214.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 190. Confidential.)

Tangier, October 22, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, called on me this morning. As instructed by your Lordship, I mentioned to him that you desired me to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Legation, and added that your Lordship had received assurances from M. Waddington that the French Government was ready to co-operate with that of Her Majesty in Morocco in obtaining a Commercial Treaty from the Sultan.

M. Souhart expressed the greatest gratification at these observations. He said he was in direct communication with his Government during the absence of his Minister at Fez, and had likewise received instructions to be on the most cordial terms with Her Majesty's Legation, but added that the said instructions were somewhat indefinite. I replied that I also had not been instructed to take any step; the two Governments were, I presumed, anxious to secure a cordial understanding, and readiness to co-operate in the event of the attitude of the Moorish authorities rendering any action desirable.

M. Souhart, who is a fluent and somewhat rhetorical conversationalist, then made me a long speech on the advantages of perfect frankness and free communication in diplomatic dealings, and drew a lamentable picture of the results of mystery and concealment. He wished to explain to me very clearly that the objects of the French Mission to Fez had been grossly misrepresented in the local press and elsewhere. It was absolutely untrue that M. d'Aubigny had any intention of raising such questions as the fortifications of Tangier, or the construction of a railway from Algerian to Moroccan territory.

Further, his Excellency would ask for no privileges, concessions, or advantages which would affect France exclusively. His negotiations dealt mainly with two points—

Firstly, he was anxious to secure an improvement in the police of Tangier, whose defects gave rise to so many scandals and outrages.

Secondly, he wished to settle a number of questions relating to the Algerian frontier.

These, however, were not of an international character, but concerned exclusively with such matters as boundary raids, camel stealing, &c. On all these points, he said, he could give me "categorical, formal, and official assurances"—a phrase which he repeated four or five times. As for general commercial matters, M. d'Aubigny would naturally utilize any opportunities which might present themselves, but he had no details respecting the exact state of the negotiations, though he did not look forward to any very important result. The date of the return of the Mission was as yet undecided.

He then added that the Mission would not touch on the question of the Touat Oasis, for this was essentially an Algerian, and not a Moroccan question. The Governor-General of Algeria might (though M. Souhart did not wish to be understood to say this was probable) feel obliged to occupy Touat, but, if so, whatever Power might have a say in the matter, Morocco was not one of them.

As he seemed to expect me to accept this view, I said that I had not only no instructions to discuss the question, but, having only just arrived, had not even had time to study it, and could assent to no propositions on the subject.

I thanked M. Souhart warmly for his information, and promised to report it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 215.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 191.)

Tangier, October 24, 1892.

My Lord,

WITH reference to previous correspondence from this Legation respecting the revolt of the Angeras, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that this rebellion seems finally at an end.

A little time ago the newly-appointed Deputy Basha of theAngeras arrived in the camp of the Sultan's soldiers with 2,000 dollars as a last instalment of the taxes in arrear, and on Friday last the camp was broken up after the reading of an Imperial letter.

It is reported that Hamam, the leader of the late insurrection, has not gone to Fez, but is at a place called Sheshawen, in the Angera country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 216.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received October 31.)

(No. 192. Very Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October 24, 1892.*

SINCE I had the honour to address to your Lordship my despatch No. 189, Confidential, of the 22nd instant, I have seen another private letter from Fez respecting the French Mission. In it M. d'Aubigny is described as adopting an attitude of almost complete inactivity in order to prove that he desires no concessions which would be disagreeable to the Sultan, and to show to His Shereefian Majesty that, if he desires to keep things as they are, he cannot do better than throw himself into the arms of France. Except at banquets, &c., M. d'Aubigny sees little of the Sultan, and ostentatiously goes out shooting every day, leaving what little work there is to his Dragoman, M. Hélonis, and carefully avoiding seeing Europeans, especially Englishmen. It is said that this line of conduct has much pleased the Sultan, who is delighted with the Minister and all his staff. On the other hand, the French traders and concessionnaires are furious. It is mentioned that one called Gamia, who desired a Concession for a cork business, arrived with a letter from M. Ribot himself, but was merely informed that at the present moment France could not afford to do anything which might displease the Sultan, and that, as the English had been refused a similar Concession, it would be useless to apply for it. It was further stated that there was no question of a French Vice-Consul being appointed at Fez, and that the Mission would leave "in a day or two," the date of the letter being the 18th October.

M. Souhart, on the other hand, professes to know nothing of the date of departure, and to think it quite probable that Comte d'Aubigny may stay several weeks longer.

In connection with the above information I may also mention that I have just received a visit from M. Gentile, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, who came to tell me he had just received a letter from Fez, where his Government maintains a Military Mission, saying that M. d'Aubigny was doing all in his power to discredit England and British influence at the Shereefian Court.

He said that Colonel Bregoli, the Head of the Italian Military Mission, had represented to Cid Gharnit the extreme undesirability and danger for Morocco of giving herself entirely into the hands of France, and that by order of his Government he had just dispatched renewed instructions to that officer to continue acting in a sense friendly to English interests. In other respects M. Gentile generally confirmed the information which I have had the honour to repeat to your Lordship above, and in particular related the story of the Cork Concession exactly as I had heard it. I asked M. Gentile if he supposed that M. d'Aubigny would bring back with him any sort of Treaty or Convention, however unimportant its terms might be. He said he thought not, and believed that the sole object of the Mission was to create in the Sultan's mind an impression that France was his only friend, all other Powers (and England in particular) having designs on the integrity of his Empire.

He then added that his letter also mentioned that M. d'Aubigny intended to apply for a cession of territory in the Oasis of Figuig. The details were unknown to him, and possibly only the construction of a railway was in contemplation.

I observed that this statement seemed to me quite inconsistent with the general account of Comte d'Aubigny's policy. I thought it eminently probable that the French Mission wished to pose before the Sultan as the only friend and protector of Morocco. If this was his object, would he not be cutting his own throat if he applied for any cession of territory respecting which the Sultan was known to be extremely sensitive?

M. Gentile admitted the force of this argument, and said he merely gave the information for what it was worth.

I need hardly point out to your Lordship how contrary such a demand would also be to the assurances given me by the French Chargé d'Affaires. No doubt he had primarily in view the construction of a railway from Tlemçen to Fez, but his language certainly left on me the impression that an application for any railway was out of the question.

M. Gentile also informed me that the Governor of Laraiche had been obliged to pay 5,000 dollars as a fine for his conduct towards M. d'Aubigny, but that half this sum had been given to Cid Gharnit.

Finally, he said that the French Mission were assiduously spreading the rumour that the Angerite rising had been brought about by bribes administered by Her Majesty's Legation. Colonel Bregoli had already pointed out to the *entourage* of the Sultan how monstrous such a rumour was, and he had been instructed to defend in this and every matter the interests of England against France.

I naturally thanked M. Gentile warmly for his information and good offices, but he was obviously bitterly prejudiced against the French Mission, and wished to place them in the very worst light before me.

As for the bribing of the Angeras, I hear this is an old story, and that the first person who set it going was none other than M. Cantagalli, the Italian Minister, though he afterwards disavowed his belief in it. It would appear that the presence of some English sportsmen among the tribe unfortunately lent a colour to the legend, which was industriously circulated by the French "Réveil du Maroc." It would appear that Sir C. Euan-Smith protested at the time against so ridiculous an imputation, and I venture to think that it would not be expedient or dignified to make any fresh contradiction of the story to the Moorish Agent for Foreign Affairs here, unless he should in any way lead up to the question (which is not likely), or some new details should be brought to light.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 217.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received October 31.)

(No. 193.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October 24, 1892.*

WITH reference to Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu's despatches Nos. 181 and 184 of the 13th and 16th instant respectively, and your Lordship's telegram No. 60 of the 13th instant, your Lordship is doubtless aware that the necessity of improving the present state of police protection in Tangier formed the subject of correspondence between Sir C. Euan-Smith and the Foreign Office earlier in the year, and that Sir Charles was instructed by the Marquis of Salisbury, in his Lordship's despatch No. 38 of the 2nd April, to join his colleagues in making a collective representation to the Sultan on the subject.

From what I hear this representation led to no result, and the present state of the town and its environs is described as extremely bad. Thus, I am informed on authority which cannot be doubted, that within the last month three men have been murdered within 100 yards of Her Majesty's Legation, and that several Europeans have been attacked in the same neighbourhood.

Under these circumstances, there is a proposition that the Corps Diplomatique should address a second and stronger representation to the Sultan, and I believe that the necessity of giving the control of the native police to a European will be discussed.

Subject to your Lordship's approval, I propose to join in any collective representation which may be made by all the Corps Diplomatique. Should your Lordship have any instructions to give me I would beg to be furnished with them by telegraph, as the question may arise any day.

M. d'Aubigny is understood to be pressing the matter on the Sultan's attention at Fez, but no one has any information how far his efforts have been successful.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 218.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received October* 31.)

132, *Cheapside, London, October* 28, 1892.

My Lord,

I AM instructed by the Directors of the Company to report to your Lordship the following information:—

Spanish Captives.—The Spanish gun-boat "Isla de Luzon" has visited the Rio de Ouro, and failed to obtain the release of the Spanish captives, and has returned to Spain. The Captain of the Port at Las Palmas has authorized the British Vice-Consul Miller to write to the Company at Cape Juby authorizing the Manager to pay up to 50 dollars as ransom for each of the captives, including the Arab (Spiridon Ayoub) and his wife and children, should they be brought to our station. In view of the probable demand of Spain upon the Moorish Government, your Lordship will remember that the outrage was committed on territory claimed by Spain.

French Captive.—The sum of 25*l.* paid by this Company as ransom for Ernest Marte, a deserter from the French army at the Senegal, has not been refunded by the French Government. Will your Lordship be pleased to inform the Directors to whom application for repayment should be made?

Cape Juby and British Colony.—The Directors deem it their duty to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Spanish authorities at Madrid have declared Cape Juby to be a British Colony.

Engagement of a Moor as Manager.—The Directors have engaged the services of El Hadj Ali-boo-Talib as native trading Manager at Cape Juby. This man accompanied Dr. Lenz to Timbuctoo in 1880, for which service he received the Order of the Red Eagle from Prussia. He has lately been employed by the French on special missions to Touat and other places. He is a nephew of Abd-el-Kader, the Prince of Algeria, and has great influence in the Western Soudan, being a man of great intelligence and ability. The Agreement was drawn up at the British Consulate at Tangier, the members of which much approved of the appointment.

I am, &c.

The North-West African Company (Limited),

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 219.

Memorandum respecting conflicting Statements said to have been made by Sir C. Euan-Smith to "Central News" and "Times" Correspondents respectively.

ON the 22nd July, 1892, the "Pall Mall Gazette" and "Daily News" published sensational accounts of the proceedings of the British Mission at Fez. They were furnished by the "Central News" correspondent at Tangier, Mr. Bonsal, just after his return from Fez.

The "Times" of the 6th August gave the substance of an alleged interview between a correspondent and Sir C. Euan-Smith, throwing much cold water on the highly spiced details given in the above accounts.

Mr. Bonsal then telegraphed to Sir C. Euan-Smith, asking whether he was responsible for the "Times" report; and the Minister replied ("Pall Mall Gazette," 8th August) that no criticism in the "Times" had been made, authorized, or inspired by him.

Mr. Bonsal considers that his reputation is concerned, and it seems that he is now bringing an action for libel against the "Times," whose solicitor has written to Major Mends, a member of the recent British Mission, asking if he is willing to give evidence. Major Mends refers to the Foreign Office, and inquires if he is at liberty to appear as witness.

In answer to an inquiry from Lord Salisbury,* Sir C. Euan-Smith telegraphed,† amongst other statements—

1. That it was absolutely untrue that he had tried to hoist the British flag at Fez on the 5th July, and that a riot ensued in consequence; and

2. That, as to the paper he tore up, it was not the draft of a Treaty sent to him by the Sultan, but a document which the Foreign Minister had placed in the hands of

* No. 37. † No. 48.

one of his Staff in an improper and irregular manner, in order that it might reach him indirectly, and entail no responsibility on the Minister himself. It was not sent to the Sultan, but returned to the Minister next day, who apologized, and said it had been forced upon him by the Sultan's orders. This statement virtually corroborates, *quoad hæc*, the contradictions published by the "Times," which seem to be disavowed by him.

In *August*, at Sir W. Ridgway's instigation, the members of the Special Mission were warned to publish nothing without Foreign Office sanction; but Major Mends seems to have written to the "Times" editor in September.

Foreign Office, November 1, 1892.

No. 220.

Sir G. Petre to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 2.)

(No. 68.)

Lisbon, October 29, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE explained to the Bishop of Bethsaida, as directed in your Lordship's despatch No. 40 of the 18th instant, that neither Sir C. Euan-Smith nor Her Majesty's Government would admit for a moment the possibility of a foreign Representative in Morocco allowing any personal interest to interfere with the honourable discharge of his public duties.

His Excellency considered the explanation as perfectly satisfactory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

No. 221.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 113.)

Foreign Office, November 4, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE your proceedings in connection with the transmission to Fez of the letters addressed to the Sultan of Morocco and Cid Gharnit by the Queen and myself respectively, as reported in your despatch No. 188 of the 21st ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 222.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 247.)

Foreign Office, November 4, 1892.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, and for communication to the German Government, copies of a despatch and its inclosure from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris,* containing observations on the subject of the French Mission to Fez.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 223.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Tower.

(No. 108.)

Foreign Office, November 5, 1892.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,† giving information in regard to certain matters connected with their interests in Morocco.

I have to instruct you to make inquiries and to furnish me with a Report as to the

* No. 205. † No. 218.

statement contained in it, that the Spanish authorities at Madrid have declared Cape Juby to be a British Colony.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 224.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 5, 1892.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, containing further information respecting certain matters connected with the interests of the North-West African Company.

With regard to the ransom paid by the Company for the French deserter, Ernest Marte, his Lordship cannot suggest any quarter in which application should be made for its repayment. As the man in question was a deserter, it seems unlikely that the French authorities would be willing to defray the cost incurred in obtaining his release.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 225.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 8.)

(No. 194. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 29, 1892.

HAVING heard yesterday that the French Mission had started from Fez, I called on M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, this morning, and inquired if the statement was true. He replied that it was not, and that he expected the Mission to remain another three weeks, though the date of departure was not fixed.

The conversation then turned on the rumoured activity of M. d'Aubigny. M. Souhart again assured me with much earnestness that there had never been any idea of making representations respecting the fortification of Tangier, the construction of a railway, or the granting of any exclusive advantages to France.

I observed that in our last conversation he had also said that M. d'Aubigny did not intend to raise the question of Tuat. Was the same true of Figuig? There were obstinate rumours that his Excellency had applied for some cession of territory or for permission to construct a railway though that region.

M. Souhart said he could give me formal assurances that this was not true. The rumour arose from the fact that the Algerian Government were about to extend the railway which now terminates at Ain-Sefra to Djenan-bou-Rezq, which is not very far Figuig.

As, however, that place was a French military post, no one could regard this step as the construction of a railway in Moroccan territory.

I then said that he had doubtless noticed that Reuter's telegram announced from Paris that M. d'Aubigny had just concluded a Commercial Treaty. I would not ask if it was really true that he was negotiating such an instrument with the Sultan, because I could understand that they might not wish to speak of it before it was a *fait accompli*, but after his friendly assurances I felt sure he would give me details as early as he could.

M. Souhart replied he would tell me at once all he could.

It was not true that M. d'Aubigny had concluded a Commercial Treaty, because it was not true that he had even begun to negotiate one. When the question of the Mission to Fez was discussed at Paris, M. Ribot had expressed his desire to see a formal Treaty concluded. But M. d'Aubigny had opposed this idea, and represented that the Sultan was always adverse to signing a document containing numerous stipulations and invested with the permanence and sanctity of a Treaty, but that, on the other hand, he would probably not feel the same objection to issuing a series of orders favourable to French interests, apparently emanating from his own initiative. It had been accordingly decided to endeavour to obtain, not a Commercial Treaty, but several Shereefian letters each bearing on some commercial point.

I asked if he could give me any idea of the nature of the commercial advantages sought.

He said they related almost exclusively to reduction of duty on various articles, and he could again assure me that the only other subjects M. d'Aubigny was likely to touch on were the Sanitary and Police Regulations of Tangier, and the settlement of the numerous French claims, frontier raids, and such like.

He also added that he believed the Sultan had assented in general terms to the demands about the reduction of duties, and that the question was now being worked out in detail between his Excellency and Cid Gharnit. M. d'Aubigny would naturally not let pass any opportunity which might present itself, but he could assure me that if there had been any question of a Commercial Treaty it must have been in the last forty-eight hours, and that the initiative must have come from the Moors, which was not probable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 226.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 8.)

(No. 195.)

My Lord, *Tangier, October* 31, 1892.

IN my despatch No. 193 of the 24th instant I had the honour to inform your Lordship that the foreign Representatives at Tangier consider that the precautions taken in this city for the security of life and property are still very inadequate, and consequently propose to address another collective note to the Sultan on the subject, and at the same time I solicited your Lordship's instructions as to my action in the matter.

I had hardly sent off this despatch when I received a Circular addressed to the Corps Diplomatique by the Doyen, inclosing a draft note respecting police protection.

The majority of the foreign Representatives were in favour of a very mild wording, which omits all reference to "regrettable consequences" and "disagreeable complications" that might ensue if the note should pass unheeded, and also contains no allusion to the appointment of a European officer to command the police. In fact, it is simply stated that murder and burglary are becoming more and more prevalent in Tangier, and that the Corps Diplomatique feel alarmed and hope something may be done.

Under these circumstances I ventured to indicate my willingness to sign the note, and telegraphed to your Lordship to inform you of my proposed action.

The only difficulty which presented itself to my mind was occasioned by the attitude of M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, who had previously said that he could sign no document on the subject as his Minister was discussing the matter with the Sultan at Fez.

The other Heads of Missions did not dispute the propriety of this attitude, or propose to abandon their protest on account of M. Souhart's abstention.

He subsequently gave his adhesion to the text proposed by Count Tattenbach, the German Minister (that which I have described above), but, as the wording of his assent was not very plain, I thought it possible that he might still withdraw at the last moment on the plea mentioned above.

I accordingly asked for your Lordship's instructions in the event of this contingency being realized, and was directed, in your Lordship's telegram No. 61 of the 25th instant, to sign only if all the foreign Representatives should do so.

Since Tuesday last I have heard no more of the affair, but presume that the delay has arisen in preparing an Arabic translation of the note.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 227.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 8.)

(No. 196. Confidential.)

Tangier, October 31, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith the inclosed letter, addressed to me by M. De Vismes de Ponthieu, Acting Consul at Tangier, reporting the substance of a letter which he has received from Kaid Maclean as to the doings of the French Mission at Fez.

This information appears to me to coincide, on the whole, with the statements of M. Souhart reported to your Lordship in my last preceding despatch, as he said that the Sultan had given a general consent to the reduction of customs dues demanded by M. d'Aubigny, and that his Excellency was now discussing details with the Ministers.

From Kaid Maclean's description of the document, a Treaty "in a condensed form," I am inclined to think that it was a draft Tariff submitted by the French Minister.

M. Gentile, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, also informed me that Colonel Bregoli had heard that Count d'Aubigny had received several Shereefian letters from the Sultan, but that he (Colonel Bregoli) did not know what they were about. He also said he was informed from Fez that the French had complained to the Sultan of the refusal of the inhabitants of Tafilet to export their dates to Algeria. The Sultan summoned the principal inhabitants and asked for an explanation. They stated that the French caravans took so large a quantity of dates that the supply remaining hardly sufficed for the needs of the country.

His Majesty, however, declined to listen to this objection, and ordered the inhabitants to maintain the most friendly relations with the French and to permit their caravans to trade as they wished.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 227.

Mr. de Ponthieu to Mr. Eliot.

(Confidential.)

Tangier, October 27, 1892.

Sir,

I WRITE to impart to you some information which I have received in a private and confidential manner from Kaid Maclean. I have thought it might be of some interest to you, though it has only been given for what it may be worth.

Kaid Maclean evidently suspects that the French Mission has in view the conclusion of a Commercial Convention with the Sultan, his ground for the supposition being that he had obtained sight of an Arabic document which appeared to him to present the characteristics of a draft Commercial Treaty in a condensed form, and over which the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Head of the Sultan's Financial Department, Emin Ettazi (the same who is supposed to have been the principal opponent of the Commercial Treaty proposed by Sir C. Euan-Smith), were busily engaged.

Kaid Maclean also refers to the probable granting to a French subject of a permission to build a soap manufactory and oil refinery near Fez. He believes that the enterprise, if agreed to, will be carried on in the name of the Sultan, but that in any case it will tend to raise French influence at Fez. I myself am inclined to believe that this information is well-founded, for the reason that the French Mission counts among its members a M. Lucien Bennet, whose father is engaged in the same business at Tangier, and who had no other ostensible ground for accompanying the Mission.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

No. 228.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 8.)

(No. 197.)

Tangier, October 31, 1892.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day heard from Fez that the letters of Her Majesty the Queen to the Sultan and of your Lordship to the Minister of Foreign Affairs were duly received by the British Vice-Consul on Wednesday afternoon (the 26th ultimo) and delivered immediately to the Vizier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 229.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 8.)

(No. 198. Very Confidential.)

Tangier, October 31, 1892.

My Lord,

MY residence in this country has been so short that I feel I have not mastered the data necessary to form a trustworthy opinion respecting the activity of the French Mission at Fez, but I venture with some diffidence to submit the following considerations to your Lordship's attention.

Nearly all the reports which attribute to Count d'Aubigny a restless energy, continually busied with such objects as the fortification of Tangier, the construction of French railways in Morocco, and similar projects, can be traced to one single source—Colonel Bregoli, the Head of the Italian Military Mission at Fez. His impressions have been sent indirectly to Her Majesty's Legation here, and directly to Rome, whence they were forwarded to your Lordship by Lord Vivian. I understand that Mr. Macleod, British Vice-Consul at Fez, is hardly in a position to be able to obtain authentic information about such matters, and that Kaïd Maclean has, since Sir C. Euan-Smith left, seen little or nothing of the Sultan.

I do not wish to depreciate Colonel Bregoli as an authority, but merely to point out that his statements stand by themselves, and that the fact that similar reports are current both in Rome and in Tangier does not constitute two sources of information.

On the other hand, we have the assurances given me by M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, assurances which are so explicit, and which must be so soon and so easily exposed if not true, that I find it hard to believe that any one would allow himself to be so caught *in flagrante delicto*.

Further, all the information I have received tends to confirm these assurances.

The private letter of which I transmitted the substance to your Lordship in my despatch No. 192 of the 24th October announces that the French Mission is doing little business in Fez, and that the French concessionnaires are discontented.

Subsequent intelligence says that the Sultan's Ministers have been seen reading what appeared to be a condensed draft Treaty, which I interpret as a proposed new Customs Tariff.

Colonel Bregoli says that several Shereefian letters have been given to Count d'Aubigny.

Your Lordship will perceive that this fits in very well with the account given by M. Souhart, that is, that the Mission does not propose to obtain a Treaty, but a series of Imperial orders on commercial subjects.

Also the information respecting deputations from Figuig and Tuat can be equally well explained.

The French contemplate continuing their railway from Ain-Sefra to Djenan-bou-Rezq, which is some 30 or 40 miles from Figuig.

I am informed that it has been recognized for about six years as a French post, and hence no objection can be taken by the Sultan to the extension of the railway.

But on the other hand the new terminus will be nearly in sight of Figuig, and it can be easily imagined that the inhabitants were alarmed and sent a deputation to their Sovereign.

Also the persons summoned from Tafilet by the Sultan, as reported in my

despatch No. 196 of the 31st instant, may be identical with the deputation from Tuat.

On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the French wish to obtain a victory of influence. It is, rightly or wrongly, the general opinion in Morocco that the British Commercial Treaty fell through because France did not wish it to be successful, though I am informed that the Governor-General of Algeria did not agree to this policy, and thought that the conclusion of that Convention would be as advantageous to France as to England. Having thus obtained the reputation of having checkmated the efforts of others to push forward a Convention disagreeable to the Sultan, the Frer ch are attempting to gain as many solid commercial advantages as possible in the form most agreeable to His Shereefian Majesty, and at the same time avoiding showy concessions, so as to pose as the friends and protectors of this kingdom, who desire to maintain the *status quo*, which other Powers are represented as wishing to alter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 230.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 8.)

(No. 199.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 2, 1892.

WITH reference to Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu's despatch of the 27th October, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a letter which I have received from the Vice-Consul at Rabat reporting the arrival of the steamer "Sid Etturki" and the landing of a cargo of railway plant for the construction of a small line.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 230.

Vice-Consul Frost to Mr. Eliot.

Sir, *Rabat, October* 29, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the German steamer "Sid Etturki" on the 24th instant from Bremen viâ Gibraltar.

This vessel, which is of 350 tons register, entered this port on the 25th instant, drawing 7½ feet of water, and has discharged her cargo, consisting of a crane to lift 50 tons (which is to be erected on a quay of which the building has been commenced), rails for about 1½ miles with carriages, and other material for the placing in position of two Krupp guns on the battery built for their reception outside the inner wall of this town, of which I had the honour to forward details in my despatch No. 43 of 1889.

The "Sid Etturki" returns to Bremen and will bring out the guns next summer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FROST.

P.S.—The "Sid Etturki" has been built expressly for this service for account of the Moorish Government, to whom she will be handed over on its completion. She is more than double the tonnage of any vessel which has hitherto entered this port.

J. F.

No. 231.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 10.)

(No. 147. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 9, 1892.

WITH reference to the recent commercial negotiations which have been pending between the French Minister at Fez and the Sultan, I have the honour to report, for

your Lordship's confidential information, that I have just been shown by M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, the text of a Shereefian letter which Count d'Aubigny has obtained from His Majesty.

The letter contained the following modifications of the existing Tariff, which are to come into force from the 21st December, 1892, viz.:—

The import duty on the following articles is reduced to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*:—

Les tissus de soie, pure ou mélangée.
Bijoux d'or et d'argent.
Pierres, précieuses et fausses.
Rubis, galons d'or.
Toutes espèces de vins ou de liquides distillés.
Pâtes alimentaires.

As for exports, the duty payable on the under-mentioned goods have been reduced as follows:—

		Réaux vellon.
Cumin	Quintal	6
Cornes	Le mille	8
Suif	Quintal	23
Carvi	„	8
Chanvre et lin	„	16
Cire blanche	„	60

In addition, M. d'Aubigny has obtained permission for the exportation (formerly forbidden) of the under-mentioned articles at the following rates:—

		Réaux vellon.
Écorces d'arbres	Quintal	6
Liège	„	6
Minerai de cuivre	„	5
Minerai de fer	„	2
Autres minerais	„	5
Osier	„	2
Bois d'arar et de cèdre—		
½ charge de chameau		6
„ mule		5

Lead only is excepted, the exportation of which is still forbidden, and cork, bark, and ore can only be bought from the inhabitants in the Moroccan ports actually open to foreign trade, and not in the interior.

Further, the French trade-marks will be protected to the extent that if a Moorish subject falsifies them, or causes them to be falsified, he will be summarily punished, and the goods confiscated to the profit of the Government of Morocco.

M. Souhart further informed me that the French Minister had made no demands in regard to the export of grain, and that up to the present the document above described was the only thing that had been obtained from the Sultan, and that it was purely a Concession, and had nothing of the nature of an Agreement.

While showing me the letter in question, M. Souhart avoided letting me see the two first pages, which he said were devoted to the usual compliments. Their contents, however, appeared to me to far exceed the length of the customary salutations.

M. Souhart also expressed his opinion that Count d'Aubigny would not leave Fez for another fifteen days.

No. 232.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 12.)

(No. 200.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 4, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 199 of the 2nd November, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed despatch from Mr. Frost, British Vice-Consul at Rabat, respecting the arrival of a second vessel, the steam-tug "Ettreki," at that port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 232.

Vice-Consul Frost to Mr. Eliot.

Sir, *Rabat, October* 31, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival at this port from Hamburg on the 24th instant of the steam-tug named the "Ettreki" under the Moorish flag, and destined for the port service by the Moorish Government, to whom she belongs.

The vessel is well adapted for the work of towing the lighters, for which employment she is primarily required; and otherwise will doubtless lend valuable assistance to the commerce of this port, which has always been carried on under great difficulties arising from the obstacle of the bar at the mouth of the river.

The Administrators of Customs tell me they have not yet received orders from the Sultan respecting the vessel, and she is thus for the present lying idle, but the requisite instructions I should hope will arrive when His Majesty receives intelligence of the arrival of the tug here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FROST.

No. 233.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 12.)

(No. 201. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 4, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Mulai-el-Arbi, the new Shereef of Wazan, and several of his relations, have just accepted French protection. A report to this effect has been current for some days, but was not altogether believed by the Corps Diplomatique. I have it, however, on the authority of M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, that the statement is perfectly accurate.

The negotiations which led to this result were concluded by a M. de la Martinière, who has just returned from Wazan. This gentleman has a considerable reputation as an archæologist, and in the pursuit of Roman ruins has explored all Morocco and the districts to the south, including Tuat, and thus obtained an exceptional knowledge of the people, customs, and language of the country. He has just been appointed "Chef du Cabinet" to the Governor-General of Algeria, and this nomination is considered here to be not without significance. During his visit to Wazan he also conferred the "Légion d'Honneur" on the Shereef and his brother.

From what I hear in Tangier, the acceptance of French nationality by the Shereef, sooner or later, was almost inevitable. In one way it was distasteful to him, as he is a strict Mussulman, but in another it was greatly to his advantage, as it enables him to adopt a more independent attitude towards the Sultan. M. Souhart told me that this step was necessary for France, because the Shereef had a strong religious influence in Algeria, and instanced the fact that he had received no less than 38,000 fr. last year from a sort of Peter's Pence collected in French territory.

It was rumoured here that the whole of the tribe of the Shereef had accepted French protection. This is of course not true in the sense that each member has received a formal certificate, but they will no doubt follow their leader and gladly avail themselves of this pretext to avoid payment of taxes. The Shereef and his relations own much property, including several villages, and these also will thus pass under French protection.

As Mulai-el-Arbi's father was also under French protection, the situation remains nominally unchanged. The adhesion of the son is, however, generally regarded as a victory for France. The many failings of the late Shereef, though nothing could destroy his hereditary halo of sanctity, greatly impaired his religious influence. He was not only addicted to all ordinary forms of Moorish debauchery, but he married (among others) an English wife and indulged in alcohol to excess. It was officially explained to the faithful that the forbidden beverage turned to the purest milk on passing through his sacred lips, but the fluid, though thus miraculously transformed, very obviously retained its intoxicating properties. The son, on the other hand, realizes the strictest and severest ideal of a Mussulman zealot, and it was confidently expected by many that his religious prejudices would render him averse, at least for some time, to an alliance with any Christian Power. The fact that a man so respected

both for his position and personal character should follow in the footsteps of his father and throw in his lot with the French cannot fail to produce a profound impression among the Moors.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 234.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 115.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 12, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 85 of the 13th August last, I transmit to you herewith copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, inquiring when the money granted by the Sultan of Morocco to the family of the deceased cook of the steam-ship "Mequinez" will be paid over to Mr. Forewood for distribution.*

I request that you will inform me how this matter now stands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 235.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 14.)

(No. 204. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 7, 1892.

KAÏD MACLEAN has sent an open letter to Sir Charles Euan-Smith, through Her Majesty's Legation, with the request that I would read it, in which he states that a Moor of position told him that the French Minister was trying to induce the Sultan to join the Russo-Franco-Turkish [*sic*] alliance, and that his overtures were favourably received. Kaïd Maclean added that he thought the Moroccan army would very probably soon be drilled by French officers.

I mention this strange story chiefly because M. Gentile, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, told me the other day that he heard Count d'Aubigny had somehow alluded to Turkey in his negotiations with the Sultan, apparently arguing that the excellent relations between his Government and the Porte were a proof that there was nothing to prevent a Mahommedan Sovereign from being on terms of close and friendly intimacy with France.

M. Gentile said that if M. d'Aubigny really thought that this argument was likely to prove convincing, he was very much mistaken. He (M. Gentile) had personal experience of the objection felt by the Sultan of Morocco to everything Turkish. When at the Shereefian Court, he had been present at long conversations on this subject with His Majesty (M. Gentile is Dragoman as well as Secretary to the Italian Legation), who had always refused to receive any Turkish Representative (which the Italian Minister was apparently urging him to do), and let it be known that it was his opinion that the Sultan of Turkey had ruined his Empire by cultivating relations with foreign Powers, and that he had a horror of being in any way entangled in Turkish politics.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 236.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 14.)

(No. 205. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 7, 1892.

M. GENTILE, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, handed me a few days ago the document of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith.

It is, as your Lordship will perceive, a Petition from the Jews of the City of

* Board of Trade, November 9, 1892 (not printed).

Morocco, addressed to the Italian Consul at Mogador, complaining of the cruel treatment they receive from a new Kaïd. M. Gentile asked me whether, in the event of the Italian Government addressing a note on the subject to the Sultan, such a representation would receive the support of Her Majesty's Legation.

I replied that I did not feel able to promise him this support without receiving your Lordship's instructions.

M. Gentile then said that he had made a similar request to M. Figuera, the Spanish Minister, and that his Excellency had applied to Madrid for instructions. He also begged me to forward the Petition to your Lordship, which I promised to do.

I have inquired of M. Figuera about the matter, and he informed me that, in compliance with M. Gentile's request, he had forwarded the document to his Government some time ago, but that he had received no answer, and would not be astonished if he did not have one for a long while.

Italy, he said, had constituted herself protectress of the Jews of Morocco, and was continually interfering in their affairs. However, it yet remained to be proved that the Italian Government was disposed to take any action in the case, as M. Gentile had sent the complaint to Rome, and his Excellency did not believe that he had received any answer. In any case, the Italian Ambassador at Madrid had not yet in any way brought the matter before the notice of the Spanish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 236.

Petition addressed to M. Serusi, Mogador.

Monsieur, *Maroc, le 4 Tischri*, 5653 (*September* 25, 1892).

NOUS avons l'honneur de vous adresser cette lettre pour vous rendre compte de la triste situation dans laquelle se trouvent aujourd'hui les Israélites de notre ville.

Il y a trois mois environ, Hadj Mohammed Ouida a été nommé Caïd de la Kasbah (grand quartier de notre ville). Dans les premiers jours de son arrivée, les protégés étrangers et les Notables de la communauté sont allés lui souhaiter la bienvenue. Il les a froidement reçus et leur a clairement dit qu'il ne fait aucun cas de la protection dont ils jouissent.

Il n'a pas tardé à justifier ses mauvaises dispositions à notre égard.

Permettez-moi de vous rapporter les différents cas dans lesquels il a donné des preuves de sa haine implacable contre les Israélites en même temps que d'une cruauté sans nom :—

1. Un Israélite est allé porter plainte contre un Arabe devant le Caïd Bendaoud, qui est le Gouverneur de la M'dina (grand quartier de Maroc où n'habitent que les Arabes). Le Caïd de la Kasbah lui fit donner la bastonnade parce qu'il n'était pas venu porter plainte devant lui.

2. Deux jeunes gens Israélites, pour une affaire de peu d'importance, se sont battus entre eux, puis se sont réconciliés; le Caïd Ouida les fit appeler et leur fit donner à chacun 400 coups de fouet parce qu'ils s'étaient fait justice eux-mêmes au lieu de venir se plaindre à lui.

3. Un Israélite très pauvre, matelassier de son état, a également reçu la bastonnade tout simplement parce qu'il avait tardé à se rendre chez le Caïd pour lui arranger ses matelas.

4. Enfin, Mardi dernier, 20 Septembre, le Caïd Ouida a commis un acte de barbarie qui nous a rappelé les jours malheureux où nos coreligionnaires avaient à subir, de la part des fonctionnaires Marocains, les traitements les plus inhumains. Voici le fait: Un jeune homme de 18 ans, qui n'a pas même de quoi manger, fut appelé devant le Caïd pour payer 1 fr. d'impôt. Le pauvre homme répondit qu'il ne possédait absolument rien. Le Caïd le fit jeter par terre et lui fit donner 800 coups de fouet. Ses habits furent mis en lambeaux et ses chairs furent ensanglantées.

Après qu'il eut reçu les 100 premiers coups, le malheureux jeune homme s'est mis à crier implorant la miséricorde du Caïd et celle du Sultan. Le Caïd fit la sourde oreille. Après 200 coups, le jeune homme jeta la face contre terre, mordit la poussière et resta évanoui. Six soldats étaient chargés de le frapper,

Pendant que deux travaillaient, les quatre autres se reposaient; dès que les deux premiers se fatiguaient, ils laissaient la place à leurs compagnons. Le Caïd ordonnait à ses soldats de continuer à frapper encore afin de le faire revenir de

son évanouissement. A la fin, on le traîna à la prison où il est encore. Il est aujourd'hui dans un état très grave; il est peu probable qu'il survive à un traitement pareil.

Le même jour, nous sommes allés prier deux médecins qui sont logés chez Sid Boubker d'aller voir notre malheureux coreligionnaire. Ces messieurs ont bien voulu se rendre à notre prière, mais le Caïd refusa de leur faire ouvrir les portes de la prison; il ajouta: "Qu'il meure ou qu'il vive, peu m'importe; c'est moi qui lui ai donné le bâton."

Les médecins retournèrent sans avoir vu le prisonnier. Nous leur avons demandé leur témoignage par écrit: ils nous ont répondu qu'ils sont prêts à le donner dès que leur Consul le leur aura demandé.

Pour comble de malheur et comme conséquence immédiate de la conduite du Caïd, les Arabes maltraitent maintenant nos coreligionnaires, étant sûrs de l'impunité. Les Israélites sont obligés de leur donner de l'argent pour qu'ils n'aillent pas se plaindre d'eux au Caïd.

Il y a des Arabes qui portent plainte sans motif aucun, pour leur faire donner le bâton ou pour leur extorquer de l'argent.

Les Israélites sont ainsi obligés de donner aux Arabes tout ce qu'ils leur demandent, sans quoi ils savent ce qui les attend s'ils arrivent devant notre terrible Caïd. Ils sont immédiatement bâtonnés, enchaînés, et exposés au soleil.

Notre nouveau Caïd n'a d'égards pour personne. Dernièrement encore, il a mis deux gardiens à la porte du Mellah pour qu'ils aillent lui rendre compte de tout ce qui se passe au quartier.

Dès qu'une querelle surgit entre deux Israélites, les gardiens les empoignent et les mènent devant le Caïd, qui leur demande 500 fr. pour les lâcher. C'est sa façon d'agir habituelle.

Nous sommes persuadés que Sa Majesté Mouley Hassan (que Dieu prolonge sa vie et ajoute à ses glorieux jours!) nous aime beaucoup, mais elle n'a pas connaissance de ce qui ce passe. Nous craignons de lui écrire, de peur que notre Caïd ne le sache. Cette lettre que nous vous adressons nous vous l'écrivons pendant la nuit et dans le plus grand secret.

A l'exception du nouveau Caïd de la Kasbah, tous les autres fonctionnaires de cette ville nous traitent avec la plus grande bienveillance, Nous n'avons jamais eu à nous plaindre, ni du Cadi, qui est en même temps gendre du Sultan; ni du Caïd de la M'dina Bendaoud; ni du Vérificateur des Poids et Mesures, Mouley Abdullah.

Nous vous avons décrit la triste situation dans laquelle nous nous trouvons. Vous saurez mieux que nous ce qu'il conviendra de faire. Nous prions Dieu pour qu'il vous vienne en aide. Nous attendons de vous une réponse favorable. Nous comptons sur la protection de Dieu et sur la vôtre.

Agréez, &c.,
Ont signé:

MOHLOUF ELHARRAR.
MOSES ATAR.
TOMTOB DIAN.
ELHAZIZ ROSILIO.
SALOMON HASSOR.
ARON HARROCHE.
JOSUÉ PINTO.
DAVID AZULAY.
ELIAON HAZRAN.
MÉIR DAONIA.

No. 237.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 14.)

(No. 206.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 7, 1892.

RUMOURS being current of disturbances in Wazan, I have the honour to report that I have received the following explanation of these disorders from a good source.

Representatives of the tribe of M'Sara arrived recently at Wazan to congratulate the new Shereef on his appointment. This tribe habitually bears arms, but it appears that precedent would have required them to disarm themselves before entering the city, which they were asked to do on the present occasion. They, however,

refused, and as the authorities of Wazan persisted in their demand a skirmish took place, in which six of the M'Sara tribe were killed, though the other side had no losses. The remainder of the M'Sara appear to have retired, and the people of Wazan have lodged a complaint against them with the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 238.

The Morocco Exchange and Publishing Company to Foreign Office.—(Received November 15.)

36, *Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street,*
London, November 14, 1892.

Sir,

I BEG respectfully to furnish you with the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Meakin, on the 26th September last, to a member of the Anti-Slavery Society in London, as it will give Lord Rosebery and Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier some idea of the nature of the charges made against Boobkir-el-Ghanjowi:—

"He was then (November 1885) accused of having dragged a slave from a sanctuary where he had taken refuge against his cruelty and shot him dead; by Moorish law he would have been punished as a murderer, but being an English official he could not be reached. At the same time he was accused of having more than seventy female slaves, whom he forced to become public women for his profit.

"In that same year, Boobkir's wife being jealous of a female slave, gave her some money to run away. The slave went first to the house of a Taleb, who took her to the house of one Sid Mohammed Trumbati, a Secretary to the Government, who assisted her to get to Mogador, where she took refuge in the British Consulate. The Taleb was seized, together with all his family, their property confiscated by Boobkir, and they were thrown into prison.

"Trumbati protested, and was about to start for Fez to lay the matter before the Sultan, when he was kidnapped by masked men and lost to his friends for about fourteen weeks.

"Boobkir had imprisoned one of his creditors, a former agent partner, named Meyer Assyaz; in the same way, Meyer's wife discovered the whereabouts of her husband, and came to me in Tangier for assistance, and stated that Trumbati was in the same private prison. Trumbati's cousin, Sid Ben Sheman, was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and demanded the instant release of Trumbati from Sir John Hay. Meyer and Trumbati then came to Tangier. Boobkir made a false claim on Meyer in the British Consular Court, and threatened him with a worse fate and shut him up.

"Trumbati gave me a power of attorney, and brought letters to me from one of the Imperial Princes and many others. Sir John Hay refused to listen to his complaint and threatened him. Seeing that this had no effect, Trumbati was kidnapped near my house one Saturday afternoon and forcibly carried off to Mazagan.

"About the same time a rich Moor named El Maati Tadlavi died, and Boobkir claimed that Sir John Hay had lent him 5,000 dollars. His son indignantly repudiated the claim, and was about to start for Tangier to have the claim investigated when he was kidnapped and put into the privy of a private prison until he was nearly dead, when his mother paid 5,000 dollars for his release.

"In October 1886 I was in Marakesh when the Sultan sent a poor man from a sanctuary to complain to me about Boobkir. His complaint was this. Boobkir wanted his land, which he refused to sell, and Boobkir threatened him. He took sanctuary, and then Boobkir seized and imprisoned his wife and only son, a lad of 14. The Grand Vizier told me that Boobkir had taken the man's land, and had had false deeds of sale made out for it, and procured witnesses to swear that he had bought and paid for the land in their presence.

"In June 1889 the Sultan ordered one of Boobkir's brothels to be closed. For this, the French and other papers said, Boobkir claimed 500,000 dollars compensation, and obtained a large sum by the help of Sir William Green. I have often heard the sum stated as 20,000 dollars, but Sir Charles Euan-Smith says he only actually got about

12,000 dollars. The people rejoiced when the brothel was closed, and for this I was informed at the time, he tried to arrest twenty-six men, but let off seven of them on payment of 1,000 dollars each. Nineteen were imprisoned till April 1891, and four of them died in prison. A trustworthy Moorish official told me that Boobkir obtained about 56,000 dollars before the remaining fifteen were liberated.

"The Sultan implored me to bring Boobkir's conduct before the British Government, and I told His Majesty that this complaint ought to go officially through Sir William Green."

Such a catalogue of crimes laid to the charge of a man who raises an action for libel, claiming 1,000*l.* damages, calls for searching investigation, and especially that no "trick of the other side," to use the words of Judge Hancock at the "Alfarra" trial, be allowed to prevent the evidence being heard.

In dismissing the appeal in that case, Judge Fawkes said, "it was not in the interest of justice that the appeal should be heard."

I would respectfully submit that that Judge should be asked to explain how it is not in the interest of justice that evidence be heard.

The conclusion from all circumstances connected with that trial is irresistible, that there was a conspiracy to prevent the evidence being heard, and there is ground to fear similar proceedings in the Boobkir case, if there is not direct intervention from London to insure impartiality.

In a letter dated the 5th of the present month, Mr. Meakin informs me that his servant, Mohammed-bin-Ismaïl, who was imprisoned without any charge being brought against him, by Consul White, on the 8th April, was lately sent to accompany a missionary, Mr. Edwards, to Marakesh. Under the impression that he had left Mr. Meakin's service, Boobkir, who was also at Marakesh, sent for him, and amongst other things told him that the libel action against the "Times of Morocco" was not his, but Sir John Hay's. This would seem to confirm what has often been alleged as to who has been the chief patron and protector of Boobkir in his slave dealings and fraudulent exactions.

All that I ask on behalf of Mr. Meakin and of the Company now in liquidation is an impartial investigation.

For the information of his Lordship and Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, I annex to this letter cuttings from the "Times of Morocco" of the 3rd and 17th August, 1889, 21st March and 19th December, 1891, being the texts of the alleged libels named in the indorsement of the writ.

Also a cutting from the "Echo" of the 18th July last, in which Boobkir is referred to, though it is not here made so clearly to appear as it might be, that by Moorish law he could never have sold the girl after having made her his wife without her consent. It is because he is a British protégé he can do so, and set the Moorish law at defiance, thus bringing on our country the reproach of protecting slave-dealing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. HARVIE, *Liquidator.*

No. 239.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 16.)

(No. 148.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 16, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Count d'Aubigny, as I am informed by M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, has succeeded in obtaining from His Majesty the Sultan three Shereefian letters conferring on the Tangier Board of Health, which is composed of the foreign Representatives, the right to undertake and superintend the improvement and repairing of the roads, the cleansing and sanitary arrangements of the town, with power to levy rates and taxes on the inhabitants, native and foreign, for such purposes.

The foreign Representatives are also empowered to call for tenders for the erection of slaughter-houses and the construction and maintenance of waterworks at Tangier.

No. 240.

Lord Vivian to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 17.)

(No. 241.)
My Lord, *Rome, November 14, 1892.*

THE information which has recently reached Signor Brin respecting the results of Count d'Aubigny's Mission to Fez corresponds with that received by your Lordship from other sources, namely, that Count d'Aubigny has succeeded in obtaining some customs concessions favouring the importation into Morocco of certain articles of French manufacture, and permission for the exportation, hitherto forbidden, of certain products of that country; but there appears to have been no question of any political concessions on the part of the Sultan, nor of any arrangement respecting Tuat, a question which the French Government assume their right to settle without the interference of the Shereefian Government, whose jurisdiction over Tuat they do not admit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

No. 241.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 18.)

(No. 149. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November 18, 1892.*

WITH reference to the concessions obtained by the French Minister from the Sultan for the improvement of Tangier, reported in my telegram No. 148, I have the honour to report that the text of those documents has now been communicated by the French Legation to the Sanitary Council.

Count Tattenbach visited me this morning in a state of great irritation and excitement, and informed me that he intends to protest against the action of the French Minister, who, without previously consulting the other foreign Representatives, has suddenly burdened them with so many and various responsibilities. He said he was here to represent the Emperor of Germany, and not to act as a member of a Municipal Council. Further, he was opposed to allowing Tangier to be placed under international control.

On these grounds he asked me if I would support his protest. I replied that, as the concessions seemed to me to be for the benefit of the town, I feared such protest might be misunderstood, and make me appear in the light of an obstructionist.

I would request to be furnished with your Lordship's instructions in regard to this question.

The functions of the Sanitary Council have hitherto been almost exclusively limited to questions of quarantine.

(Secret.)

I fancy Count Tattenbach's real object is to make the French concessions end in a complete collapse, and that he will meet with the opposition of nearly all the other members of the Board.

No. 242.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 62.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, November 19, 1892.*

SANITARY improvements at Tangier.

I do not at present see any ground for the protest which the German Minister proposes to make, as reported in your telegram No. 149 of the 18th instant.

No. 243.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 117.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November 19, 1892.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 205 of the 7th instant relative to a Petition which has been addressed by the Jews of the city of Morocco to the Italian Consul at Mogador, complaining of the cruel treatment they receive from a new Kaïd, named Hadji Mohammed Ouida.

You state that the Italian Chargé d'Affaires has inquired of you whether, in the event of the Italian Government addressing a note on the subject to the Sultan, such a representation would receive the support of Her Majesty's Government.

In reply, I have to state that, if the Italian Government decide on making representations on behalf of these unfortunate people, you are authorized to give the Italian Chargé d'Affaires such support as would in your opinion be judicious in a case which appeals to every feeling of humanity, but in which it is not clear that British subjects are affected.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 244.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 21.)

(No. 209. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November 8, 1892.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 193 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I to-day signed the collective note to the Sultan respecting the police of Tangier. The text was that forwarded to your Lordship by M. de Vismes de Ponthieu in his despatch No. 184 of the 16th ultimo, omitting the last sentence and also the passage, "situation qui menace en empirant d'originer de fâcheuses complications."

M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, at first made difficulties about signing this note, saying that, as Comte d'Aubigny was in the country, it was more proper that his Excellency should sign it. He was subsequently induced to abandon this attitude, and to promise to sign as French Representative at Tangier. He then approved the text of the note, like all the other foreign Representatives, but an unreasonable delay took place in preparing an Arabic translation, which caused the loss of a week.

When the note had finally been prepared and signed by about half the Representatives, M. Souhart addressed a letter to the Portuguese Minister, as Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, informing him that the Sultan had already dispatched an official, who was on his way to Tangier to treat the question, and that, under the circumstances, the note seemed to him "peu utile."

This was resented by the German and Spanish Ministers and others, who said that, even if the news was true, they could not accept a communication which came through the French Legation, and not through the Moorish Government. It was also felt that, if the note was not sent, it might be represented that the matter had been settled by the influence of Count d'Aubigny, and not by that of the Corps Diplomatique as a whole.

I avoided signing till the matter was settled, but did not in any way identify myself with M. Souhart's objection, and merely informed the Doyen that I would not sign a note which was not signed by all the Representatives.

To-day the Doyen informed M. Souhart that the majority of the Corps Diplomatique were in favour of the immediate dispatch of the note, and requested him to sign. M. Souhart complied, and I signed immediately afterwards, being the last to do so except the Doyen himself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 245.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 21.)

(No. 210.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 14, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 205, Confidential, of the 7th November, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a communication which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador respecting the persecution of Jews by the Kaïd Hadj Mohammed Weedah, of Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 245.

Consul Payton to Mr. Eliot.

Sir, *Mogador, October* 24, 1892.

WITH reference to Acting Consul Johnston's despatch of the 12th instant on the subject of the alleged cruel beating of Jews by Kaïd Hadj Mohammed Weedah, of Morocco, I have the honour to report that letters have been received here by Mr. Reuben Elmaleh and other influential residents, from a number of respectable Jews of Morocco, stating that on or about the 18th instant a Jewess, on account of a trifling dispute with a Moorish woman about some sewing, was severely beaten by order of the said Governor.

Informants variously state the number of blows inflicted on her by six soldiers at 200 or 300, and that she is now in the women's prison, chained and shackled.

Some of the correspondents said that the inhuman conduct of Kaïd Weedah in this and the previously reported cases had created such a panic among the Jews that some of them talked of closing the gates of the Mellah and ceasing to do business.

If these matters have been correctly reported, it would certainly seem desirable that some effective remonstrance should be addressed to the Governor in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. PAYTON.

No. 246.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 21.)

(No. 212. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 14, 1892.

HAVING read both in the "Times" and the "Temps" articles on the Commercial Agreement made by Count d'Aubigny with the Sultan, I called on M. Souhart on the 8th instant, and asked him if he had any further information to impart to me on the subject.

M. Souhart replied that he could only repeat what he had already told me, namely, that M. d'Aubigny had not tried to obtain a Treaty or an Agreement, but a Shereefian Order reducing certain customs duties. This Order had now been obtained, and he would be happy to show it to me confidentially. He had no reason to keep it a secret, he added, but he did not propose to communicate it to the other foreign Representatives till Count d'Aubigny's return, or till the receipt of definite instructions from him.

He then showed me a large sheet of paper written on four sides. He turned down the first leaf so that I could not read the first or second pages, remarking hurriedly as he did so that they contained nothing but compliments. It appeared to me, however, that M. Souhart was particularly anxious that I should not read them, and also that their contents were far longer than the honorific formulæ usually employed in this country to commence a document.

I was able, however, to peruse at my leisure the third and fourth pages of the document, which were substantially as follows:—

"*Importations.*

"Les droits d'entrée sont réduits à 5 pour cent *ad valorem*:

Sur les tissus de soie, pure ou mélangée.
„ bijoux d'or et d'argent.
„ pierres précieuses ou fausses.
„ rubis, galons d'or.
„ toutes espèces de vins ou de liquides distillés.
„ pâtes alimentaires.

"*Exportations.*

"Les articles suivants d'exportation ne paieront plus à la sortie du Maroc que:

			Réaux de vellon
Cumin	Le quintal	..	6
Cornes	Le mille	..	8
Suif	Le quintal	..	23
Carvi	„	..	8
Chanvre et lin	„	..	16
Cire blanche	„	..	60

"En outre est levée la prohibition sur la sortie des produits naturels ci-dessous, qui seront frappés des taxes de sortie qui se trouvent en regard de chacun d'eux:

			Réaux de vellon.
Écores d'arbres	Le quintal	..	6
Liège	„	..	6
Minerai de cuivre	„	..	5
Minerai de fer	„	..	2
Autres minerais, à l'exception du plomb	„	..	5
Osier	„	..	2
Bois d'arar et de cèdre—			
½ charge de chameau		..	6
„ de mule		..	5

"Toutefois, les écorces, lièges, et minerais ne pourront être achetés des indigènes que dans les ports du Maroc actuellement ouverts au trafic avec l'étranger."

These new duties are to take effect after the 21st December of this year (1st of Djumada Etsania, 1310).

This was all I saw in writing, but M. Souhart further informed me that protection for French trade-marks had been obtained to the extent that the Moorish Government had engaged that if any of its subjects should imitate or cause to be imitated a French trade-mark, the offender should be punished, and the falsified goods sold for the profit of the Government.

M. Souhart added that this document was the only commercial concession obtained up to now, and in particular said that M. d'Aubigny had not put forward any demands respecting the export of grain.

He also said he thought the French Mission would remain another fortnight at Fez, as there still remained many French claims which were not settled.

M. Souhart has not yet communicated the Shereefian Order officially to his colleagues, but a text almost identical with that cited above has been published in the "Réveil du Maroc."

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 247.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 21.)

(No. 213. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 14, 1892.

THE Imperial letter accorded to M. d'Aubigny granting certain reductions of customs dues, which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my last preceding despatch, has not been greeted with enthusiasm by any section of the inhabitants of Tangier.

Though the "Réveil du Maroc" and the "Diario de Tanger," both of which are said by common report to be inspired by the French Legation, have spoken in glowing terms of the commercial success obtained by Count d'Aubigny, French merchants are, I believe, extremely dissatisfied with the result.

The restriction of the sale of ore to the ports practically almost annuls the advantages arising from the permission to export such ore, and, though the import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on silk and jewellery is nominally a great gain, it would appear that considerable quantities of both these articles have long been regularly imported as contraband, the Custom-house receiving 2 per cent. *ad valorem* to shut their eyes. While other nations may be glad that the French have not had a more sensational success, it is naturally felt that the modesty of Count d'Aubigny's victory is an evil augury for the future of commercial enterprise in Morocco. Any Power which applies for more exclusive and more practical concessions is sure to receive the answer that, since they were refused to France, they cannot be granted to any one else.

The export duties obtained by Count d'Aubigny are, in almost all cases, a little lower than those granted to Count Tattenbach in his Treaty of Commerce, and a little higher than the rates demanded by Sir Charles Euan-Smith on his recent mission to Fez. I am informed that there is but little doubt that had Sir Charles been ready to accept the commercial advantages now accorded to M. d'Aubigny, and nothing more, he could have obtained them without difficulty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 248.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 21.)

(No. 214. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 14, 1892.

NEWS which I have received from Vice-Consul Macleod at Fez states that the Sultan has become tired of M. d'Aubigny's continued presence in the capital, and that His Majesty intends to shortly remove the Court to Mequinez, and has given the French Minister to understand that he had better make haste and finish his business.

Kaïd Maclean writes in a letter dated the 10th instant as follows:—

"I think the French Minister finds the Sultan very hard to deal with. I heard at the Court yesterday, from the Ameen Hadji Alli, that the Sultan has refused the following proposals of the French Minister: The railway to pass through Tuat and Figuig; revision of the Morocco and Algerian frontier; the oil refinery and soap manufactory near Fez; the French Bank as far as this Government is concerned; and that Tuat has not been conceded to the French in any way. The Sultan has granted permission for the construction of waterworks, a good sanitary system, and good roads for Tangier; all the arrangements to be made and carried out by the Corps Diplomatique, who will permanently retain the control, and are authorized to levy local rates to cover all costs of construction and maintenance, and the Sultan to pay nothing. A Commercial Treaty has not been granted, but the French Minister has a Royal letter setting forth that during the Sultan's pleasure exportation is allowed of bark for tanning, and cork, also some reduction of import duty on certain French goods. The French Minister has promised to abolish their postal services throughout Morocco as soon as the Sultan establishes a proper and reliable postal service of his own. The French firm that have the postal service between this and Tangier have obtained from the Sultan for their business here the best "fondak"* in this town. There are to be three proper slaughter-houses in Tangier, one for Christians, one for Moors, and one for Jews."

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

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* Caravanserai

No. 249.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 22.)

(No. 162.)
My Lord, *Madrid, November* 19, 1892.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 108 of the 5th instant, I inquired yesterday of the Duke of Tetuan as to the allegation made by the North-Western African Company, to the effect that the "Spanish authorities at Madrid have declared Cape Juby to be a British Colony." His Excellency not only denied the statement, but seemed astonished at my putting the question. He asked who were the Spanish authorities alluded to, and when was the declaration. He had never heard of anything of the kind, and he was the only authority who could have been responsible for the declaration had one been made.

The subject was evidently new to his Excellency, and, having no particulars, I allowed it to drop.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 250.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1892.

WITH reference to the paragraph in your letter of the 28th ultimo, stating that "the Directors deem it their duty to call . . . . attention to the fact that the Spanish authorities at Madrid have declared Cape Juby to be a British Colony," I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to inform you that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid has reported that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has assured him that no such declaration has been made.

Under these circumstances, I am to request you to inform his Lordship on what authority the statement was founded.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 251.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 63.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, November* 26, 1892.

WITH reference to your despatches Nos. 205 and 210 of the 7th and 14th instant respectively, you should propose to the Italian Representative at Tangier to join you in making an immediate representation on behalf of the Jews in the city of Morocco.

Do you think that any of your other colleagues would be willing to join in such action?

No. 252.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 119.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 26, 1892.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for any observations you may have to offer, copy of a letter from Mr. Harvie relative to the charges so persistently brought against Cid Bubekir, and the action for libel which he appears to have brought in the Supreme Court at Gibraltar.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

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* No. 238.

No. 253.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received November 28.)

(No. 215.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 17, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of three Shereefian letters granted by the Sultan of Morocco to the French Minister, and communicated officially by this latter to the Sanitary Council of Tangier.

These letters grant to the Sanitary Council, composed of the Representatives of foreign Powers, the right to establish a slaughter-house, the right to control the cleaning, paving, repairing, and drainage of the streets of Tangier, and the right to arrange for the supply of water to the town.

This last is to be intrusted to an engineer to be named by the Sanitary Council, who will call for tenders for the undertaking.

Hitherto, the Sanitary Council has been concerned exclusively with quarantine and maritime police, and has had nothing to do with hygienic or other arrangements on shore.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 253.

Shereefian Letter establishing a Slaughter-house.

(Traduction.)

(Après les compliments.) 30 *Rebia II*, 1310 (*le* 22 *Octobre*, 1892).

A NOTRE serviteur de confiance El Hadj Mohammed-ben-el-Arbi et Torres, que le Très-Haut l'assiste, &c.

Les Représentants des Puissances qui forment à Tanger le Conseil Sanitaire nous ont demandé par l'entremise du Ministre de France, de construire dans la ville de leur résidence un grand abattoir dont un tiers sera réservé aux Musulmans, un autre aux Chrétiens, et le troisième aux Israélités avec des séparations entre ses différentes parties.

Nous avons accédé à leur demande aux conditions suivantes :—

Le Makhzen ne contribuera pas aux dépenses qu'occasionnera cette construction. Ces dépenses seront réparties d'après le Règlement qu'établiront les Représentants de façon que chaque fraction aura à payer une somme déterminée.

Le droit imposé précédemment aux Musulmans dans leur abattoir sera supprimé et ne pourra plus être exigé.

Nous abandonnons au profit des Représentants sur les droits de douane qu'auront à payer les matériaux qu'on fera venir pour cette Concession, une somme maxima de 200 piastres, laquelle une fois atteinte, ils auront à verser au Makhzen l'intégralité des droits de douane.

Nous avons donné l'ordre au Gouverneur de mettre à leur disposition un terrain qui puisse convenir à cette destination, étant donné qu'aucune des communautés mentionnées ci-dessus ne pourra plus abattre en dehors de cet abattoir dans lequel il sera d'ailleurs interdit d'abattre les brebis, les chèvres, et les vaches.*

Nous lui avons également enjoint de veiller à tout ceci et de se charger de percevoir et de remettre aux Représentants la part des dépenses incombant aux Musulmans et aux Israélites.

Nous l'ordonnons d'organiser et de terminer, de concert avec lui, tout ce qui concerne la construction de cet abattoir et d'en faire un procès-verbal à cinq exemplaires, revêtu des cachets des Représentants. L'un de ces exemplaires leur sera remis. Tu prendras le deuxième, tu remettras le troisième au Gouverneur, le quatrième aux Oumanas de Tanger, et tu nous transmettras le cinquième.

Cette Concession d'abattoir leur est accordée pour vingt ans seulement, à l'expiration desquels elle sera reprise par le Makhzen qui l'exploitera dans les mêmes conditions que celles auxquelles les Représentants l'avaient soumise.

Nous avons adressé une lettre semblable à notre serviteur susmentionné.

Salut.

---

* I presume this means that *female* animals may not be killed. There is a prejudice against their slaughter in Morocco.

Inclosure 2 in No. 253.

Shereefian Letter respecting Street Improvements.

(Traduction.)

(Après les compliments.) 30 *Rebia II*, 1310 (*le* 23 *Octobre*, 1892).

A NOTRE serviteur de confiance, El Hadj Mohammed ben-el-Arbi et Torres, &c.

Les Représentants des Puissances qui forment à Tanger le Conseil Sanitaire nous ont fait demander par l'entremise du Ministre de France d'être chargés du nettoyage de la ville de leur résidence, du balayage, et de l'arrosage des rues, de l'enlèvement des immondices, du pavage, de la réparation et de la construction des égouts dont on aura besoin.

Par délégation de notre Majesté qui doit à Dieu son élévation, nous avons confié cette mission aux Ministres des Puissances, à cause des sentiments de confiance, d'amitié, et de sympathie que nous éprouvons pour eux et nous les autorisons à la remplir.

Prends-en donc bonne note et charge toi de ce qui concerne les sujets du Makhzen établis à Tanger.

Cela se fera aux conditions suivantes :

Le Makhzen ne participera en rien aux dépenses à effectuer de ce chef.

Les locataires des maisons du Makhzen et des Habous paieront les taxes qui seront fixées pour les immeubles qu'ils occupent sans jamais pouvoir les retrancher du montant du loyer.

Les taxes qui seront payées par les sujets Marocains et étrangers résidant à Tanger devront être déterminées par le Règlement qui sera fait à cet effet et qui consistera à imposer également les uns et les autres sans aucune différence entre eux.

Les Représentants s'occuperont de percevoir les taxes de leurs nationaux demeurant à Tanger.

Quant à toi, tu leur prêteras ton concours pour la perception à effectuer sur ceux de nos sujets qui refuseraient d'acquitter ces taxes. Ceux d'entre ces derniers qui n'auraient pas les moyens de les payer et qui en seraient réduits à vendre ou hypothéquer leurs maisons pour se libérer ne les laisse pas aller jusqu'à cette extrémité et préviens nous.

Les égouts ne devront être établis que dans les rues qui ont une issue en dehors de la ville et non dans d'autres.

Nous t'ordonnons d'organiser et de terminer, toi et notre serviteur Ben Abd-es-Sadez, tout ce qui concerne cette affaire et d'en rédiger un procès-verbal à six exemplaires, revêtu des cachets des Représentants.

Le premier de ces exemplaires leur sera remis. Tu garderas le second et tu donneras le troisième à notre serviteur Ben Abd-es-Sadez, le quatrième aux Oumanas de la Douane, et le cinquième au Nadir des Habous. Enfin tu nous transmettras le sixième.

Nous avons adressé une lettre semblable à notre serviteur susmentionné.

Salut.

Inclosure 3 in No. 253.

Shereefian Letter respecting Water Supply.

(Traduction.)

(Après les compliments.) 13 *Rebia II*, 1310 (*le* 4 *Novembre*, 1892).

A NOTRE serviteur de confiance, El Hadj Mohammed ben-el-Arbi et Torres, que le Très-Haut t'assiste, et que le salut et la miséricorde de Dieu soient sur toi.

Les Représentants des Puissances qui forment à Tanger le Conseil Sanitaire nous ont fait demander, par l'entremise du Ministre de France, d'être chargé dans leur résidence de l'adduction des eaux dont l'entreprise sera confiée à un ingénieur sur le choix duquel ils auront à s'entendre.

Ils rédigeront à cet effet un Règlement aux termes duquel cet ingénieur faisant l'avance de tous les frais, amènera l'eau dans les maisons de la ville à charge pour les propriétaires ou locataires de lui payer, par anticipation trimestrielle, semestrielle, ou annuelle, le prix de la quantité d'eau qu'ils désireront se procurer à l'expiration de ces périodes, payables par anticipation, les dits propriétaires ou locataires devront effectuer de nouveaux versements anticipés, faute de quoi l'eau leur sera coupée.

Par délégation de notre Majesté qui doit à Dieu son élévation, nous avons confié cette mission aux Ministres des Puissances à cause des sentiments de confiance,

d'amitié, et de sympathie que nous éprouvons pour eux et nous les autorisons à la remplir sur les bases du Règlement susmentionné, et aux conditions suivantes.

Le Makhzen ne participera en rien aux dépenses qui seront faites de ce chef.

L'eau sera fournie gratuitement et sans compensation aux grandes mosquées affectées à la prière pour le Souverain, et vendue, conformément au Règlement, aux bains publics dépendant de ces grandes mosquées.

Cette Concession sera accordée à l'ingénieur en question pour une période de quarante ans, à l'expiration de laquelle elle fera retour au Makhzen avec toutes ses dépendances, telles que constructions, norias, tuyaux, machines, et autres instruments.

Nous les autorisons également à placer les tuyaux, les conduits, les norias, les machines, et les autres instruments destinés à l'adduction des eaux, dans les terrains du Makhzen et des Habous, sans avoir de compensation à payer de ce chef. Il est toutefois bien entendu que les constructions, les conduits, les norias, les machines, et autres instruments devront être réservés exclusivement au service des eaux et ne pourront, en aucun cas, être établis dans les cimetières et sur les tombes des Saints. Ils ne pourront pas davantage être installés dans les Zaomas, les oratoires et les biens des particuliers, sans l'autorisation et l'agrément pour les deux premières catégories du Chera et des Nadirs, et pour la troisième des propriétaires eux-mêmes.

Nous abandonnons, au profit des Représentants, sur les droits de douane qu'auront à payer les matériaux commandés en Europe pour cette Concession, une somme de 3,000 piastres, laquelle une fois atteinte, le concessionnaire aura à verser au Makhzen l'intégralité des droits de douane.

Tous les Musulmans et Israélites habitant Tanger qui voudront amener l'eau dans les maisons dont ils sont propriétaires, locataires, ou usufruitiers devront se conformer au Règlement susmentionné et payer les mêmes redevances que les sujets étrangers. Si un locataire vient à quitter une maison du Makhzen ou des Habous, ni le Makhzen ni les Habous ne pourront être rendus responsables du paiement des installations d'eau faites par ce locataire.

Le Gouverneur devra veiller à tout ceci et prêter son concours au concessionnaire pour la vente de l'eau dans les formes précitées sans que sa responsabilité soit engagée pour autre chose.

Cette Concession n'est accordée que pour Tanger et ne sera pas étendue aux autres ports de l'Empire. Nous t'ordonnons d'organiser et de terminer, toi et le gouvernement de la ville, tout ce qui concerne cette Concession et d'en faire un procès-verbal à dix exemplaires, revêtu des cachets des Représentants. L'un de ces exemplaires leur sera remis, l'autre sera donné au Gouverneur de la ville. Tu garderas le troisième, et tu remettras le quatrième au Nadir des Habous, et le cinquième aux Oumanas de Tanger. Les cinq autres nous seront transmis.

Nous avons adressé une lettre semblable au Gouverneur de la ville.

Salut.

No. 254.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 216. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 18, 1892.

COUNT TATTENBACH, the German Minister, called on me to-day in a state of great excitement respecting the concessions granted to Count d'Aubigny, which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my last preceding despatch.

He said that the said concessions had been granted without his knowledge or approval. He was here to represent His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and not to regulate the water supply, drainage, and slaughter-houses of Tangier, or otherwise to discharge the duties of a Town Councillor. The responsibilities with which Count d'Aubigny had burdened the Sanitary Council, without its consent being asked, were, in his opinion, not only undignified, but also exposed those who undertook them to much inevitable trouble and disagreeableness, and would make them the objects of every kind of complaint. The Spanish Minister had some 6,000 compatriots here, and it was natural he should be interested in such matters, but he (Count Tattenbach) declined to assent to an engagement which would probably double his work, and involve him in endless quarrels for the sake of the Spanish and French Colonies. If Count d'Aubigny had the sanitary condition of Tangier so much at heart, why had he not obtained the concessions for his own Legation, and not for the Sanitary Council?

He intended to make a strong protest against Count d'Aubigny's action. He considered that I was in much the same position as himself, the British Colony being a mere handful. Would I not join his protest?

I said I quite agreed that the new functions to be given to the Sanitary Council would entail immense personal inconvenience on the members, and that I had no more desire than his Excellency to inspect drains and slaughter-houses. But I added that the state of the town was obviously very bad, and that I should be sorry to seem to retard progress by rejecting the first proposals made for improvement.

Count Tattenbach then said that I must see that the matter had a far more important side, viz., its political aspect. What was now proposed would end in putting the town under an international control. This, he said, would not be agreeable to Germany, and, he added significantly, not in the interests of England.

I said that the other possibility to which he had alluded, namely, that Tangier might be put under a French control, if the concessions were rejected by the Sanitary Council and taken up by the French Legation alone, appeared to me much more disagreeable.

I then suggested to Count Tattenbach that some of the functions might be delegated to Consuls. He replied he had not got a Consul, but would make one sooner than have to do with such matters himself. He said, however, there was another alternative, which was to let all Count d'Aubigny's concessions fall through. He would stake all his fortune they would come to nothing. The Sultan knew very well that, in giving such concessions to such a body as the Sanitary Council, he would merely raise a storm of quarrels and disputes which would effectually prevent anything being done. D'Aubigny, who was a good, easy-going man, might perhaps have been taken in, but his Dragoman had certainly been bribed to accept such documents.

Count Tattenbach, who had worked himself into quite a passion, again begged me to join him in making a protest, but I said I did not at the present moment see my way.

The copy of the concessions circulated among the Corps Diplomatique is scored by Count Tattenbach with lines and notes of exclamation, and on an accompanying sheet of paper he wrote a somewhat violent protest against Count d'Aubigny's action.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 255.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 217. Secret.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 19, 1892.

MR. MACLEOD, the British Vice-Consul at Fez, has informed me in several private letters that a report to the effect that Sir Charles Euan-Smith is not likely to return to Morocco is universally believed at the Sultan's Court, and that Gharneet is delaying his answer to your Lordship's letter on this account in the hope that he may escape the necessity of replying altogether.

I have, therefore, this day addressed to Mr. Macleod the despatch of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith, trusting that it may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 255.

Mr. Eliot to Vice-Consul Macleod.

Sir, *Tangier, November* 19, 1892.

I HAVE received your letter of the 10th instant, in which you say that a report is current in Fez that Sir Charles Euan-Smith is not likely to return to Morocco.

Should Cid Emfadl Gharneet allude to this rumour in conversation with you, I should desire you to inform his Excellency that you are instructed by me to state that this Legation has received no official information which in any way countenances such

a supposition; and I should wish you to add that I trust that such reports will not lead his Excellency to think that it is unnecessary to answer the questions contained in Lord Rosebery's letter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 256.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 218. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 21, 1892.

IT is the custom of Mahommedans to write at the head of official and other letters a text which appears to be merely a pious expression, but which has, particularly in this country, a very personal application. Thus, the ascriptions of "Glory and Eternity to the Almighty" generally contain an insinuation that the receiver of the letter, particularly if a Christian, is an insignificant and transitory object.

As these formulæ are rarely used without a definite purpose, I would call your Lordship's attention to the remarkable superscription of the Shereefian letters granted to M. d'Aubigny:—

"He who invokes the aid of the Apostle of God is safe from the attacks of lions, even in their den. . . . ."

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 257.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 219.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 21, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 209, Confidential, of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed translation of a letter addressed to me by the Basha of Tangier respecting the improvement of the police of this town.

An identic note was addressed to all the other Representatives.

At a meeting held to-day, it was decided to return identic replies to the Basha's note, and to accept in principle the regulations he suggests, while suggesting a few modifications. The chief of these is that persons found out of doors after 11 P.M. without a lantern should, if not known, be taken to their homes instead of being imprisoned till morning, and that this latter penalty should be enforced only against those who can give no address.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 257.

The Basha of Tangier to Mr. Eliot.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE to inform you that a Shereefian order has been issued strictly enjoining that the question of the guards of the town should be again looked into, and that they should be increased and organized in a proper manner, and His Shereefian Majesty (whom may God exalt) has sent some (or one) of his principal officers to see to this, and the matter has been taken in hand by me and the Naïb and the Osmana. The number and the pay of the guards has been increased, and they have been organized in a proper manner, only that the completion of their organization is evidently dependent on the observance of a regulation (or on a legal measure of security) which is the following:—

1. That all coffee-houses and wine-shops should be closed at 10 o'clock.
2. That everybody should cease going out at 11 o'clock.
3. That if any one has to go out after 11 o'clock, he should be compelled to take a

light in his hand. Then if he is known as a respectable and worthy person in the town he may proceed on his way, but if he is known as the contrary or unknown, it is necessary that the guard detain him and surrender him immediately to its commander, to whom a special place is assigned on the Outer Soko.

This commander will judge what it is proper to do, whether to release that individual or keep him under his custody till the morning, and then deliver him to the authority of his own nation having jurisdiction.

As you have an interest in this organization, I request you to issue an official Circular to your subjects and protégés in the sense indicated in detail, and to publish it in the local newspapers, so that it may be known to everybody, and that no unfounded claims and complaints may be brought by some people against the members of the guard. I am about to inform Moorish subjects of this in detail, and I request your reply to this, signifying your assent and acceptance, so that I may bring it to the knowledge of His Shereefian Majesty.

In friendship and wishes for your good health.

Finished 19th Rebia II, 1310 (10th November, 1892).

(Signed) ABDERRAHMAN BEN ABDESSADEK.
(May God be gracious unto him.)

No. 258.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 221. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 21, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 216, Confidential, of the 18th instant, reporting an interview which I had with the German Minister, I think that much of the opposition displayed by Count Tattenbach to Count d'Aubigny's concessions for the improvement of Tangier must be traced to personal grounds. I am told that he considers his own very moderate Commercial Treaty ought to be the last word respecting the relations of foreign Powers with the Shereefian Government, and that he habitually resents any new concession as almost a personal insult. A further reason for his great violence against Count d'Aubigny is, that the latter did not apparently drop him any hint of his intention to treat of the subjects in question with the Sultan, whereas he did, before his departure for Fez, discuss the matter with some of his other colleagues.

I felt bound to bring Count Tattenbach's attitude before your Lordship, as he appealed to me so very directly, and because his objections will apparently lead to endless discussions, in view of which I desired to have your Lordship's instructions. Probably most of the foreign Representatives will be opposed to his attitude, as they either sympathize with Count d'Aubigny, or are more or less established at Tangier, which makes them regard the question from the point of view of their own comfort. It is clear that the concessions in question not only entail much extra work and responsibility on the Corps Diplomatique, but that they might possibly involve them in disagreeable financial complications. It is, however, I believe, the opinion of the majority that these disadvantages are outweighed by the great benefits which would result if the proposed reforms could be successfully executed. But I think that there is much truth in Count Tattenbach's observation, that the differences of opinion in the Sanitary Council, and the peculiar and heterogeneous character of the population of Tangier with which it will have to deal, will probably bring the concessions to nothing, and that the Sultan is aware that he has thrown an apple of discord among what he doubtless regards as his enemies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 259.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 150.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 27, 1892.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 63 I called at once on Signor Cantagalli, who has recently returned to Tangier, and communicated to him your Lordship's proposal.

His Excellency assured me of his willingness to co-operate in any steps which your Lordship may deem advisable for the stoppage of the cruelties in question. He added that he would endeavour to obtain the support of the Spanish Minister for the same object. He alluded to the possibility of asking the assistance of the French Legation, but the idea was evidently distasteful to him. While allowing that they would probably agree to co-operate, he said he feared that Count d'Aubigny, in his present frame of mind, would represent himself as the principal agent in the matter, and pretend that any result which might be obtained was due to the personal influence he exercised on the Sultan at Fez, and not to joint action.

No. 260.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 28.)

(No. 151.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 28, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that to-day the French Chargé d'Affaires has officially informed the foreign Representatives of the commercial Concessions that have been granted by the Sultan to Count d'Aubigny.

These Concessions include the right to export bones for a period of one year, but are in all other respects the same as those which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my despatch No. 212, Confidential, of the 14th instant.

No. 261.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 64.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, November* 28, 1892.

JEWS of Morocco City: your telegram No. 150 of to-day.

Please report further as to co-operation of other foreign Representatives when you have settled the terms of the proposed note with your Italian colleague.

No. 262.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 223.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 22, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith an extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" respecting the commercial Concessions obtained by Count d'Aubigny.

These observations embody, I believe, the opinion of well-informed persons here, including the French Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 262.

Extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of November 16, 1892.

JUSQU'ICI, cependant, le Comte d'Aubigny n'a obtenu que des avantages d'ordre très général, et a posé le principe de l'exportation des minerais, ce qui a son importance, malgré la restriction dont est frappée l'autorisation d'exporter. Il est vrai que les diminutions des droits de sortie portent sur des articles du commerce Français; mais la plupart de ces articles ne payent jamais aucun droit, parce qu'ils entrent en contrebande, comme les soieries et les pierres précieuses, tandis que le lin et le chanvre, le carvi et la cire blanche forment un chiffre d'affaires assez minime.

Il est assez vraisemblable que l'Ambassadeur ne s'est pas illusionné sur ce point, et qu'il n'a demandé au Sultan ces dégrèvements que pour mettre le Gouvernement Français en mesure de pouvoir appliquer, en présence des concessions du Maroc, le

Tarif Minimum aux produits Marocains à leur entrée en France; et c'est là le seul résultat, indirect mais important, des réductions des Tarifs de Douane obtenues par le Comte d'Aubigny.

No. 263.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 29.)

(No. 224.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 22, 1892.

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires called on me this morning and drew my attention to telegrams purporting to come from Rome, and printed in the local and Madrid press, to the effect that the Sultan of Morocco had received 50,000 guns from Italy, and, what was even more improbable, paid for the same.

M. Gentile said he wished to assure me that the whole of this report was not founded on the slightest basis of fact, and that the only money he had received lately was a small sum in part payment for the man-of-war being built for him at Leghorn.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 264.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 30.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, November* 29, 1892.

IN reply to Sir P. W. Currie's letter of the 25th instant, having reference to a paragraph in our letter of the 28th ultimo, the Directors instruct me to say that the information upon which they made the statement is a paragraph in a letter received from the Company's Manager at Cape Juby, dated the 24th September last, and since confirmed.

It was as follows: On the 21st instant we received a letter from Messrs. Miller and Co., of Las Palmas, as follows:—

"We confirm ours of this morning; and referring to the ten bales sheep-skins last per 'Sahara,' we have to mention that our Board of Health have not allowed these to be landed, stating that such are the orders from the Government, and adding that the 'Sahara' next trip will have to perform three days' quarantine. Cape Juby is considered a British Colony, and quarantine is imposed as such."

Mr. Miller, of the above-mentioned firm of Messrs. Miller and Co., is the British Vice-Consul at Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

No. 265.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received November* 30.)

(No. 151A.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 30, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that I hear from Kaïd Maclean that he has been informed by the Sultan himself that the question of Wazan is forming one of the chief topics of discussion between His Majesty and the French Minister at Fez.

No. 266.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 1, 1892.

I SHOULD be glad if you would consult Sir J. D. Hay as to the expediency of dispatching Mr. de Ponthieu, or some other reliable person, to Fez, with a view to find out whether I may expect any answer to my letter to Cid Gharneet, and to ascertain

at the same time the actual state of affairs as regards the negotiations of Count d'Aubigny.

The delay in replying to my letter would furnish the ostensible reason for such a journey.

No. 267.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 121.)

Foreign Office, December 1, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE your having signed the collective note to the Sultan of Morocco in regard to the want of proper police protection for Tangier, as reported in your despatch No. 209, Confidential, of the 8th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 268.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 2.)

(No. 152.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, December 2, 1892.

IN obedience to your Lordship's telegram No. 65, I have consulted Sir John Drummond Hay, who is of opinion that the despatch of Mr. de Vismes to Fez might produce a very good effect, and that he ought to start without delay. He also advises that it should be given out here that Mr. de Vismes' object is to settle some current affairs, and indeed his efforts might partly be directed towards this end, as no answer has been received from the Court on any subject since Sir C. Euan-Smith left Fez.

I hear from the French Chargé d'Affaires that he does not expect the French Mission to return much before Christmas, but that the settlement of claims forms its sole occupation. My despatch No. 227, Confidential, in which I have reported on this subject, may be expected to reach your Lordship about to-morrow.

No. 269.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 66.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, December 2, 1892.

PROPOSED Mission of Mr. de Vismes to Fez: your telegram No. 152.
When could he start?

No. 270.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 3.)

(No. 153.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, December 3, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that in answer to your Lordship's telegram No. 66, Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu will be able to start for Fez on the morning of the 6th instant.

No. 271.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 3.)

(No. 154.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, December 3, 1892.

TWO nights ago a British subject was shot in the streets of Tangier. He appears to have been drunk but not armed, and to have been killed by Moorish guards, though he did not attack them. The Moorish authorities are not observing a satisfactory attitude in the matter.

Sir John Drummond Hay, whom I have consulted, agrees that this is a most serious case, and advises that very firm language be used in your Lordship's name.

No. 272.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 122. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, December 3, 1892.

Sir,

I APPROVE the despatch which you addressed to the British Vice-Consul at Fez in regard to the rumoured recall of Sir C. Euan-Smith, a copy of which accompanied your despatch No. 217, Secret, of the 19th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 273.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 122.)

Foreign Office, December 3, 1892.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 162 of the 19th ultimo, I transmit to your Excellency herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* stating that Cape Juby is treated as a British Colony by the Board of Health in the Canaries in regard to Quarantine Regulations.

You should point this out to the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 274.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 5.)

(No. 155. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, December 5, 1892.

I AM informed by M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, that Count d'Aubigny will take his departure from Fez this day.

I have also been informed by the Italian Minister that, according to trustworthy information in his possession, Count d'Aubigny has received an intimation from his Government that it would not be desirable that he should further prolong his stay at Fez.

I learn from our Vice-Consul in that city that he has direct information from the Ulemas that the Sultan has asked their opinion as to the advisability of entering into some sort of alliance with the Ottoman Empire, which would also be connected with France and Russia.

No. 275.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 5.)

(No. 156.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, December 5, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu hopes to leave here for Fez on the 7th instant.

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* No. 264.

No. 276.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 67.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 5, 1892.

I APPROVE a strong representation respecting death of British subject at hands of Moorish guards, as suggested in your telegram No. 154 of the 3rd December.

No. 277.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 125.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 5, 1892.

AS the state of the current business between Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier and the Moorish Government leaves much to be desired, I think it desirable that Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu, Vice-Consul and Interpreter to the Legation, should at once proceed to Fez, and endeavour to place it upon a more satisfactory footing.

You will at the same time instruct Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu to inform the Sultan and his Ministers that Her Majesty's Government have observed with surprise that no reply has been received to my letter to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 31st August.

Mr. de Ponthieu will report to you any explanation that he may receive of this unaccountable silence. He will also take any opportunity that may offer itself of calling attention to the case of slavery at Saffee as to which I have already given you directions, and also of making representations on behalf of the persecuted Jews.

Should any hint be thrown out, as is not improbable, that His Shereefian Majesty would gladly send an Embassy to London, Mr. de Ponthieu will point out that it is not possible to entertain such a proposal while the present relations between the two Governments continue.

You will, however, be careful to warn Mr. de Ponthieu that his communication should be couched in courteous and amicable language.

You should also furnish him with a letter to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, explaining that, under instructions received from me, Mr. de Ponthieu is sent to Fez with a friendly message which can best be verbally explained.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 278.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 6.)

(No. 225.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 24, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 219 of the 21st instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that the Corps Diplomatique have decided to send identic answers to the letter of the Basha of Tangier, suggesting some slight modifications in the police arrangements proposed by him in his letter of the 10th November, but accepting his scheme as a whole.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of the French text agreed upon, and of which an Arabic translation (also identic) was sent to the Basha to-day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 278.

Identic Note to the Basha of Tangier.

(After compliments.) 4 *Jumada I,* 1310 (*November* 24, 1892).

PAR votre lettre du 19 Rebia II, 1310 (10 Novembre, 1892), vous m'avez fait connaître qu'ayant reçu des ordres formels de Sa Majesté, vous vous êtes occupé, de

concert avec le Représentant du Sultan et les Oumanas, d'examiner la question de la police de Tanger et de rechercher les mesures convenables pour la régulariser; vous m'avez demandé en même temps d'accepter les dispositions prises par vous à ce sujet que vous me soumettez, et de prévenir mes nationaux d'avoir à s'y conformer.

Je vous remercie de votre communication, et vous pouvez être certain que tout mon concours vous est acquis pour vous aider à mener à bonne fin une affaire qui est des plus indispensables pour la sécurité de cette ville. Toutefois certaines de vos propositions ne peuvent être mises en vigueur sans produire de légitimes réclamations et amener des plaintes que nous avons tous à cœur d'éviter. Il conviendrait donc d'apporter quelques modifications au règlement que vous m'avez soumis et qui devrait plutôt être rédigé de la manière suivante:—

1. Tous les cafés, posadas, et maisons publiques, devront être fermés à 10 heures précis de la nuit.

2. Il est défendu à tout le monde en général de sortir après 11 heures.

3. Quiconque sera obligé de sortir après l'heure susindiquée devra être porteur d'une lanterne allumée.

Toute personne rencontrée sans lanterne par la police sera tenue de fournir des explications. Si ces dernières sont satisfaisantes ou lui laissera continuer son chemin librement; dans le cas contraire elle sera conduite devant le Chef de la Police, au grand Leko, qui, après l'avoir interrogée et s'être assuré de son identité, la fera reconduire à son domicile. Si elle n'avait pas de domicile connu, le Chef de la Police la gardera par devers lui jusqu'au matin, où il la fera remettre à son autorité respective.

Il demeure, d'ailleurs, bien entendu que la police aura le droit d'arrêter tout individu qui serait surpris par elle en train de se livrer au désordre ou à des actes délictueux soit contre les personnes, soit contre les propriétés; elle le gardera alors au poste du Chef de Police jusqu'au lendemain matin, où on le remettra à son Consul.

En terminant, j'insisterai sur la nécessité absolue pour les agents de police d'avoir un signe distinctif qui puisse les faire reconnaître par tout le monde afin d'éviter des méprises fâcheuses.

Je pense que vous n'aurez aucune difficulté à admettre les quelques modifications que nécessitait votre projet de Règlement, et dès votre réponse je m'empresserai de donner à mes nationaux l'ordre de se conformer aux prescriptions dont il s'agit.

No. 279.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 6.)

(No. 226.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 28, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed letter, with its inclosure, which I have this day received from M. Souhart, respecting the Commercial Concessions granted by the Sultan to M. d'Aubigny.

Your Lordship will observe that they are identical with those which I had the honour to report in my despatch No. 212, Confidential, of the 14th instant, with the addition of the permission to export bones for a year.

A similar communication has been made to the other Legations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 279.

M. Souhart to Mr. Eliot.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires, *Tanger, le* 27 *Novembre,* 1892.

CONFORMÉMENT aux instructions que j'ai reçues de M. le Comte d'Aubigny, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joint, de sa part, une note énumérant les différentes Concessions en matière commerciale, qui viennent d'être accordées par Sa Majesté Chérifienne au Gouvernement Français.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) F. SOUHART.

Inclosure 2 in No. 279.

Note Verbale.

PAR lettre en date du 23 Octobre dernier (1 Rebia II, 1310), le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté le Sultan a informé M. le Comte d'Aubigny que les modifications suivantes étaient apportées au régime commercial Franco-Marocain.

1. *Importation.*

Les tissus de soie pure ou mélangée, les bijoux d'or et d'argent, les pierres précieuses et fausses, les rubis, les galons d'or, toutes les espèces de vins ou de liquides distillés et les pâtes alimentaires ne paieront pas plus de 5 pour cent *ad valorem*, ces marchandises étant estimées sur le pied de leur valeur marchande, au comptant, en gros, dans le port de débarquement, en réaux de vellon.

2. *Exportation.*

		Réaux.
Le cumin paiera désormais	Le quintal	6
Les cornes „ „	Le 1,000	8
Le suif „ „	Le quintal	23
Le carvi „ „	„	8
Le chanvre et le lin paiera désormais	„	16
La cire blanche „ „	„	60

Les produits qui suivent et dont l'exportation était interdite pourront désormais sortir du Maroc en payant les droits ci-dessous.

		Réaux.
Écorces d'arbres	Le quintal	6
Liège	„	6
Minerais de cuivre	„	5
Minerais de fer	„	2
Autres minerais (sauf le plomb)	„	5
Osier	„	2
Bois d'arrar et de cèdre—		
La ½ charge de chameau		6
„ mule		5

Il demeure toutefois convenu que les écorces d'arbres, le liège, et tous les minerais ne pourront être acquis que des indigènes dans l'un des huit ports ouverts au commerce.

3. Le Gouvernement Marocain s'engage à protéger les marques de fabrique apposées sur les marchandises Françaises en ce sens, que si un négociant Marocain vient à contrefaire les dites marques ou à en provoquer leur contrefaçon, les marchandises qui seraient trouvées revêtues de ces fausses marques seront confisquées au profit du Makhzen et l'auteur de la contrefaçon sera puni sévèrement.

Par une autre lettre en date du 12 Novembre, 1892 (21 Rebia II, 1310), l'exportation des os a été réautorisée du Maroc pour une période d'une année, à la condition que le Médecin de la Santé du lieu d'embarquement ait constaté qu'il ne s'y trouve pas mélangé des ossements humains.

Toutes ces nouvelles dispositions entreront en vigueur à partir du 21 Décembre, 1892 (1er Djoumada, 1310).

No. 280.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 6.)

(No. 227. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 28, 1892.

M. SOUHART, the French Chargé d'Affaires, recently informed me that Count d'Aubigny is not likely to return to Tangier much before Christmas. I said to M. Souhart that, in view of the very definite assurances he had given me, I could not inquire again if Count d'Aubigny was entirely engaged with current affairs, as it amounted to asking him whether he had told the truth. Still, he must be aware that

the press, and particularly the French press, asserted that his Excellency was occupied in obtaining solid political concessions from the Sultan, and that this further prolongation of his stay would inevitably lead to a fresh crop of rumours.

M. Souhart said that these rumours were perfectly untrue, particularly one stating that the Sultan had been induced to accept the River Moulonïa as the frontier between Algeria and Morocco. Count d'Aubigny was occupied solely in settling claims and other current business, and did not wish to leave till he had finished, as his Excellency was convinced that it was useless to write notes in this country. He had just settled one claim—eleven years old—relating to Casablanca, and was now dealing with the difficult subject of the debts due from Arabs to French-protected Jews.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith an extract from a private letter which I have received from Kaïd Maclean at Fez. In connection with his statement, that the Sultan has not yet granted Count d'Aubigny his commercial Concessions, it is certainly remarkable that the document communicated to me officially to-day by M. Souhart is not in the least a Shereefian letter, as he told me when he showed it me privately, but a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, as Count d'Aubigny has communicated it officially, I presume he has obtained the Sultan's approval. The document sent me by M. Souhart was in the original prefaced by two foolscap pages of what he called "compliments."

The Corps Diplomatique here are in general exceedingly suspicious of Count d'Aubigny's continued stay at Fez, and think he is very likely engaged in coming to some understanding respecting Tuat.

It is strange that Count d'Aubigny has only had two audiences of the Sultan since he has been at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 280.

Kaïd Maclean to Mr. Eliot.

(Private.)
(Extract.) *Fez, November* 20, 1892.

AT present, the Government is very busy over Count d'Aubigny's affairs, and in regard to them I am able to tell you this much. The letters granting the commercial Concessions are still in the Vizier's hands, who is not likely to deliver them until he is convinced the Count has no more demands to make. I believe Gharneet has instructions to that effect from the Sultan.

The general opinion at the Court is that if the French Minister makes many more proposals His Shereefian Majesty will lose patience, and tear up the letters that are already written and sealed. It is improbable that the above will happen, as, although the Sultan is elated with his success in wriggling out of Sir Charles' Treaty, he will hardly be so foolish as to needlessly offend France. With all said and told, I am of opinion that the French Special Mission will not have been that entire success predicted for it by French newspapers.

Count d'Aubigny had a long private audience with the Sultan this morning, the second only since his arrival in Fez. Afterwards he called upon us, but did not allude to the negotiations in any way. He said he thought he would leave here at the end of the present month.

No. 281.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 6.)

(No. 228. Very Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 28, 1892.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 63 of yesterday's date I lost no time in calling on the Italian Minister, and, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, proposed to him that the two Legations should take joint action to improve, if possible, the position of the Jews of the city of Morocco, and to prevent the perpetration of cruelties such as those described in the letter which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship in my despatch No. 205 of the 7th instant.

M. Cantagalli, who has recently returned from leave, said he was not acquainted with the particular cases of Jewish persecution referred to in that letter, as the matter had been dealt with entirely by M. Gentile. He could, however, say at once that he had no doubt that his Government would be happy to co-operate in any action approved by your Lordship, although he had not discussed the matter when at Rome.

He then asked me in what form I wished the protest made. I said that, as I had no instructions from your Lordship, I would leave that to his experience and knowledge of the country. He inquired if your Lordship wished for a protest *à deux*, or whether other Powers would be included. I said I understood that M. Gentile had already broached the matter to the Spanish Minister, but that the latter had as yet received no answer from his Government. M. Cantagalli observed he would call on M. Figuera, and try to secure his active co-operation. After rejecting the idea of asking the German Minister to take any part in the matter, he said that it would have been natural to ask for the support of Count d'Aubigny at Fez, but that he was unwilling to do so because he feared that the French Minister would make any reform which might be obtained appear to be the result of his personal influence with the Sultan, and not of joint action. He added with great frankness that he had himself set on foot the idea that Italy should protect Jewish interests in Morocco, in the hope that he might thus extend Italian political influence, and not in the least from philanthropic motives.

M. Gentile spoke to me about the matter this morning, and said he thought that the support of Belgium, Portugal, and the United States might be obtained.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 282.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 6.)

(No. 229.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 28, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed copy of a private letter which I have received from Mr. Macleod, British Vice-Consul at Fez, respecting disturbances among the tribes of Aits-Tchinara and Ait-Youssif, some 40 miles south of that city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 282.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Eliot.

(Extract.) *Fez, November* 22, 1892.

SINCE writing you yesterday, I have heard from my agent at Sifroo that about five or six days ago there was a fierce fight between the tribes of Aits-Tchinara and Ait-Youssif. The Ait-Tchinara would not pay their taxes, and so the Sultan ordered the Aits-Youssif to attack them. They did so, killing sixteen men, and taking a good deal of booty in the shape of cattle, sheep, horses, mules, &c., and themselves losing, they say, only one man. The Ait-Tchinara fled to the mountains.

Meantime, the Sultan has sent for five of the Kaïds of the affected districts. Two of them came in yesterday, and the other three are expected to-day.

The Ait-Tchinara are Schluh Berbers, about 35 to 40 miles to the south of Fez.

No. 283.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 6.)

(No. 230.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 28, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Fernan, British Vice-Consul at Casablanca, reporting

that the German Woermann Line of steamers has received permission to export cattle to the modest extent of one live ox or three live sheep per steamer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 283.

Vice-Consul Fernan to Mr. Eliot.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, November* 16, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday afternoon a live ox was shipped on board the homeward-bound German Woermann Line steamer "Gertrud Woermann."

Up to the present no live cattle or sheep have been allowed to be embarked on board trading-steamers or sailing-vessels at this port.

From inquiries I have made, it appears that a few days ago a Shereefian letter was received by the native authorities here, ordering them to allow the embarkation on board of each Woermann Line steamer of one live ox or three live sheep.

Although this incident may seem trivial, it has created quite a sensation here, and I have thought right to report it to you, as it would appear that a special privilege has been granted to the German Woermann Line of steamers, which, of all the lines visiting this port, is the one that does the smallest and most insignificant carrying trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. FERNAN.

No. 284.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 6.)

(No. 231. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 28, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed copy of a letter addressed by Count d'Aubigny to the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, containing a communication respecting the police of Tangier, which his Excellency says the Sultan desired him to make to the foreign Representatives.

This action of the French Minister has been commented on very unfavourably, particularly by the German and Italian Ministers, as it is thought that Count d'Aubigny is in this and other matters trying to pose as the mouthpiece of the Sultan, as if France had some special position at the Shereefian Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 284.

Count d'Aubigny to M. Colaço.

Monsieur et cher Collègue, *Fez, le* 21, *Novembre*, 1892.

SA Majesté le Sultan vient de me prier de faire au Corps Diplomatique la communication suivante.

Déférant au désir exprimé par les Représentants des Puissances, Sa Majesté avait envoyé à Tanger un Délégué Spécial avec la mission de dresser, de concert avec Si Torres, un projet de service de police pour cette ville, et de le soumettre à l'examen du Corps Diplomatique. Il appartient à ce dernier d'y introduire toutes les modifications jugées nécessaires ou utiles. Ces amendements une fois faites, Sa Majesté examinera le projet avec le plus entier bon vouloir, et en prescrira la mise à exécution. Elle ne mettra en vigueur aucune mesure qui n'ait obtenu préalablement l'approbation du Corps Diplomatique. Pour éviter tout malentendu à cet égard, elle a envoyé de nouvelles instructions à Tanger.

Telles sont les assurances que m'a faites Mouley Hassan, et que je vous prie de vouloir bien porter à la connaissance de nos honorables collègues.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) L. D'AUBIGNY.

No. 285.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 123.)

Foreign Office, December 7, 1892.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 219 of the 21st ultimo, inclosing translation of a note recently addressed by the Basha of Tangier to all the foreign Representatives in regard to the regulations to be enforced by the police of that city.

I approve your having joined your foreign colleagues in the identic reply, of which the substance is given in your despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 286.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 8.)

(No. 157.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, December* 8, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 64 of the 28th November, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have come to an agreement with the Italian Minister as to the terms of the note which we propose sending to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and not to the Sultan, upon the subject of the ill-treatment of Jews by the Governor of Marakesh.

The note, which is couched in terms of a very friendly nature, is intended to be identic, and not collective.

I do not expect that either Austria or Germany will join, but I think that Belgium, Portugal, and America may probably do so, although I have not as yet made any direct proposals on the subject. I would solicit your Lordship's instructions as to whether I am to do so or not.

I have spoken to M. Souhart, the French Chargé d'Affaires, unofficially in the matter, and he is of opinion that he would probably be permitted to join, though he adds that France has strong anti-Semitic tendencies at the present moment.

The Spanish Minister, whose support the Italian Minister has endeavoured to obtain, says that up to the present he has received no instructions from his Government.

No. 287.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 68.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 10, 1892.

JEWS at Morocco City: your telegram No. 157 of the 8th instant.

Your note should be sent in simultaneously with that of your Italian colleague. You should inform the other Representative of this step.

No. 288.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 12.)

(No. 233.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 3, 1892.

JUAN TRINIDAD, a British subject from Gibraltar, was shot on the night of the 1st instant in the streets of Tangier.

The facts of the case are stated in the inclosed letter to Cid Mohammed Torres,

which I addressed to his Excellency on hearing of the event from Her Majesty's Consul.

I was subsequently informed of the following facts:—

Trinidad was shot in the back, so that he could not have possibly been attacking the man who killed him.

The bullet was one which could have been fired only from an old-fashioned gun, such as is used by some of the Moorish guards, who are armed in a somewhat irregular manner, and certainly could not have been fired from a pistol, which is the only fire-arm that the Spaniards with Trinidad could have had, though it is believed they carried no fire-arms of any description.

One European witness swears he saw a Moorish soldier aim at Trinidad and hit him.

Under these circumstances, I called on Cid Mohammed Torres, after sending my letter, and asked him if he had transmitted the same to the Basha.

He said the Basha was out of town, and that he would send it as soon as he returned.

I replied that this was a case which demanded immediate attention. It was useless to disguise the fact that there had been differences between the Governments of Morocco and Great Britain, and that it had become very difficult to obtain an answer of any sort to the applications made by this Legation. This was not a political question, and his Excellency could not suppose that Her Majesty's Government would allow their subjects to be shot down in the streets of Tangier.

His Excellency said he thought the murder had been committed by Spaniards.

I replied that, from the evidence placed before me, I thought this very improbable, but that if it were proved to be true, I would, of course, admit the Moorish authorities were not responsible for the affair. But I demanded that the soldiers on whom suspicion fell should be arrested, and that a thorough inquiry into the matter should be instituted. Cid Mohammed Torres promised eventually to send a message to the Lieutenant-Governor of the town, but his language was not as decisive as could have been desired.

However, my remarks on the difficulty of obtaining an answer on current affairs apparently produced some effect, as, at the end of the interview, he settled a matter respecting which he had raised captious objections for more than a month.

I consulted Sir John Drummond Hay in the case, and he told me that he regarded it as very serious, particularly at the present juncture, when it is peculiarly difficult to obtain a hearing for British grievances. He thought that, unless energetic steps were taken, the Moorish authorities would acquit their own subjects in the teeth of all evidence, and lay the blame on Spaniards, and that it was very necessary that I should hold very firm and strong language in your Lordship's name to Torres.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 288.

Mr. Eliot to Cid Mohammed Torres.

(After compliments.) *Tangier, December* 2, 1892.

IT is with great regret that I have to call your Excellency's most serious attention to the following shocking circumstances:—

"Juan Trinidad, a British subject, and three Spanish subjects had been drinking in various taverns, and were creating a disturbance in the streets by singing and dancing. Some Moorish guards came up and an altercation ensued, the guards attempting to arrest them: they ran away with the intention of going out of the town to their houses, but the gatekeeper, by direction of the guards, shut the door, so that they could not pass. Juan Trinidad then ran down the main street and was shot in the groin, bleeding to death immediately. He was carried into the Spanish chapel, where Dr. Cenarro saw him shortly afterwards, and pronounced life extinct."

The English Consul has had made a post-mortem examination, and has in his possession the bullet which has been extracted.

It would be superfluous for me to enlarge on the gravity of this case, which is nothing less than the murder of an Englishman in the streets of this town, apparently by the guards provided by the Moorish Government to insure public order and security.

I have accordingly to request your Excellency to acquaint the Basha of these circumstances without delay, and to request him to have immediately arrested all the guards concerned. Our Consul, on his side, will take the evidence of the Europeans concerned, and the case can then be tried before the Basha, whose interest in the cause of police reform in Tangier is a guarantee that immediate and proper satisfaction will be granted if it is proved that this outrage has been committed by a Moorish subject.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 289.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 12.)

(No. 235. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 5, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith two private letters and a Confidential despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Fez.

The first document states that there is a report that Count d'Aubigny has received a letter from the Sultan of Turkey for presentation to the Sultan of Morocco, warning the latter against Great Britain.

The second and third state that Mr. Macleod has direct information from the Ulemas that they have been consulted by the Sultan as to the propriety of a Franco-Russo-Turkish Alliance, which is also to include Belgium.

This last detail, fantastic as it may sound, perhaps proves that the news comes from a genuine native source, as the most learned Moors have strange ideas about European politics.

I am unable to throw any light on these rumours, which I had the honour to first report to your Lordship in my despatch No. 204 of the 7th ultimo; but seeing their persistence, it is difficult not to believe that Count d'Aubigny must have dwelt with some emphasis on the alliance between France and Russia, and have represented both as being the natural allies of Turkey and other Mahommedan Powers.

It is however possible that the Sultan may be weary of the continued presence of Count d'Aubigny, and wish to play off England against him by purposely causing such stories to be brought to the ears of Mr. Macleod. It is strange that the Italian Minister, who is generally full of news from Fez, and particularly of stories of French political activity, does not seem to have any information confirming Mr. Macleod's despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 289.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Eliot.

(Private and Secret.)
(Extract.) *Fez, November* 27, 1892.

ON Sunday night a report reached me concerning the doings of the French Mission, which inclined to bear out Kaïd Maclean's information that Count d'Aubigny was seeking to get the Sultan into alliance with France, Russia, and Turkey.

My informant had his news from the scribe of the French Mission, and it was to the effect that the French Minister had received a letter from the Sultan of Turkey for presentation to the Sultan of Morocco, warning him against Great Britain, and it is also said that there is a secret emissary from Constantinople here in Fez.

On Sunday night there was a hurried and unexpected meeting of the Vizier with the Sultan, but it is not known yet what it was about.

To-day M. d'Aubigny visited the Italian Arms Factory here in state, by permission of the Sultan, or command some say. I saw Colonel Bregoli last night, and he appeared to be on much better terms with the French than he was a few weeks ago.

Without further news for the present.

Inclosure 2 in No. 289.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Eliot.

Fez, December 1, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that from information I have received during the last two days, there is reason to believe that the French Mission presently in Fez is negotiating with the Sultan, with the object of inducing His Shereefian Majesty to join the Franco-Russo-Turkish Alliance.

During the past fortnight I am informed that the Mosque of the Karaween in this city has been searched for historical books and chronicles bearing upon Turco-Moorish relations.

His Shereefian Majesty has invited all the Ulema to give him their opinions on the proposed alliance, which, the Ulema say, will also include Belgium.

With the exception of four, the Ulema have answered that they will acquiesce in the proposed alliance, on the ground that it concerns His Majesty alone, and does not affect the religion of Islam.

The four exceptions have not yet given any opinion, and continue to put off doing so.

I am told that the general opinion of the Ulema is against the proposed alliance, but that they are afraid to give expression to it.

I am informed further that the French Minister is endeavouring to persuade the Sultan to grant permission for the making of a railway on the Morocco-Algerian frontier. On this subject also the opinion of the Ulema has been asked by His Majesty, but they unanimously decline to give it either for or against the proposed railway.

I understand that the French Minister has orders not to leave Fez without settling these two matters.

(Signed) J. MacIVER MACLEOD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 289.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Eliot.

(Private and Secret.)
(Extract.) *Fez, December* 1, 1892.

MY informant is the intimate friend of one of the principal Ulema, and was formerly a scribe at the Court. There can hardly be any doubt on the matter, for my informant himself wrote the reply of his friend in the Ulema to the Sultan's inquiry for his (the Ulema's) opinion as to whether it would be advisable for Morocco to join the Franco-Russo-Turkish Alliance.

Were the news not corroborated by what I have heard through French sources, I should still be inclined to think that it was a scheme of the Court's to force England round to their side again. And even yet it may turn out to be so, but the circumstances now look so very suspicious, that I think it best to send you this special courier, so that you may be able to judge fully for yourself in the whole matter.

No. 290.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 12.)

(No. 236.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 5, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed copy of a private letter from Mr. Macleod, British Vice-Consul at Fez, reporting further details respecting tribal disturbances near that capital.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 290.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Eliot.

(Private.) *Fez, November* 27, 1892.

THE expedition under Kaïd Oold Boo Mohammed, which assembled here lately, was dispatched against the tribe of Haiaina ten days ago.

The Haiaina offered considerable resistance, and so Oold Boo Mohammed sent for reinforcements.

The Court thereupon ordered the Bensadin to attack the Haiaina in conjunction with Oold Boo Mohammed.

The Bensadin refused to do this, and so on Friday, at midnight, a large force (400 to 500 it is said) of cavalry, composed of the tribe of Ait-Youssif, was dispatched in hot haste to punish the Bensadin for not complying with the Sultan's orders. The Ait-Youssif were under the command of Kaïd Omar, son of the famous "Taleb Mohammed," who was killed by the Berber tribe of Ait-Ejdik in July (or so) of 1890.

No news has come to my ears yet of how this last expedition has fared. The Bensadin country is about six hours' march from here to the south-east.

(Signed) J. M. MACLEOD.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have heard that the Bensadin have been severely defeated, and a number of them killed, but no reliable particulars can be had. I am told that the Ait-Youssif sent in to know how they were to go on after their first bout, and were told to continue "eating up the Bensadin."

J. M. M.

No. 291.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 12.)

(No. 239. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 5, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith an extract from a letter which I have received from Kaïd Maclean, reporting that the Sultan had personally informed him that the question of Wazan was being discussed between Count d'Aubigny and His Majesty.

As much doubt has been thrown in Tangier on the acceptance of French nationality by the present Shereef of Wazan, I availed myself of some casual observations made the other day by the French Chargé d'Affaires respecting this dignitary to extract from him a second statement that he had accepted French protection in the same sense as his father before him, but that this protection did not extend to the whole of the tribe.

It appears to me very probable that the French did try in the first instance to extend protection in some form to the whole of the tribe, and that this attempt formed the subject of discussion between Count d'Aubigny and the Sultan, with the apparent result that the pretension was abandoned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 291.

Kaïd Maclean to Mr. Eliot.

(Private.)

(Extract.) *Fez, November* 26, 1892.

THIS morning I had a long interview with the Sultan. During the interview the Sultan made use of the following expressions in connection with the French Minister: "However much two nations wish to be friends there are invariably some questions that must come between them, as, for example, the Wazan question at the present moment between myself and the French; but instead of making a breach in our friendship, we are discussing the matter quietly."

It seems to me that this is probably the real explanation of Count d'Aubigny's prolonged stay here. There is no doubt that it is very important, and I do not think the French should be left with a free hand.

The Sultan in his conversation to me was much kinder in his language than he has been since the British Mission left, and I notice a great change in this same direction in the attitude of all the people at the Court.

No. 292.

Lord Vivian to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 12.)

(No. 258. Very Confidential.)

My Lord, *Rome, December* 7, 1892.

COUNT DE BENOMAR, my Spanish colleague, who was for some time Spanish Minister at Tangier, has occasionally spoken to me privately about the policy of France with respect to Morocco, and especially of her designs on Tuat, as threatening the independence of that Empire, and as a further step towards the realization of her scheme to create a great African Empire. While fully admitting the difficulty of checking these designs, he thinks that the action of England, Italy, and Spain has been scarcely calculated to encourage the Sultan to rely on their support in opposing France.

In a collective note the three Powers had assured the Sultan of their good offices in supporting the independence and integrity of his Empire, and had warned him against agreeing to any territorial cession without previously consulting them. This had occurred in 1887, and in 1891 the Sultan had sought their advice with respect to the claims then advanced by the French to the districts of Tuat, Gouræa, and Tidikelt; he was advised to ask the French Government to state the grounds on which they based their claims to these districts. He did so, and the French reply was that they did not recognize any right of Morocco to the districts in question, and that they intended to take what action they pleased there. This reply had been communicated to the British Representative, but, so far as he knew, no further action had been taken, and the matter had then and there been allowed to drop.

It was but natural, if the Sultan, finding himself thus feebly supported by the three Powers, hardly pressed by France and conscious of his inability to resist her pretensions single-handed, should be disposed to give way; though, in Count de Benomar's opinion, the occupation of Tuat by France, by which she would secure command of all the communications with the interior, would be fatal to the independence of Morocco. His Excellency had no doubt in his own mind of the French designs on Morocco. In proof of his suspicions, he told me that in 1887, when he was Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, his Government had desired him to communicate to Prince Bismarck a scheme for the partition of Morocco, which had been secretly proposed to them by the French Ambassador, according to which, as I understood him, France was to take a large strip of territory in the interior running westward from the frontier of Algeria, with a post on the West Coast, while Spain was to have the North Coast. Prince Bismarck had advised that the French Ambassador should be encouraged to show his hand more fully, and, if possible, that a tracing of the line of the proposed partition should be obtained from him; but shortly afterwards Señor Moret left the Madrid Foreign Office, and the matter appears to have dropped.

He had, however, no reason to think that the policy of the French Government had changed, and he therefore regarded their attitude in the question of Tuat as very suspicious and unsatisfactory.

It was evident that neither Spain nor Italy would take the lead in challenging the proceedings of France while England left the initiative to them on the plea that their interests were more directly concerned.

It occurred to me, in listening to Count de Benomar, that, if his suspicions of French policy were justified, it would probably lead either to an arrangement between France and Spain for the partition of Morocco, in which France would get the lion's share, or it would drive Spain, as Italy had been driven by the occupation of Tunis, into the arms of the Triple Alliance.

I should add that our conversations were strictly private, and that Count de Benomar was only expressing his personal opinions, founded on his experience of Morocco and his knowledge of the question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) VIVIAN.

No. 293.

Lord Vivian to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 12.)

(No. 264. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Rome, December* 8, 1892.

SIGNOR BRIN tells me that on learning from the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier that your Lordship had desired Mr. Eliot to propose joint action on behalf of the persecuted Jews of the City of Morocco he had at once authorized it, as he was always ready and willing to act in concert with us. He had, however, previously hesitated to authorize the Italian Representative to interfere in the matter, because he did not desire always to play the part which France apparently sought to thrust on the other Powers of constantly making disagreeable representations to the Sultan, while she posed as his only friend and protector.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

No. 294.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 12.)

(No. 183. Secret and Confidential.) P.
My Lord, *Madrid, December* 9, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Italian Ambassador made me the following statement last night:—

His Excellency said that the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of State, had told him that in a conversation M. Ribot had had with the Spanish Ambassador in Paris the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had complained of the want of cordiality shown by Spain towards France. This was not only evident from the tone of the press, but also from the fact that a secret Agreement existed between Spain and Italy for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. M. Ribot added that France had no great objection to this, as she was herself in favour of maintaining the present state of things, but he understood that the secret Agreement had now been communicated both to England and the Government of Morocco.

Marquis Maffei thinks that the French Government possess only a partial knowledge of the terms of the Agreement.

The Spanish Ambassador in Paris reports that the news has probably reached the French Government through Count d'Aubigny, now in Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 295.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 14.)

(No. 158.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, December* 14, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 69 of to-day's date, I have the honour to make the following report:—

When I received your Lordship's telegram No. 67 of the 5th instant, I called on Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Moorish Agent, and held very serious language to him in the name of your Lordship. I told him that the false depositions of soldiers which I knew were being prepared to the effect that the British subject, Juan Trinidad, was killed by Spaniards and not by the Moorish guards would not be received as evidence, and that he must at once communicate this fact to the Basha. It was ultimately agreed between us that an inquiry should be held before the Basha, the British and the Spanish Consuls. This inquiry was commenced yesterday, and is still going on. Her Majesty's Consul informs me that so far he is satisfied with the way in which the case has been conducted.

Upon the conviction of one or more of the Moorish guards, it is my intention to demand his or their imprisonment, and the payment of an indemnity, as capital punishment is out of the question. With regard to the indemnity, I would solicit your Lordship's instructions as to what sum should be asked for.

No. 296.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 69.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 14, 1892.

SHOOTING of British subject at Tangier.

The affair is most grave. Have you anything further to report?

Your despatch No. 233 received.

No. 297.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 77. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 14, 1892.

I SHOULD be glad if you could ascertain whether the Sultan has been recently in communication with the Moorish Court.

No. 298.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 266.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 14, 1892.

I TOOK the opportunity of a visit from the Turkish Ambassador to-day to inquire whether of late there had been any communication between the Porte and the Government of Morocco, as a rumour had reached me to that effect.

His Excellency treated the report as absolutely absurd. He would have been informed of any such mission, and, in any case, it could not have left Constantinople without being known.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 299.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 70.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 15, 1892.

SHOOTING of British subject at Tangier.

Proceedings reported in your telegram No. 158 of yesterday approved. Should like your suggestions as to amount of indemnity to be demanded.

No. 300.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 128.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 15, 1892.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 233 of the 3rd instant.

The steps which, as therein reported, you have taken to obtain satisfaction from the Moorish authorities for the recent murder of a British subject in the streets of Tangier, are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 301.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 16.)

(No. 159.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, December* 16, 1892.

WITH regard to your Lordship's telegram No. 70 of the 15th instant, I should think, as far as I can judge from the records of former cases of this kind, that 4,000 or 5,000 dollars would be a proper indemnity to demand.

The evidence against the Moorish soldiers, as the British Consul informs me, is very strong and clear; but the Basha has declared his intention of not giving judgment himself, and intrusting decision to Cid Mohammed Torres. I am afraid this proceeding conceals some subterfuge.

No. 302.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 71.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 17, 1892.

YOUR telegram No. 159 of yesterday.

If you are satisfied that evidence against the Moorish guards is conclusive, demand an indemnity of 5,000 dollars on account of the murder of the British subject.

No. 303.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 240. Very Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 5, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the French Chargé d'Affaires this day informed me that Count d'Aubigny leaves Fez this afternoon.

M. Cantagalli, the Italian Minister, says that he has trustworthy information to the effect that the French Government have indicated to their Representative that his continued presence at the Shereefian Court is undesirable, and may give rise to misunderstandings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N E. ELIOT.

No. 304.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 241.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 7, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu left Tangier this day on his way to Fez, and also to transmit herewith copy of a letter from me to Cid Emfadl Gharnit, which Mr. de Vismes is to deliver on his arrival, as instructed by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 304.

Mr. Eliot to Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

(Compliments.) *Tangier, December* 6, 1892.

I HAVE been ordered by Lord Rosebery, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to send to your Excellency a trustworthy person charged with a perfectly friendly communication, which can best be verbally explained. Therefore, I send you the Chief Interpreter of this Legation, Mr. de Vismes de

Ponthieu, with whom your Excellency is already acquainted, because I know he will faithfully report to your Excellency what he has been ordered to say, and, therefore, I have the honour to request your Excellency to receive him and to hear his message, and I trust that his visit will lead to an increase of friendship and of good relations.

No. 305.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 242.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 12, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the draft note respecting the cruelties perpetrated on the Jews of Morocco city by the Kaïd Mohammed Ouida, upon which I agreed with the Italian Minister in pursuance of the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 65 of the 1st instant.

The text which M. Cantagalli wishes to send in contains allusions to certain promises made to him by the Sultan at Tetuan, which I am obliged to omit. Otherwise I propose to send in an identic note.

It is hoped that the Spanish Minister will also agree to the terms of the note, but he still says that he has no instructions.

In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I have informed various other Representatives of foreign Powers of my action, but without as yet receiving any promise of co-operation. The French Chargé d'Affaires wishes to await the arrival of his Minister, and the German and Austrian Legations are not likely to take any steps. I have not yet had an opportunity of speaking to the Representatives of Belgium, Portugal, or the United States; but hope to be able to inform them to-morrow, according to the terms of your Lordship's telegram.

Signor Cantagalli was strongly opposed to making a representation to the Sultan direct, and not having had any instructions from your Lordship on this point I have agreed to address my note to the Vizir, Cid Emfadl Gharnit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 305.

Draft of Note to Vizir Gharnit in connection with Cruelties practised by the Kaïd of Marakesh on Jews in that City.

[The words in erased type and italics represent the alterations made in the Italian draft.]

Louanges à Dieu !

(Compliments d'usage.) *Tanger, Décembre* 1892.

DEPUIS quelques mois l'attention publique au Maroc et la presse en Europe suivent avec un vif intérêt les événements de la ville de Marakesh où le Caïd Hadj Mohammed Ouida, nommé récemment Gouverneur de la Casbah, a créé aux Israélites la plus triste situation. Tous sont victimes de sa haine et de sa persécution. Ni les femmes ni les enfants n'échappent à sa fureur. Les Israélites protégés étrangers eux-mêmes doivent sentir le poid de son injustice et de sa cruauté.

Pour des prétextes insignifiants le Caïd Ouida aurait fait donner, dit-on, la bastonnade à plusieurs Israélites. Un jeune homme de 18 ans aurait reçu 800 coups de fouet. Après avoir subi ce supplice, il aurait été emprisonné et enchaîné. 500 coups de bâton auraient été infligés à un vieillard pour avoir présenté une plainte au Moktereb de la ville au lieu de la présenter au Caïd Ouida.

D'autres Israélites seraient emprisonnés, enchaînés, et exposés au soleil.

Comme conséquence de la conduite barbare du Gouverneur, les Musulmans, assure-t-on, maltraitent les Israélites, se sentant sûrs de l'impunité. Ces malheureux, afin d'éviter d'être traduits par-devant le terrible Caïd, sont obligés de lui donner de l'argent.

Tels sont les faits que l'opinion publique dénonce et que la presse Européenne répète à l'envi. L'écho des gémissements des Israélites persécutés a retenti partout. Cependant ces mêmes victimes ne cessent de louer la conduite que les autres autorités

de la ville tiennent à leur égard et rendent hommage à la bienveillance que Sa Majesté le Sultan leur a toujours témoignée d'une manière si spéciale.

Ils sont convaincus que Sa Majesté Chérifienne ignore la terrible situation qui leur a été faite par le Caïd Ouida.

Le Soussigné connaît [par expérience] la vive sollicitude que Sa Majesté le Sultan prend au bien-être de tous ses sujets sans distinction de croyance, ainsi que les sentiments d'humanité et de tolérance qui animent le cœur du Souverain du Maroc. Il est persuadé que les faits relatés n'ont pas été portés à sa haute connaissance. ~~Mu par cette considération le Soussigné adhérant en ceci à un désir que Sa Majesté elle-même a bien voulu lui exprimer lors de sa mission à Tétuan.~~ *C'est pourquoi il* s'empresse d'informer Sa Majesté, à titre amical, de ce qui précède, dans la persuasion qu'elle y portera promptement remède.

Les Israélites retrouveront de cette manière la sécurité que la bienveillante protection de Sa Majesté leur a toujours assurée, et le monde entier aura une nouvelle et éclatante preuve des sentiments de justice et de tolérance dont est animée Sa Majesté Chérifienne vis-à-vis de tous ses sujets.

Le Soussigné prie votre Excellence de mettre cette lettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté le Sultan.

No. 306.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 243.)

My Lord, *Tangier, Deeember* 12, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that some tribes in this neighbourhood, wishing to gain the Sultan's favour, have stated that they are able and willing to capture Hamam, the rebel Angera Chief, and bring him to His Majesty. On this, the Sultan addressed a letter to the Angeras, bidding them deliver up Hamam to the Beni Aros, alive or dead. Had the other tribes any chance of taking Hamam, the matter would be serious, as the Angeras are still devoted to him, and would rise in rebellion again to save him. It is, however, thought that he will be so effectually concealed that no disturbances need be apprehended.

I have the above information from the native scribe of this Legation, who read the Sultan's letter himself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 307.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 244. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 12, 1892.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch No. 119 of the 26th ultimo, in which your Lordship does me the honour to ask for my observations on the letter of Mr. Harvie respecting Cid Bubekir and his action for libel.

In reply, I have to state that all my knowledge respecting this person is entirely second-hand. I venture, however, to submit the following considerations to your Lordship.

Three successive British Ministers—Sir John Drummond Hay, Sir W. Kirby Green, and Sir C. Euan-Smith—whose views respecting the affairs of this country were often not identical, agreed in setting a very high value on the political services of Cid Bubekir. Sir John Drummond Hay informs me that his influence, though impaired by recent events at the Court, is still very great, and that it would be fatal to alienate him from this Legation, as his talents, respecting which there seems to be no doubt, would then be placed at the disposal of some other Power.

I have also talked to other persons connected with this Legation, who are known to have an unfavourable opinion of Cid Bubekir, but while expressing the view that he did more harm than good, they expressed their disbelief in the charges of brothel-keeping, causing innocent persons to be imprisoned, &c. Bubekir, it appears, owns a great number of houses in various cities of Morocco, and some of these may possibly

have been employed as brothels, or some European may have been misled by the number of female slaves kept by him. I have not, however, heard of any more definite charge against him than that, having begun life as a very poor man, he has become extremely rich, which in this country makes one suspect his perfect honesty.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that, as Sir Charles Euan-Smith reported in his despatch No. 7 of the 11th January last, the editor of the "Morocco Times" published an apology to Cid Bubekir for his previous language. I understand that Cid Bubekir is coming shortly to Tangier, and that his action for libel will probably be withdrawn after an amicable understanding with the "Morocco Times." The reason for this is that damages obtained against that paper would probably be an empty formality.

I have the honour to return herewith the documents transmitted to me by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 308.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 245.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 12, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Macleod, British Vice-Consul at Fez, respecting the departure of the French Mission from that city.

In a private letter, dated the 4th December, Kaïd Maclean says:—

"I think you will find the result of the French Mission is as follows: Most of their claims settled; the Tangier water supply, &c., granted; a Royal letter about reduction of duties on certain French goods, granting the export of minerals (under impossible conditions), and bark for tanning and cork; the soap manufacture at Morocco city; some good orders for guns, &c."

As far as my information goes, this estimate appears to be correct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 308.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Eliot.

Sir, *Fez, December* 5, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that the French Mission left Fez at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

I understand that the Sultan has refused the Concession for the Morocco-Algerian frontier railway through Tuat district, and I also hear that the political efforts of Count d'Aubigny have been unsuccessful.

His Excellency was entertained at a banquet, sent by the Sultan to His Majesty's gardens, one and a-half miles to the south-west of Fez.

On leaving Fez his Excellency was accompanied for over a mile by Colonel Bregoli, Italian Military Mission, Kaïd Maclean, Kaïd Allan Maclean, Commandant Cañizares, Spanish Military Mission, and myself.

No Moorish Government officials whatever were present at the Mission's departure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. MACLEOD.

No. 309.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 19.)

(No. 246.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 14, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from the British Vice-Consul at Dar-al-Baïda respecting the

site granted by the Sultan for the construction of houses for Europeans at that town.

After consulting persons who are acquainted with the town and local conditions, I have come to the conclusion that it would be unadvisable to request the Moorish Government to give choice of site according to priority of application, and also that it would be probably useless to urge them to move the huts alluded to and grant the site they occupy for the construction of houses for Europeans, seeing that the said huts were erected in order to prevent Europeans from claiming the ground.

It has, however, been suggested to me from more than one quarter, including an English merchant of the place, that it would be well to arrive at an understanding with the other Powers interested and make a joint representation. The main interests in the question are, I understand, English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German. The Italian Minister has already mentioned to me that he would be willing to take such joint action, and I have no reason to believe that any of the other Powers would refuse. The object of such joint representation would be to secure the serious attention of the Moorish Government to the question and prevent procrastination and neglect, and to insure as far as possible that houses should be allotted roughly according to the commercial interests of the applicants. If this principle could be thoroughly enforced it would, no doubt, be much to our advantage, as British commercial interests at the port are said to be greater than any other.

I should be glad to be favoured with your Lordship's instructions on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 309.

Vice-Consul Fernau to Mr. Eliot.

Dar-al-Baïda, November 25, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the building of the extension to the town walls of this port, begun in March of the present year (*vide* my despatch of the 14th March), is now being pushed rapidly forward, and will probably be concluded before the end of next year.

The space which is being inclosed will cover an area equal to about one-third of the present town, is partly marsh and partly rock, and being as far removed as possible from the Custom-house and water-port, it is a most unsuitable site for the erection of stores and dwelling-houses for which, I am informed by the Administrators, it is intended.

There are a great number of huts within the walls of the town, and could the Moorish Government be induced to order their removal to the new site, and give over to buildings the space at present covered by them, it would be a great gain to the town, both from a sanitary and common-sense point of view.

Since 1880 a number of applications have been made by British subjects for premises on the 6 per cent. yearly rent principle; most of them have been granted by the Moorish Government, but, on the plea of want of space within the present walls, none of the Shereefian orders obtained have been carried into effect. To prevent the abuses which have taken place since the Moorish Government first began to build premises on the 6 per cent. yearly rental, plots of land might be rented to applicants whereon to build premises with their own capital. Should the Moorish Government adopt this system, they would no longer be exposed to purely speculative applications for premises by irresponsible persons.

Whether the 6 per cent. system is continued, or any other system eventually adopted, when the time comes for allotment of sites (this, the Administrators state, will not be until the extension is fully completed), disputes are sure to arise between applicants of different nationalities; and I would suggest that a representation should be made to the Moorish Government to the effect that choice of site be given according to priority of application.

I transmit herewith a new list of applications by British subjects, and suggest that the Moorish Government should be requested to furnish them with new Shereefian orders on whatever plan may eventually be adopted.

(Signed) G. H. FERNAU.

No. 310.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 19.)

(No. 247.)

Tangier, December 14, 1892.

My Lord,

ON the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 67 of the 5th instant, I paid a visit to Cid Mohammed Torres, and, as Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu was about to proceed to Fez, opened the interview by informing him of this fact. I said it was most extraordinary that your Lordship's letters to the Vizir Gharnit had remained unanswered, like all other correspondence addressed to the Court, and that the fact that any step towards removing the misunderstanding which evidently prevailed was made by Her Majesty's Government was a proof of the extreme friendship of Great Britain for Morocco. It was impossible that the present state of things should continue, and your Lordship was doing more than could be expected in not taking offence and sending a confidential person to Fez to see what was the real state of feeling there.

Cid Mohammed Torres expressed great pleasure at Mr. de Vismes' Mission, and said he was sure it would produce a beneficial effect and clear up all difficulties and misapprehensions.

I then spoke of the murder of the British subject, Juan Trinidad, and said that I had received instructions from your Lordship to make most serious representations on the subject. It was a clear case of unjustifiable violence, and I could now say to him in your Lordship's name what I had previously said in my own—Her Majesty's Government would not allow of any trifling in the matter. All that was demanded was legal reparation, and any attempt to withhold the same would produce a disastrous effect at this juncture.

Cid Mohammed Torres said that if the Moors were shown to be in fault, the Moors would make the necessary reparation. He, however, believed that Spaniards had committed the murder, and if so, the Moorish Government could not be expected to give satisfaction.

I replied by enumerating the proofs we possess that the murder was committed by the Moorish guard and not by Spaniards. I knew, I said, that soldiers always supported one another, and perhaps fifty depositions would be made to the effect that Trinidad had been killed by an European. But I warned him that these depositions would not be accepted as valid from our point of view, and begged him to prevent the concoction of evidence, which would seriously complicate the affair.

After a prolonged discussion, we agreed that a message should be sent to the Basha, by whom the case will be tried, to stop the fabrication of these depositions, and that an inquiry should be held by him in conjunction with Mr. White, Her Majesty's Consul here.

I then called on M. Figuera, the Spanish Minister, and informed him that I thought it was the intention of the Moorish authorities to impute the murder to his compatriots.

M. Figuera said he would send his Consul to assist at the inquiry with Mr. White.

The inquiry held before the Basha, Mr. White, and the Spanish Consul commenced yesterday. The Mahommedan witnesses were first examined, and Mr. White informs me that the Basha admitted that they hopelessly contradicted themselves and one another. To-day some of the European witnesses were heard, but the inquiry is not finished.

I have just heard from Mr. White that the decision, instead of being pronounced by the Basha, will be referred to Cid Mohammed Torres. *Primâ facie* there is no objection to this, as his Excellency might be supposed to be far more amenable to reason and foreign pressure than the Governor of this town. But I am apprehensive that this arrangement may conceal some plan for dividing responsibility and delaying the matter by reference to the Court and other such devices.

In any case, I shall use my best endeavours to secure an admission that the Moorish guard were the authors of the murder, of which I am assured there is no doubt.

It will then be possible to demand the imprisonment of the guilty parties, and the payment of an indemnity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 311.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 161.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, December* 19, 1892.

IT is evident that as soon as Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu's Mission was known at Fez, the Sultan and Gharneet answered the letters from the Queen to your Lordship. They reached me to-day.

The substance of the Sultan's letter is that the behaviour of Sir C. Euan-Smith was tolerated out of personal respect for the Queen. His Majesty also expresses the hope that "the Envoy" will strengthen the ties of affection and friendship between the two countries.

Who is meant by "the Envoy" seems left purposely vague.

Gharneet's first letter answers your Lordship's letter to him. It is diffuse and obscure, and makes no definite accusations except that Sir C. Euan-Smith did not execute the instructions he had received from Her Majesty, that he tore to pieces the Treaty proposed by the Moorish Government, and insisted on his own proposals being accepted. It adds that if Her Majesty knew the real facts of the case she would strongly disapprove of what occurred. The letter seems to refuse to grant anything but the conditions torn to pieces by Sir C. Euan-Smith, and says that these are all that was granted to French Minister. An extract of the French Treaty is inclosed.

The second letter asks that a Moorish Mission may be received in England, and expresses the desire that the British Envoy (again unnamed) should negotiate in writing with the Shereefian Court.

No. 312.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 20.)

(No. 162.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, December* 19, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 159 of the 16th instant, I yesterday received a message from the Sultan's Agent, through Sir John Drummond Hay, to the effect he would send me a written communication to-day saying that the guards had been put in prison, and mooting in some way the subject of compensation.

Instead he sent me a letter in which he merely incloses the written evidence of five guards asserting that Juan Trinidad was murdered by Spaniards, and states that these documents contain a true account of the case.

Being unable to visit him myself owing to illness, I told the Consul to take the letter back to him and implore him to alter it, and thus avoid a possible crisis. The Consul, however, reports that he was quite obstinate, and said he could not change what he had written.

The Consul also informs me that the evidence produced in the trial before the Basha would prove conclusively to a jury that Juan Trinidad was shot by Moorish guards.

No. 313.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 20, 1892.

JEWS in Morocco city.

I trust the Spanish Representative at Tangier will at once be instructed to give support to the representations to Moorish Government by Great Britain and Italy.

No. 314.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 72.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 20, 1892.

YOUR telegram No. 162 of yesterday received.

Her Majesty's Government cannot tolerate that the murderer of a British subject should remain unpunished, and you may so inform Moorish Government. Send home the depositions at once, and if they confirm view that real culprit is being shielded by Moorish Government, prompt measures to obtain reparation will be taken by Her Majesty's Government.

Speak in this sense.

No. 315.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 129.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 21, 1892.

I HAVE to convey to you my approval of the draft note to the Vizier Cid Gharneet, drawn up by you in concert with the Italian Minister at Tangier, and submitted to me in your despatch No. 242 of the 12th instant, with respect to the persecution of the Jews in Morocco city.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 316.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 131.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 21, 1892.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 246 of the 14th instant, respecting the grant of sites at Dar-al-Baida for the construction of houses for Europeans in that town.

You are authorized to endeavour to arrange with your foreign colleagues for a joint representation to the Moorish Government on this subject, as suggested in your despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 317.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 22.)

(No. 248.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 16, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of an extract from a letter which I have received from Kaïd Maclean, in which he states that the Sultan complained to him that Great Britain had not received any Mission from the Moorish Court, and that this was the reason why His Shereefian Majesty sent his most extensive orders for work elsewhere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 317.

Kaïd Maclean to Mr. Eliot.

(Extract.)
(Private.) *Fez, December* 8, 1892.

THE Sultan said a great deal about Sir Charles personally; and also said he thought that while England's greatest desire was to extend her commercial relations

with Morocco, yet the British Government seemed bent on doing its utmost to prevent such a consummation.

I asked His Shereefian Majesty for a further explanation; and he instanced the fact of his having sent Embassies to France, Germany, Spain, and Italy respectively, but England refused to receive one. "This," His Shereefian Majesty added, "naturally wounded our own and our people's *amour-propre;* and the consequence is, as far as possible, we send our big orders for merchandize, &c., to the nations who take pains to show their friendliness towards us."

All the while the French Mission were in Fez, I was at the Court twice a-day, but heard very little reliable news. The fact of the Sultan promising Count d'Aubigny that he would consult him in regard to all foreign affairs is simply a formality. Both His Shereefian Majesty and Ci Foudal Gharneet will promise anything. I am pretty certain that Count d'Aubigny left somewhat suddenly in the end, and without finishing his work. Both yesterday and the day before Gharneet and the Sultan were still occupied over French affairs. The day the Mission left, Count d'Aubigny told me that on his next visit to Fez he intended to come up without any ceremony, and not be bothered with a cumbersome escort. From what he said I imagine he anticipates returning soon. There is no doubt that the right place for a foreign Minister is at the Court, and not in Tangier. I gathered from the French Minister that he has arrived at the conclusion that persuasion is useless for obtaining anything of importance from the Sultan.

No. 318.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 22.)

(No. 163.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, December* 22, 1892.

THE documents desired in your Lordship's telegram No. 72 have been posted to-day.

The Basha has stated to Sir John Drummond Hay, in private, that he admits the murder was committed by guards, and is ready to imprison the guilty parties, but that Hadj Mohammed Torres refused to give his assent to this proceeding.

No. 319.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 22.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 22, 1892.

WITH regard to your Lordship's telegram No. 28, I have the honour to report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that, although Spain has hitherto acted with us in commercial affairs, she could not do so with regard to the question of the Jews.

His Excellency has, however, no doubt that the Spanish Representative will, indirectly, give his support to the Representative of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 320.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 26.)

(No. 370. Most Confidential.)
My Lord, *Constantinople, December* 16, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, with reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 77 of the 14th instant, I sent Sir Alfred Sandison, my First Dragoman, to the Sublime Porte yesterday to ascertain what reliance was to be placed on a report which had reached me that communications were passing between the Sultan of Turkey and the Sultan of Morocco. Sir Alfred Sandison saw Artin Pasha, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who reminded him of the fact that some years ago His Imperial Majesty the Sultan was very desirous of sending an accredited Agent to the Moorish Court, but that the Sultan of Morocco was disinclined to accede to His Imperial Majesty's desire.

Thus, up to the present day the Turkish Government is obliged to have recourse to the mediation of the Representatives of other European Powers whenever matters affecting the interests of Turkish subjects in Morocco require being dealt with.

Artin Pasha stated that the religious rivality existing between the two Sultans was most marked, and that the Sultan of Morocco, who lays claim to being considered the true Caliph, looks down upon the Sultan of Turkey as his inferior in that particular respect, and styles him "Rumi," which means "the Byzantine Caliph." Artin Pasha further stated that he was not aware of any communications being carried on between the Palace or the Porte with the Sultan of Morocco.

I have, however, heard confidentially from Dervish Pasha, a Marshal at the Palace, that he had recently received a letter from the Sultan of Morocco, in which that Potentate expressed his wish to be on friendly terms with the Sultan of Turkey "as the true Caliph."

This would look as if the Sultan of Morocco was withdrawing his pretensions to be considered the true Caliph himself. Dervish Pasha added that he had lost no time in laying before His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the letter in question, but that up to the present the Sultan had not taken the slightest notice of it.

Should I be able to obtain further information on this subject, I shall not fail to communicate it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

P.S.—I may add that at the time Sir Alfred Sandison saw Artin Pasha I have no doubt whatever that his Excellency was not in possession of the information which I was subsequently enabled to gain from Dervish Pasha in the Palace.

F. C. F.

No. 321.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 26.)

(No. 249.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 16, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that Count d'Aubigny returned to Tangier from Fez to-day. It appears that he left the capital without exchanging presents with the Sultan.

In order to avoid any of the misunderstandings which have arisen on similar occasions, I went out a little way on horseback to meet his Excellency, though only two other members of the Corps Diplomatique did so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 322.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 26.)

(No. 251. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 19, 1892.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 242 of the 12th instant I have the honour to state that, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions, I have informed the various Representatives of foreign Powers at Tangier of my intention to address a note to the Moorish Government respecting the cruelties inflicted on the Jews of Morocco city. The result was much what I had been led to expect. The Legations of Portugal, Belgium, and the United States declared themselves ready to send notes practically identical with mine. The German Minister thanked me for my communication, but said he regretted that the protection of Jewish interests formed no part of his instructions. The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires said his instructions were to follow the German Minister in such questions. The Spanish Minister said he had little doubt that he would receive instructions ultimately to send a note practically identical with those of M. Cantagalli and myself, but that his Foreign Office were so busy over the change of Government that they had had no time to write to him. The French

Chargé d'Affaires wished to await the arrival of his Minister, and I have as yet been prevented from conversing with his Excellency on the subject since his arrival from Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

No. 323.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 26.)

(No. 252.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 19, 1892.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 225 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation of the answer of the Basha of Tangier to the identic notes addressed to him by the Corps Diplomatique on the subject of the proposed improvements in the Police Regulations of this town. Identic replies have been received by all the other Legations.

As the note of the Corps Diplomatique was drafted with the express purpose of yielding to the Basha on any possible point, and nearly all those who had objections agreed to withdraw them, a very disagreeable impression has been produced by this curt response, particularly as the Basha is believed to have full powers from the Sultan to treat the matter with the foreign Representatives. His letter, therefore, amounts to saying: If you do not choose to accept exactly what I propose, you shall not have anything at all. I will not parley with you.

Whatever steps are taken will be of a collective character, and I presume from your Lordship's previous instructions that you will approve of my joining in any common action taken by all the foreign Representatives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure in No. 323.

The Basha of Tangier to Mr. Eliot.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 22 *Jumada I*, 1310 (*December* 24, 1892).

I HAVE received your letter of the 24th November in reply to the letter which I addressed to you, informing you of the instructions which I had received from His Majesty the Sultan regarding the Regulations for the improvement of the police in Tangier. I asked you, with the permission of Hadj Mohammed Torres, to accept the conditions which I explained to you in my letter of the 19th Rebia II, 1310 (10th November, 1892). In your answer to me above referred to, you mentioned some conditions, but I cannot make (*i.e.*, add) these conditions or others like them respecting which I have not received the orders of the Sultan.

Peace.

(Signed) ABDERRAHMAN-BEN-ABDESSADAK.
(May God be gracious unto him!)

No. 324.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 26.)

(No. 253.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 19, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the following documents which I received last night from Cid Mohammed Torres:—

1. A letter from Cid Emfadl Gharnit to myself (in translation).
2. A letter from the Sultan to Her Majesty the Queen (in original).
3 and 4. Two letters from Cid Emfadl Gharnit to your Lordship.
5. Translation of the copy of the Sultan's letter to the Queen addressed to me.
7 and 8. Translations of the copies of the Vizier's two letters to your Lordship addressed to me.

It is evident that as soon as it was known at Fez that Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu

was sent there on a special mission these letters were written and dispatched with all haste. Their extreme vagueness seems to warrant the supposition that Gharnit was apprehensive he might be pressed for definite statements and concessions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 324.

The Sultan of Morocco to Her Majesty the Queen.

(Translation.) 12 *Jumada-el-Ula*, 1310.

IN the name of the Merciful and Compassionate God.

And there is no power and no strength except in God the Exalted, the Mighty.

From the slave of God, who relies on God, who intrusts his affairs to His care and keeping, the Commander of the Faithful, son of the Commander of the Faithful, son of the Commander of the Faithful, son of the Commander of the Faithful, son of the Commander of the Faithful.

May God everlastingly assist him and cause his glory and his magnificence to endure.

To the beloved and great, the honoured and respected of all, the Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and India, whose name is proverbial on the deep seas, the Queen Victoria, endowed with intelligence and justice and every praiseworthy quality. Now, after praises to God (and there is no God but Him, the Exalted, the Mighty) and the compliments which befit your high position, there has reached our Shereefian Majesty your brilliant answer to our letter to your Highness concerning what proceeded from your Envoy, Sir C. Euan-Smith, and we learnt from it what gave us lively joy, gladness, and delight respecting the continuance between the two Parties of friendship and love in firm foundation, firm rooted and with growing branches, as all the world knows; may the causes of friendship continue to be renewed and last as long as time and the revolving seasons, and may your stable Government not cease to be in opulence and magnificence and peace.

Also we learnt from your letter that your Minister for Foreign Affairs will dispatch letters to our Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the contents of our letter to your High Majesty, besides what you have mentioned.

What proceeded from your Minister is known publicly to all men, and it was received with patience and perfect consideration on account of your friendship and with good attention and the motive that caused me to warn your Excellent Majesty is this: that you may be careful to preserve the old affection which successors have inherited from their predecessors, and to guard the beauty of friendship and communication and agreement, and prevent any change in that love and its renewal; that the Minister who should come from you should respect the friendship between the two Parties, and that he should use all care to preserve it, and that he should endeavour to strengthen the ties and bonds which unite them (England and Morocco) as is the custom of wise Ministers and intelligent Representatives; and it is their habit, if any cause of offence between the two Parties arise to trouble the quietness of their friendship in any quarter, to endeavour to remove the trouble and the harm thereof; but it is not their habit to endeavour to destroy the love and friendship which the sons inherited from their grandfathers.

So remain in health and happiness and peace, mindful of your friends at all times.

Inclosure 2 in No. 324.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to the Earl of Rosebery.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Fez, December* , 1892.

WHAT Our Lord (may God assist him!) hears of your good judgment and of your laudable qualities, amongst which are the endeavour to promote and preserve welfare, has induced His Shereefian Majesty to recognize the friendship and good in you, and he has ordered me to write to you that you may be the intermediary for good between the two Governments in strengthening the bonds of friendship and love between them, so that

such friendship may again be as it was between the ancestors of the two Parties, only more so; and that (you may be the intermediary) for procuring the dispatch of an Envoy of His Shereefian Majesty to Her Majesty your honoured Queen, as His Shereefian Majesty (may his greatness endure!) has long intended to send one, but the Representatives here of your Government would not assent to it, and they made their assent dependent on the settlement of the questions pending between the two Parties, although the connection and the business relations between the two countries do not permit complete settlement of questions between them; and even were they all settled, there is no doubt that other questions would arise; and yet the Envoys of the Shereefian Court come and go to most great and friendly Powers who have important questions (pending) just as their Envoys come and go to the Shereefian Court, without the settlement of most of those questions; and (that you should be the intermediary in procuring) that the Envoys proceeding from your honoured Govern ment should be intent on securing friendship and love and trust between the two Governments guarding them against being changed, as is the custom of talented intermediaries for good seeking to promote welfare; and that (the Envoy) should negotiate with His Shereefian Majesty regarding affairs and requests by letter, and His Majesty, the Exalted of God, will reply by letter to whatever he may refer to him, agreeing to what is advantageous, and refusing to agree to what is not advantageous, so that he may report to his Government, and you may be aware of it and the regard (between the two Governments) remain unimpaired and their friendship undiluted. And His Shereefian Majesty (may God strengthen him!) is certain that your friendly Government, if any matter is brought to its notice, in which there is no advantage to the Government or people (of Morocco) which it would not agree to in the case of others, still less (would it not permit it) from one sent by itself.

And whatever may be said to you of the Moorish Government, or be reported to you regarding it that you do not approve, we ask you, as a favour, not to believe it nor take heed of it, but write to us about it, and consult us as a favour, in order that we may explain to you the truth, whether it reached you directly or indirectly, and then the decision rests with you, even though the event never occurred and was an invention. And may you continue in peace and health and prosperity, regarded with eyes of respect and reverence, continuing to hold in the council of the chief persons the position of him who receives reports and issues orders.

Finished the 14th Jumada I, 1310.

Inclosure 3 in No. 324.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to the Earl of Rosebery.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *Fez, December* , 1892.

WE have received your letter to the effect that your honoured Queen learnt from the letter of His Shereefian Majesty to her that His Exalted Majesty did not approve the conduct of the Envoy, Sir C. Euan-Smith, on his mission to the Shereefian Court at Fez, and she commanded you to request us to inform you of the actions of the said Envoy of which His Shereefian Majesty complained, as the mission with which he was intrusted and the proposals which he was ordered to present to him (*i.e.*, His Shereefian Majesty) were based on the most perfect friendship, and their intention was to increase the welfare of Morocco and strengthen the bonds between Morocco and all Europe, and that the respected Queen and her Government regretted that the Sultan (may God strengthen him!) misunderstood the intention which the Government had in sending the said Envoy to Fez, as she was also surprised that the Treaty proposed by the said Envoy had not yet received the approval of His Shereefian Majesty.

I brought your letter to the Shereefian knowledge of my Lord (may God assist him!), and he took cognizance of it, and has ordered me (may God strengthen him!) to reply to you that His Shereefian Majesty accepted with patience what proceeded from the said Envoy and tolerated it out of consideration for the Queen's wish, as His Majesty informed her in his letter to her, and the facts are sufficiently well known to require no explanation; and he (may God make him powerful!) is certain that the Queen and her Government do not like this (*i.e.*, what was really proposed), and that she had no object in his mission to Fez other than good, and he is convinced of it, and does not doubt that the business with which she charged her Envoy had, as stated, a good motive and tended to strengthen the ties of friendship between them and increase

profit. But if she knew what (was implied) in the matter, and what the people of this country knew and asserted of the harm (in the Treaty) with conclusive and decisive proof, God forbid that she should approve a portion of it, far less the whole, as she clearly explained in it (*i.e.*, in her letter). May she remain in greatness and strength. And the said Envoy should have referred the matter back to her, for however wise he may be, he cannot attain to a tenth of the wisdom of the brilliant Queen and her intelligence, for, as the proverb says, "The King of Wisdom is the mind of Kings."

And amongst the matters above referred to is the Commercial Convention we presented to His Shereefian Majesty. If, by the Treaty you mention, you mean this one, John* presented a similar one, and persons appointed by His Shereefian Majesty examined it at Tangier and found, in many of its provisions, much harm to the Government and to the people, and the subject was dropped by the two sides on that account. Then the German Minister arrived at the Shereefian Court and requested the making of a Commercial Treaty, and he spoke of the harmful matters of which the said John had spoken, and their harm was shown to him and he dropped the subject, and there was concluded with him a Treaty in which there was the least harm.

Then after that came the said Envoy (*i.e.*, Sir C. Euan-Smith) and proposed the Commercial Convention above referred to, and the persons appointed by His Majesty examined it and found it contained the harmful things of which John had spoken, and the discussion of it was postponed on account of its harm, and they informed the said Envoy of it, and he absolutely refused to assent to this arrangement in spite of all the harm to us and notwithstanding that they offered him an instrument containing as little detriment to themselves as possible. And if the Treaty you referred to is the Treaty which was torn up, it contains the extreme limit of what he committed of the lesser harm.† And when the Envoy was informed of this and that it was granted to him, and that His Shereefian Majesty had sent persons to settle the affair with him, a settlement with as little harm as possible, and to finish the question with him, that was the cause of his tearing it up.

Then the French Minister came after this and requested of His Majesty a renewal of a Commercial Convention like the torn-up conditions, and they proposed to him the settlement above referred to which had excited the anger of the said Envoy (*i.e.*, Sir C. Euan-Smith), and he accepted it. And you will receive a copy of a portion of the Agreement made with him inclosed herewith.‡

And we were pleased at your writing and at making your acquaintance. We pray God that we, too, may be intermediaries for good between the two Governments, and for increasing the friendship and love and trust between them through our means, and that you may remain in prosperity and health, regarded with eyes of respect and honour.

Finished.

Inclosure 4 in No. 324.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Eliot.

(After compliments.) *Fez*, 14 *Jumada I*, 1310 (*December* , 1892).

YOU will receive inclosed the answer of the Sultan to the letter of Her Majesty your Queen, which you sent to His Shereefian Majesty through me, and a copy of the same that you may note its contents. Two letters are also inclosed to the Foreign Minister of your exalted Government, and two copies of the same that you may take knowledge of them, and a copy of the orders issued by His Shereefian Majesty to the Customs officials of the ports concerning what he has concluded with the French Minister in the matter of commercial stipulations, and this is the document referred to at the end of one of the letters to the said Vizir. And my Lord has ordered me to send this correspondence to you that you may forward it to your Exalted Queen and her honoured Vizir, and continue in prosperity.

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* *i.e.*, Sir John Drummond Hay.

† The meaning is plain: the torn-up Treaty contained the maximum of concessions considered as disadvantageous which Morocco will admit. But the text is obscure to me.

‡ This copy is the Arabic of the Shereefian letter granting a reduction of certain dues on imports and exports to Count d'Aubigny. But it says nothing of the export of bones or about trade-marks.

No. 325.

Lord Vivian to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 26.)

(No. 273. Very Confidential.)

My Lord, *Rome, December* 19, 1892.

SIGNOR BRIN has read to me extracts from a private letter from Signor Cantagalli, the Italian Minister at Tangier, taking a very gloomy view of the effect produced on British and Italian influence in Morocco by the failure of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's commercial negotiations, and by the success of the French Mission, which has made French influence paramount. M. Cantagalli declares that our prestige in the country is almost extinguished, and the feeling against us very strong, while Italy is bitterly reproached with having supported us; and he is of opinion that if Sir C. Euan-Smith does not return to Morocco, at least for a time, the Moors will regard it as a confirmation of the report widely circulated and believed that his recall is due to the demands of the French Government.

Signor Brin read me a few more passages from Signor Cantagalli's letter, from which I gathered that the latter fears that there may possibly be some truth in the rumours of an understanding between France and England with respect to Morocco which would leave Italy out in the cold, notwithstanding that she had consistently and loyally supported our policy. His Excellency said that of course he did not believe this report, and he agreed with me that Signor Cantagalli's judgment and information were not always trustworthy.

He added that he hoped that the change of Government at Madrid would not affect the understanding between Great Britain, Italy, and Spain for the maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) VIVIAN.

No. 326.

Mr. Eliot to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received December* 27.)

(No. 254.)

My Lord, *Tangier, December* 21, 1892.

IN transmitting to your Lordship herewith the documents desired in your telegram No. 72 of the 20th instant, respecting the investigation held as to the murder of the British subject Juan Trinidad, I permit myself to briefly recapitulate the main features of the case.

On the morning of the 2nd instant it was known that a British subject had been shot, and the deed was universally attributed to the Moorish guards. Public opinion seemed to have no doubt of this fact, and it was merely discussed what provocation had been given, whether the guards had been attacked or not.

On the 3rd instant I saw Cid Mohammed Torres on the subject, and it was then for the first time that I, or I believe any one, learnt that Spaniards were accused of the murder. On this occasion I spoke strongly to Torres about the incident, in my own name, urging him to see that prompt justice was done, as otherwise a very bad effect would be produced.

On the receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 67 of the 5th instant I again called on Cid Mohammed Torres and spoke to him, as I have had the honour to report in my despatch No. 247 of the 14th instant, in your Lordship's name, respecting the serious character of the case. He seemed impressed, and promised to send to the Basha to stop the manufacture of fictitious depositions, which it seems he did. We agreed that an inquiry should be held before the Basha and Her Majesty's Consul, and that the latter should satisfy himself of the correctness of the evidence.

I also saw the Spanish Minister, as his countrymen were concerned in the affray, and it was agreed that the Spanish Consul should take part in the inquiry with Mr. White and the Basha.

The inquiry began on the 13th instant, and lasted three days. I understand that the Basha did not propose to produce the written depositions of the guard, respecting which I had protested to Cid Torres, but that Mr. White asked for them. They were read, and the Basha admitted they were "all lies."

The very copious account of the depositions made which has been prepared by

Mr. White, and which I have the honour to transmit herewith, will give your Lordship a full account of the trial.

The evidence of the Mahommedans is inconsistent, and there is little doubt that it was all deliberately invented, as in this country it would be thought a crime for a Mahommedan to refuse to commit perjury in order to support a brother believer against a Christian.

On the other hand, the evidence of the Christians seems conclusive that Trinidad and his friends were not quarrelling. One witness swears that he saw a Moorish guard shoot Trinidad, and a second that he saw a guard fire at another Spaniard.

Further, there is the evidence of facts. Trinidad was shot in the back with a bullet that could not have been fired from a small revolver. It was a spherical bullet of No. 16 bore, and one of the Moorish guards had a gun which took cartridges of this gauge. The barrel of the gun in question had been washed and cartridges jammed in it, apparently to divert suspicion. No one pretends that any Spaniard was armed with anything but a small revolver.

Likewise, a Moorish servant in the employ of Lady Kirby Green stated privately that he conversed with the guard shortly after the murder, and that he heard from them that a Christian had been killed by a soldier. It was, however, useless to call him as a witness, as he stated he dare not give his evidence in Court, and would tell quite another story.

At the conclusion of the inquiry, the Basha, to the general astonishment, said that he would not pronounce judgment, but referred the matter to Cid Mohammed Torres, who had not been at the trial. At this juncture Sir John Drummond Hay offered to go to Torres, as an old personal friend, and give him good advice, and I gladly accepted the proposal. The Basha had already sent to consult him in the matter.

On Sunday, the 18th, Sir John wrote to me saying that Cid Mohammed Torres had promised on his word of honour to send a letter to me the next day admitting the guilt of the soldiers, and saying that the Kaïd and three men would be imprisoned.

Instead, he sent me the five depositions already referred to, which will be found in the evidence furnished by Mr. White, saying briefly that they contained a true statement of the case. These were the depositions of which the Basha had said himself, "they are all lies."

As Cid Torres asked that the depositions might be returned, I desired Mr. White to go to him at once (as I was ill in bed myself), and not only return the depositions, but beg him to alter the letter before it was too late. I offered to give him till 12 the next day to change his mind, and charged Mr. White to impress on him the disastrous consequences which might result from his obstinate denial of justice. I need hardly say that I instructed Mr. White not to use any threats. Torres absolutely refused to change his note or admit the guilt of the Moors, and said that if I was not satisfied the matter must be referred to the Sultan.

When Sir John Hay heard of Torres' action he went in haste to see him, and, as your Lordship will gather from the correspondence I inclose, the interview was apparently not of a cordial character. I would call your Lordship's particular attention to Sir John's two letters, as they clearly show that the Basha was convinced of the guilt of the soldiers, and was ready to imprison them, and was only deterred by Torres' refusal to assent. In a letter which I have just received Sir John also says, "He (Torres) said, 'Can I accept the evidence of Christians and set aside that of Mahommedans, though I admit it is all lies?'"

I feel, however, bound to add that though I gladly agreed to Sir John's co-operation, I am in no way responsible for his language, which seems to have been somewhat violent, and which will doubtless be represented to the Sultan as that of an English official. I have no opinion as to what can be proved from the evidence actually taken before the Basha, as it has only just been prepared in a collected form for presentation to your Lordship. Mr. White, however, thinks it is conclusive against the guards. I have not, however, the faintest doubt, nor has any one who has any acquaintance with the case, that the murder was committed by the Moorish guards, that the Basha was ready to admit the fact and punish them, and that he was deterred by the refusal of the Sultan's Agent to assent to such punishment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. N. E. ELIOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 326.

Minutes of Evidence taken in the presence of the Basha and two Adool (viz., Hadj Mohamed Tusani, late Acting Kadi of Tangier, and Cid Mokhtar Usidhun); M. Lozano, Spanish Consul, and his Chancelier, M. Ruiz; Mr. H. E. White, British Consul; and Mr. Isaac Abensur, acting as Interpreter; on Tuesday, December 13, 1892, *in connection with the death of Juan Trinidad on the night of December* 1, 1892.

HADJ MOHAMED TUSANI read several notarial documents, namely:—

1. Evidence of twelve Moors, namely, (1) Hadj Mohamed-el-Ashak; (2) Abdeslam-el-Arosi; (3) Mohamed-ben-Abdullah-el-Amri; (4) Mohamed-ben-Ali-el-Letufti; (5) Mohamed Shaimi; (6) Hamed-bel-Mehdi-el-Merabit; (7) El Hasen-ben Hamed-el-Tusani; (8) Mohamed-ben-Mohamed-el-Bakali; (9) Hamed-ben-Amar-el-Letufti; (10) El Ayashi-ben-Mohamed Melul; (11) Mohamed-ben-Ali Oriaghli; (12) Mohamed-ben-Hamed-el-Fahsi.

The substance of the document was to the following effect:—

They were in the Little Soko and heard firing in the Siaghin; on looking they saw a Christian running down the street, and on one of the guard who was at the shop of Butaleb rising, the Christian fired at him and then ran on to the tavern of Curro.

2. Evidence of Kador-weld-Hadj Ali-ben-Amar-el-Wasini and (2) Mohamed-ben-Hamed-ben-Ali-el-Arosi.

The substance of this document was as follows:—

They were on guard in the Siaghin, and saw some Christians quarrelling; they saw one of them fire at the other, who fell; they then saw the Christians run away in different directions. One ball struck the ground below the hut of the lower guard of them.

3. Evidence of Kaïd-el-Oriaghel, Head of the Guard, and four of his men, namely, (1) Haman-ben-Hadj Abdeslam-el-Merabit; (2) Hamed-ben-Abdelkader Buhaltit; (3) Abdeslam-ben-Hamed-bel-Hosain-el-Hassani; (4) Mohamed-ben-Mohamed Melul.

The substance of this document was as follows:—

They had arrested and taken a Jew to the Kasbah; on returning they were told of a disturbance between Christians in the town; they went to the Hauma Benidir, and near the house of Azulay they found a Christian on the ground with a knife in his hand, the knife being covered with blood; they arrested him and took him to the Siaghin, where they found another Christian on the ground having a gun-shot wound, and they were told that the person who had shot him was a Christian who had run down to the Little Soko; they followed him and found he had taken refuge in the tavern of Curro, who refused to surrender him except to Camilo,* whom they accordingly brought; the Christian was then delivered up and taken to the Spanish prison, where he was locked up by Camilo, at whose request guards were placed at the prison. After this they returned to the Siaghin and found that the Friars had taken the two Christians to the convent. Subsequently the prison guards came to them and reported that the Spanish Consul had liberated the Christian. Oriaghel recounted what had happened to the Spanish Consul, and delivered to him the bloody knife taken from the Christian.

4. Evidence of Maâllem Hadj Hamed-ben-Ali-el-Marakushi, taken when he was in bed.

He is ill from a blow received on the left eyebrow. He was on guard between the outer town gates when some Christians came up to him and hit him over the left eye with a stick; he is now ill from the blow.

5. Evidence of Hadj Hamed-ben-Ali-el-Marakushi; (2) Mesod-ben-Hosain-el-Guali: (3) Hamed-ben-Mesod-el-Askari; (4) Hamed-ben-Aissa-el-Zhemai.

They were on guard behind the gate adjoining the grain fondak; Hadj Hamed-el-Marakushi heard firing in the direction of the Siaghin and went to see what had happened; on arriving at the shop of "Chabo" he saw Christians running in his direction; he thereupon called out to his fellow-guards to close the outer gate. The Christians attacked them with sticks, knives, and fire-arms, and hit Hadj Hamed with a stick on the face, and Mesod on the head.

The evidence was then taken of the witnesses in document 1, except Nos. 7, 11, and 12, who were not in attendance. They all repeated almost textually document 1.

In cross-examination Nos. 1 and 2 said that they saw a Christian running down

* Camilo is the Constable of the Spanish Consulate

the Siaghin and heard the shot fired, but did not see the shot fired, and could not therefore say who fired it.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 hearing the disturbance looked up the Siaghin and saw a Christian running down; as he passed the shop of Butaleb he fired with a revolver at Hadj-el-Main, who was at the time standing against the wall by the shop of Butaleb, *i.e.*, on the Spaniard's right-hand side. The Spaniard then ran on to the tavern of Curro; they saw it was with a revolver that the Christian fired—a small ordinary sized revolver.

No. 9 did not see the Christian fire, but saw him after the shot was fired running down the street with the revolver in his hand.

No. 10 saw the Christian fire with a revolver; he fired not towards the shop of Butaleb, but to the left, towards the house of Benchimol.

None of the above saw the guard Mohamed-el-Arosi (No. 2 in document 2) run down the Siaghin in front of the Christian.*

Oral Evidence of Hadj-el-Mani (the Guard who, in Document 1, *is said to have been fired at by the Christian).*

He was posted at the side of the shop of Butaleb; he heard a disturbance and shots fired in the Siaghin, and then saw a Christian running down the Siaghin; he (witness) crossed the street and hid behind the corner of Benchimol's house; as the Christian ran past him he (the Christian) fired at him (the witness) with a revolver—it was an ordinary sized revolver. He did not himself carry any gun, only a stick. He was to the left of the Spaniard, *i.e.*, against Benchimol's house, and not by Butaleb's house, when the Christian fired at him.

Oral Evidence of the two Witnesses in Document 2.

No. 1. *Kador-weld-Hadj Ali-el-Wasini.*—He was posted in the "baraka" (sentry-box) at the money-changer's corner by the upper fountain in the Siaghin. He heard gun-shots and a disturbance in the direction of Hauma Benidir, and immediately after saw some Christians, about three or five, running after each other from the Tuahin past him. One went down the Siaghin, he had a revolver in his hand; another ran after him and fell down in the Siaghin; he did not see where the other Christians went to; one of the others also had a revolver, but none of them had any guns. On seeing the Christian fall in the Siaghin he (witness) ran away to the "Sakaia Jedida," being frightened. After the Christians passed him he only heard one shot fired, which was fired in the Little Soko. He did not see any shots fired, and only heard those above referred to fired in the Hauma Benidir and the one afterwards in the Little Soko. The Christians were alone, no guards were with them.

No. 2. *Mohamed-el-Arosi.*—He was on guard in the box by Nahon's house in the Siaghin. He saw four Christians fighting together in the Siaghin between his "baraka" and that of the preceding witness. He saw two of them fire one shot apiece with revolvers. One fell, another ran down to the Little Soko, and the other two ran away up the Siaghin. No guards were present at all. No shots were fired before nor after, but only the two above mentioned. Being frightened he ran away on hearing the shots and arrived in the Little Soko before the Spaniard, who also ran to the Little Soko. He stopped at the bottom of the Little Soko; he heard no shots fired there, nor did he see any guards there. He saw no gun in the hands of any of the Spaniards.

[*Note.*—On this witness leaving, I turned to the Basha and Adool and observed that it was evident that the written documents were absolutely false, as the deponents contradicted themselves and told an entirely different story when examined. The Basha and Adool admitted that the witnesses were shown to have all lied.]

Oral Evidence of Witnesses in Document 3.

Kaïd-el-Oriaghel.—He and the other four witnesses had taken a drunken Jew up to the Kasbah, and on arriving at the gate of the Kasbah on their return Mesod Shrequi called them, and told them that some Spaniards were fighting and creating a disturbance in the town. They went to the Little Soko, and seeing no one there they proceeded to Hauma Benidir, where they found a drunken Christian on the ground by the house of Azulay, in the "Tuahin." They took from him a bloody knife he had in his hand, and led him to the Siaghin, where they found another Christian lying on the

* As was stated by El Arosi in his evidence taken subsequently.

ground with a gun-shot wound. The firing took place when they were at the Kasbah; they themselves heard no shots fired. He had not posted the guards that evening; it was the other officer, El Arosi, who had posted them. Being reminded that he had previously stated to the British Consul that Arosi was confined to his house by illness that night, and had not gone out at all, he corrected himself, and said he had posted the guards that evening, but could name none of them except the two who had testified in document 2. They were all men hired for that night, and not the regular guards. He did not know their names, and they were not selected by himself, but by El Shaimi. The only guards with him were Hamed-el-Housi, (2) Mohamed-ben-Hadj Abdeslam Merabit, (3) Hamed-ben-el-Kaïd, (4) Weld Si-el-Hasen. All of them own guns except Weld Si Hasen, but at that time No. 3 had lent his gun to El Bakali.

El Shaimi (No. 5 in document 1) recalled.—He does not know the names of the guards who were posted in the Siaghin that night, but he knows them by sight. They would at the present time be in the Little Soko, and he could bring them. There was a guard near Butaleb's shop, one near Nahon's house, two at door of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, one at the upper "sakaia" (fountain), in the "Tuahin;" there were the two guards at Mr. Pariente's house, and a negro named Brik at Azulay's house.

(*Note.*—A soldier was sent with him to bring the guards, and when he returned he only brought Kassem-ben-Hamed and Brik, who it appeared was not at Azulay's house, and stated that the others could not be found.)

Mr. Abensur sent for the two guards posted at the house where he lives with Mr. Pariente.

Oral Evidence of other Guards near the site of the Occurrence.

1. *Hosain-bel-Hadj Ali.*—Was on guard on roof of Pariente's house. He heard disturbance in the Siaghin, but none in "Tuahin." He heard some Spaniards passing in the "Tuahin," but they passed quietly, and the disturbance only occurred after they had reached the Siaghin. No shots were fired till they were in the Siaghin. He did see Kaïd-el-Oriaghel with any Christian.

2. *Hamed Amghar.*—Was on guard at the "Tuahin" at Pariente's door. He heard noise in the Soko, and also heard some shots fired, but could not say in what direction. He saw no Spaniards pass by that street ("Tuahin"); the electric light was burning in the street just by him, so that no one could have passed without his seeing them. After the shots were fired he saw some guards pass, but Kaïd Oriaghel was not with them, nor had they any Christian prisoner; they were running in the direction in which the shots had been fired. He was wide awake all the time. He is positive that no disturbance whatever occurred in the "Tuahin," and that no Christians passed him that evening.

El Shaimi produced Kassem-ben-Hamed and the negro Brik, and said he could not find any of the other guards who were posted in the Siaghin the evening in question.

3. *Kassem-ben-Hamed.*—He was on roof of shop at door of Hadj Mohamed Torres' (in Siaghin) house.* He heard some shots but saw nothing. They were two or three shots that he heard, and they were fired in the Siaghin. On hearing the shots he looked into the streets, but saw nothing. He had been asleep when the shots were fired, and, except that he heard the shots, he heard and saw absolutely nothing.

4. The negro Brik denied that he had been on guard at Azulay's house in the "Tuahin," and declared he had been on guard at the "Sakaia Jedida."

El Shaimi and Kaïd Oriaghel then admitted that Brik was right and they had made a mistake.

Hearing continued December 14.—*Same persons present as before.*

Oral Evidence of Witnesses in Document 1 *continued.*

Nos. 11 and 12. Hearing noise in Siaghin looked up and saw a Christian running down the street, and saw him fire at guard by shop of Butaleb, but in direction of

* The roof in question is a flat roof without any parapet, and only about 7 feet above the street; being only about 6 feet broad, the guard posted there could not be far back from the street, and was really in a better position for seeing and hearing everything that passed than if he had been actually standing in the street.

Benchimol's house, *i.e.*, to the left. They did not see any Moor run down the street either before or behind the Christian.

No. 7 was not forthcoming, but Gevan Bel Hasen Susi appeared and said it was he who had given his evidence in document 1. (Kaïd Oriaghel knows no one of name of No. 7 in the document.) He heard disturbance and heard shots fired, but did not see who fired them.

Oral Evidence of Mesod Sueri (or Shrequi).

It was he who had called Kaïd Oriaghel on the night in question. Having heard that there was a disturbance, and meeting Kaïd Oriaghel and his guards in Wad Ahardan near Morillo's shop (not at Kasbah Gate),* he told him of the disturbance. Kaïd Oriaghel and the guards hurried on, and he followed leisurely after; it was not till he had arrived at the tavern of Curro that he had heard the shots fired, and as the Kaïd and guards had preceded him, they must have been near, if not on, the scene of the disturbance when the shots were fired.

Oral Evidence of El Ayashi Weld Madllem Hasan, of Sania.

He was at the Moorish post-office at the bottom of Little Soko when he heard two shots above; he went to Little Soko and saw a Christian running down the street and fire in the direction of Benchimol's house with a revolver. There were plenty of people in the Soko at the time, but the only person he could now name was one "Reefi." He saw no Moor running either in front or behind the Christian who fired the shot. None of those with him in the Inner Soko had a gun. El Bakali was not there.

Doctor W. C. Greig.—He had held a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the late Juan Trinidad, and he found that death had been caused by a gun-shot wound, entering the abdomen and dividing the right common iliac vein and the intestines. The ball entered behind in the right hip, and lodged just under the skin in the left groin in front. The top of the hip-bone was broken by the ball, and the ball itself, which he produced, was cut and distorted by contact with the bone.

(N.B.—It was a spherical ball of No. 16 bore.)

Oral Evidence of Witnesses in Document 3.

No. 1. *Mohamed Ben Hadj Abdeslam-el-Merabit.*—He is known as "Hawan." He heard no shots fired that evening, being with Kaïd Oriaghel at the Kasbah at the time. He produced a double-barrelled gun, pin-fire breech-loader, No. 16, no maker's name. (M. Lozano stated that he arrived at the convent soon after Juan Trinidad and José Tornay had been taken there. He examined the guns of the guards present, and amongst others the gun of this witness; the barrels were all wet inside, not merely damp, but with water in them; there were two loaded cartridges in the gun which he had some difficulty in extracting on account of the wet, but he finally pushed them out with a ramrod. The barrels were dirty inside, as if it had not been cleaned for some time.) Asked how he accounted for the water in his gun-barrels, the witness replied that the rain must have got in the previous night. He bought his cartridges from a Jew named Amar at the time of the Angera troubles. Being shown a No. 16 cartridge bought from the said Amar, he declared that his cartridges were not like that, but were No. 16. It was pointed out that the cartridge produced was a No. 16, but he still maintained it was not like his. He was then told to go to Amar's shop and bring a cartridge like his. After being absent some time he returned and said Amar had none left, and he had been unable to procure one. (*Note.*—The ball produced by Dr. Greig appeared to fit the No. 16 cartridge, but being out of shape it was difficult to be absolutely positive. The witness had seen the ball tried in the cartridge, and was probably on that account anxious to disclaim the cartridge.)

No. 2. *Hamed-ben-Abdelkader Buhaltit.*—He knows no one of the name of El Housi;† but afterwards, in reply to a leading question from one of the Moors, he said that Kaïd Oriaghel is in the habit of calling him "El Housi" by mistake. He comes from Hassana in Angera, not from "El Hous." He was with Kaïd Oriaghel the evening in question; he heard no shots fired. He produced his gun, a Government gun of Belgian make, single-barrel muzzle-loader.

* As declared by Kaïd Oriaghel and his men in document 2.

† The name by which Kaïd Oriaghel described him in his declaration. These questions were asked as there was a suspicion in my mind whether the men produced were really the persons they were said to be.

No. 3. *Abdeslam-ben-Hamed-bel-Hosain-el-Hassani.*—He is known as Weld Si-el-Hasan. He owns no gun. He was with Kaïd Origahel that night, and heard no shots fired.

No. 4. *Mohamed-ben-Mohamed Melal.*—His father was never in Government employ, but was in the Geish. He was not a Kaïd. In reply to leading questions, he said his father was frequently called "El Kaïd." He was with Kaïd Oriaghel that night, but carried no gun, and heard no shots fired.

The preceding four witnesses and Kaïd Oriaghel being all present, questions were asked as to who had guns, and contradictory evidence was given; finally they all agreed that there only four guns in all, viz., one belonging to Kaïd Oriaghel, one to Mohamed-ben-Hadj Abdeslam-el-Merabit, one to Hamed-ben-Abdelkader Bahaltit, and the fourth gun to Hamid Weld Mehdi-el-Merabit, who they explained had left ti with El Bakali the evening in question. (It was produced, a Belgian single-barrel muzzle-loader.)*

Kaïd Oriaghel (recalled) stated: When he arrested the Christian there were with him (1) Mohamed-ben-el-Kaïd Melal, (2) Abdeslam-ben-Hamed-bel-Hosain, (3) "El Housi." Mohamed-ben-Abdeslam-el-Merabit had been with him, but had left him and gone on ahead before they came upon the Christian whom thay arrested. El Bakali was not with him at all at the time, but was in the Little Soko.

Ramon Aguilar, a Spanish subject, deposed (speaking in Arabic): His house is in Calle de los Cristianos. He was going from there towards the lower "sakaia," and when passing through Little Soko he heard a disturbance in the Siaghin and went up to see. He saw two Christians running down the street with four Moors after them; one Christian fell, and three of the Moors were beating him; the fourth Moor knelt down and, taking aim at the other Christian as he ran on, fired; the Christian fell after taking two or three steps. The Moor fired with a single-barrel gun. When the Moor fired he (Aguilar) was standing at the door of "Jam's" shop,† and the Moor who fired was near the "sakaia" at the top of Siaghin, and above the "Fondak-el-Hadid." He saw the man who fired distinctly, and actually saw him fire. He was positive that it was a Moor who fired; he had on a brown "jelab" (cloak).

Evidence of Francisco del Toro Ramirez (generally known as "Curro," a Spanish subject, who keeps a tavern called "Café de las Once").

He gave his evidence in Arabic.

Francisco and José Tornay, Diego Sanchez, and Juan Trinidad entered his establishment together, and had some wine. They were in good spirits and merry, and, after the custom of Andalusians when content, they broke some glasses, paying double price for the wine, as is usual in such cases, and then left all in good humour with each other and with him. A short time after he and an Italian, Juan Sambucetti, were on their way to the theatre when they found four guards trying to arrest José Tornay and Juan Trinidad; the latter, who held in his hand a cane-handled broom, was telling the guards (in Spanish) that he had done nothing, and that if he had they might complain of him to his Consul, but that he had nothing to do with them. He (deponent) interpreted for them, and explained to the guards that these men were doing nothing wrong, and urged that they should be allowed to go home. Three of the guards left, but one remained, and insisted on arresting them. This guard had a gun, and he aimed with it at Trinidad, who thereupon hit at him with his broom, but missed him. He (deponent) seeing that the affair was getting serious, then left and returned home. On arriving at his café he saw Kaïd Oriaghel, with several guards, going up the street towards the others. A little time after he heard two shots, and going to the window of his house, which looks out on the Little Soko, he saw Francisco Tornay running down the street with his hat in his hand, and guards running after him. On Tornay arriving near the Little Soko he (witness) saw a Moor who had been sitting near the corner of Benchimol's house get up, cross the road and shelter himself by the shops under his (witness') window. As Tornay ran past this Moor fired at him with a gun. He (witness) saw the Moor fire. He could not have been mistaken, and was positive that it was the Moor who fired at Tornay. Directly afterwards, hearing a noise below at his café, he went down and found several Moorish guards had entered his premises, and Antonio Sotiry was turning them out and expostulating. On learning that Francisco Tornay had taken refuge in his café, he sent for Camilo Bonelli and handed

* This did not agree with what Kaïd Oriaghel had previously told me.
† He must have been about 30 yards distant from the Moor who fired.

Tornay over to him. They examined Francisco Tornay, and found no arms whatever on him. He saw no arms on any of the Spaniards at any time that night.

Juan Sambucetti, an Italian subject, was next called, and deposed as follows: He has only been a short time at Tangier, and does not yet know his way about or the names of the streets and quarters. On the evening in question he was going to the theatre with "Curro," when he heard a disturbance in the small square near the house of Molinari, and going there they found some Moorish guards trying to arrest some Europeans, who resisted. The guards left, and they went back round by another road. On getting to the café of "Curro" they saw the Kaïd Oriaghel and several guards going up the street. He (witness) and the Jew servant of "Curro" followed them and came upon a Spaniard lying on the ground, and guards beating and kicking him. They raised the Spaniard and took him on with them, pushing him with their guns, and going towards the Siaghin. On arriving at the "sakaia," at the top of the Siaghin, he heard two shots fired; the first shot sounded as if it was quite close, the second further off, and lower down the Siaghin. He did not see who fired the shots. On arriving at the Siaghin they turned down towards the Roman Catholic church, the guards still having the Spaniard prisoner with them. He remained always near the prisoner; Kaïd Oriaghel came with them too, but followed behind. On arriving near the church the Spaniard again fell down, and he saw another European lying on the ground near them. One of the guards then showed him a knife and told him, in broken Spanish, that the Spaniard in arrest had killed the other with that knife. He (witness) replied, "No, that is impossible; it is you who have shot him." He then went to the other European and found him bleeding profusely. Antonio Sotiry was also there, and they found, on examination, that he had a gun-shot wound in the right hip behind. They took him into the convent, where he expired shortly after. Several of the Moors had guns. They examined both the deceased and the other Spaniard who had been arrested, and found no arms of any kind on them. He did not see any arms on any of the Christians at any time.

Mair Bensadon, a Jew, Moorish subject, servant of "Curro," deposed:—

He went with Juan Sambucetti and saw the guards with the Christian under arrest. They took him along the "Tuahin." He heard a shot fired when they were near the fountain.

On being closely questioned he gave very contradictory evidence, and appeared to be both incapable and afraid of telling the truth. He is in the habit of taking opium, and appeared to be of weak intellect, and himself declared that he is deaf, and also that he was drunk on the night in question, and does not really know what passed. He finally deposed as follows, but no credence whatever can be attached to his statement:—

He heard a shot fired after he left "Curro's," but before the Spaniard was arrested; and that Sambucetti told him when they were in the "Tuahin" that he heard another shot fired there; he, however, did not himself hear it.

Hearing continued on the 15th December, the same persons being present as before.

Evidence of José Tornay.

He, his brother, Francisco, and his cousin, Diego Sanchez, were drinking in his tavern on the beach when Juan Trinidad joined them. After drinking some time there, Juan invited them to go into town and take a cup of coffee with him. They went to the café of "La Rubia" and took some coffee and some wine; they next went to the tavern of "Curro," "Las Once," and had more wine there, breaking some glasses, which they paid for. After that they visited the "Fonda de la Mesquita," where they had more liquor and broke more glasses. The waiter expostulated, and they paid for the glasses and wine. Camilo was sent for, and told them to go home. On their leaving the Fonda the door slammed behind their back, which annoyed Juan Trinidad, who hit the door with his stick and broke some glass. They were talking together in the small square below Molinari's house, when a Moor came up to arrest them. They objected, and he went away, returning with other Moors, who abused them, and tried to arrest them. "Curro" then came up and told the Moors to let them go. "Curro" went back down the street towards his tavern, and the guards followed

him. They then also went down the street, but shortly met the guards returning with other guards, who attacked them and threw stones at them. They ran away to the town gate, but, by direction of the pursuing guards, the gate-keeper shut the door, and would not allow them to pass. Whilst they were at the outer gate the guards came up and stoned them; finding that they could not shelter themselves effectually, and he receiving a blow from a stone on his leg (he showed the mark left), he said to his companions that it was useless to remain there to be stoned, and they may as well be arrested; they accordingly ran back towards the town again, trying to get shelter by the inner gate, but in vain; they consequently then ran down the Siaghin, he and the deceased in front, the other two behind. He turned up the "Mellah" to escape, and had only gone a few paces when he heard a shot fired, and he fell down partly from pain caused by the stone wound on his leg, and partly for shelter on hearing the shot. He then for the first time drew a knife to protect himself, and having a wound on his hand from the broken glass, the blood ran over the knife. Guards came up to him and beat him, then making him get up, drove him on to the Siaghin, where he again fell down, near the church. He was more or less unconscious from that time. He carried no arm except the knife which he drew when he fell, and which was taken from him and given to the Spanish Consul. None of his three companions had any arm at all. He and his companions had had no quarrel amongst each other, but were, on the contrary, merry and happy.

Francisco Tornay and *Diego Sanchez* gave evidence exactly as above, except that they said that when Juan Trinidad broke the glass in the door of the "Fonda de la Mesquita" they had gone on a little ahead, leaving José Tornay and Juan Trinidad behind. Francisco Tornay said that after leaving the town gate he remained behind, trying to take shelter behind the inner gate, when José Tornay and Juan Trinidad ran down; that he subsequently moved down to opposite the "sakaia," and was there when the shot was fired from behind him; being again attacked he then ran down the main street, and as he passed the shop of Butaleb some one fired at him. Curro called out to him to hurry or they would kill him. He ran round the "sakaia," and receiving there a blow on the leg with a stick, fell; he got up again, and escaped into Curro's tavern, where he hid himself till he was taken out by Camilo, who put him into the Spanish prison, from which the Spanish Consul subsequently liberated him, sending him to the Spanish hospital on a donkey, as he could not walk. He carried no arm whatever, and did not see any on any of his companions. They had had no dispute whatever with each other.

Diego Sanchez said that on leaving the gate he was behind José Tornay and Juan Trinidad; he ran down the Siaghin, and the shot was fired from above him as he ran. He turned into the "Mellah," and ran on to the door of the theatre; then he went to the tavern of Gallego, and subsequently, when the disturbance had quieted down, he went home. He had no arm whatever upon him, nor did he see any on his companions. There had been no quarrel or dispute between them.

Evidence of Antonio Sotiry, a Greek subject under French jurisdiction.

He was on his way to the house of Mr. Novella with his wife when, passing the tavern of Curro, the latter stopped them, and told them not to go on up the street, as there was a disturbance between some Christians and the guards. Then he saw Kaïd Oriaghel and some guards pass up the street. Some six or eight minutes later he heard a noise and running in the Siaghin, and then two shots were fired. These shots were fired about six or eight minutes after Kaïd Oriaghel and his guards passed. Besides his wife and himself and Curro there was Mr. Serph present at the time at the tavern. On hearing the shots we wanted to go at once to see what had happened, but his wife would not let him. Immediately afterwards a Spaniard ran into Curro's tavern and hid himself in there. He (witness) shut the door, but guards came up and burst the door open, entering in search of the Christian. One of these guards had a drawn dagger. He turned the guards out. Hearing from the Moors that two Christians were down ("mtiahin") in the Siaghin, he went there, and found José Tornay on the ground. He asked him what was the matter, and Tornay exclaimed, seizing his hand, "Are you a Christian? The Moors are going to kill me." He took him into the convent, and went to Juan Trinidad, who was writhing on the ground and saying, "They have killed me. Oh, my mother!" He borrowed a knife from a Friar who had come out from the convent, and cut open Juan Trinidad's trousers, so as to

examine the wound. He found the ball had entered behind in the right hip, and was just under the skin in front in the left groin. There was a large pool of blood on the ground. They carried Juan Trinidad into the convent, and he then went for the Spanish Consul. They searched the deceased and José Tornay, and found no arms whatever on either of them.

Inclosure 2 in No. 326.

Cid Mohammed Torres to Mr. Eliot.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, December* 19, 1892.

IN the matter of the British subject Trinidad, who was killed, I, according to your wish, at once sent to the Basha, who was out of town, and desired him to give the matter his attention, and he inquired into the matter, and now I transmit to you herewith five depositions respecting the death, and these depositions give the true state of the case. I draw your attention to the fact that the whole incident arose because taverns are not closed at 10, and people in their houses at 11, as proposed by the Basha.

I request you to return me the inclosures when you have taken a copy of them.

Inclosure 3 in No. 326.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Mr. Eliot.

Dear Mr. Eliot, *Tangier, December* 19, 1892.

YOU will have received the note I scribbled in pencil at the Castle, after my interview with the Basha. A confidential messenger from that functionary has just reached me. He says the Basha, though feeling ill immediately after I left him, rode down to Torres and had a long palaver, urging that he should authorize him to arrest and imprison Chief of Guards and three other Moorish guards, but Torres absolutely refused to give his consent, repeating, as he had done before, that the evidence of the Moors was that the Christians had killed the British subject, and not the guards, and thus he could not, without orders from the Sultan, agree to allow the imprisonment of the guards, which would be equivalent to admitting their guilt. Basha told the messenger to say that, under the circumstances, he dare not assume the responsibility of taking any step, as he knows that Torres would report him to Sultan. The Basha admitted very confidentially that there was little doubt in his mind that the guards shot the Christian, and that it was unreasonable to suppose the Christians, who were not quarrelling, had fired at the deceased. I am excessively disgusted with the stupidity and bad faith of Torres. I have told both him and Basha that I will have nothing more to do with them or ever revisit them. I agree with you in thinking Her Majesty's Government should mark their displeasure and dissatisfaction that the Minister and Basha at Tangier should have connived in seeking to screen the culprits from punishment. Perhaps Her Majesty's Government will order that the affair be brought under notice of Sultan, with a peremptory demand for satisfaction and justice.

In haste, yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 326.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Mr. Eliot.

Dear Eliot, *Tangier, December* 20, 1892.

I VISITED Torres at 11 and gave him a bit of my mind. He appeared to be in a terrible fright, and could hardly speak, but refused to send orders to Basha, though, he added, "I shall not disapprove if Basha, as Governor of town, puts guards in prison at once." He repeated this twice. I then told Torres I would go and see Basha, with whom I am now. He was, for him, reasonable, and said

he believed evidence of Moors was false. He agreed it would be right to send the Kaïd and three guards to prison, but said he dare not without seeing Torres first. He goes at once, and will send me message. I told Torres I would have nothing more to do with him, as he was a weak, foolish old man.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure 5 in No. 326.

Observations by Mr. White on the Evidence.

THE allegation of the Moors was that Juan Trinidad was shot by one of the three Spaniards with whom he had been drinking, but amongst all the Moors who must have been at or near the site of the occurrence at the time, they have only been able to produce two men, who, in their declarations before the notaries, said they had seen one of the Christians shoot the other—that was document 2 mentioned in the Minutes. When, however, these two Moors gave their evidence *vivâ voce*, the first of them told an entirely different story, admitting that he had not seen any shots fired at all, and declaring that the only shots that were fired were in the Hauma Benidir, before the Spaniards came to the Siaghin, and one shot subsequently in the Little Soko. He stated that two of the Christians had revolvers, but that none of them had a gun. Thus, even if any credence could be attached to this witness, his evidence as given *vivâ voce* does not in any way implicate the Spaniards in the shooting of Juan Trinidad; it is, on the contrary, in their favour, as it shows that they had no gun, and the large spherical bullet extracted fram the deceased certainly was not fired from a revolver.

The second of these two witnesses, whose evidence is entirely at variance with the first, stated that he saw two Christians fire at each other with revolvers; one fell and the other ran away, and that he himself also ran away to the Little Soko, where he arrived before the Spaniard who is alleged to have fired at Hadj-el-Main at the entrance to the Little Soko, but he states he heard no shot fired there. He also stated that none of the Spaniards had a gun. The size and shape of the ball extracted from the deceased is sufficient to show that this man's testimony is also false.

Of the other Moorish witnesses, the guards at the town gates (documents 4 and 5) allege that the Christians came there together and wished to pass out together; there is no word of the Christians quarrelling with each other—on the contrary, they state that the Christians joined together to attack them. It is incomprehensible that these Christians, on being prevented from leaving the town, should shoot each other; if they really had any fire-arms and wished to use them, it would have been more natural for them to shoot the Moorish guards, whom they are alleged to have been attacking. It cannot be that the Christians referred to in these documents ran to the gate after Juan Trinidad was shot, as the document speaks of Christians in the plural and not in the dual, and, even according to the Moorish version, Juan Trinidad and Francisco Tornay cannot have gone to the town gate after the firing, as the latter had run straight down the Siaghin to the tavern of Curro; thus only two remain to be accounted for, even including José Tornay, who was found in the "Tuahin." The evidence of the twelve witnesses to document 1 have no bearing on the question of the shooting of Juan Trinidad, except in so far as it alleges that Francisco Tornay had a revolver, but no gun, its tendency is thus to prove his innocence. It is, however, interesting in so far as it shows the reliance to be placed on Moorish written or notarial evidence. It is admitted by all, even by the Moorish authorities, that for a small sum one can obtain any notarial evidence one wishes, so long as it does not expose the witness to revenge. It is only necessary to take a dozen men before two notaries, who write down what you tell them, and then ask the witnesses whether it is correct. The witnesses themselves do not tell their own story, but merely agree to what they are told. Now, all these documents were drawn up soon after the occurrence, when it was not known that there was to be an exhaustive inquiry with cross-examination, and it also was not known that the ball had been extracted. It would have been useless to attempt to prove that the Spaniards had guns, as so many people had seen them that evening in the course of their visits to the various taverns, and not knowing that the ball had been extracted, it was thought sufficient for their purpose to allege that some of the Spaniards had revolvers.

Hadj-el-Main, who, according to information I have received secretly from two independent Moorish sources, was the person who fired at Francisco Tornay in the Little Soko from near the shop of Butaleb, apparently thought it more prudent, in case any one had seen the shot, to state that he was on the other side of the road when Tornay fired at him; but on the first day, when the witnesses were not prepared for cross-examination, they all said that Tornay had fired towards Butaleb's shop, except the last of them, who had evidently been warned of the question. On the second day the remaining witnesses to that document had their answer to that question ready. I wish to draw special attention to the fact that Juan Trinidad was shot in the principal street of Tangier, where there must probably have been several Moors about, and certainly were at least four, and perhaps six, guards posted. There was a good moon that night, and there is electric light burning in that street, and yet of these five or six guards only one could be got to say he saw the shot, another declared no shots were fired in that street, a third, who was within 20 yards of where the deceased was picked up (and the wound was of such a character that it would have been impossible for the unfortunate man to take more than a step or two at the most before dropping), expected us to believe that he saw nothing, whilst the others were not forthcoming at all. It was the same with the guards in the "Tuahin;" one was not forthcoming, and the two who did come said they had seen nothing. Though it is easy for the Moors to obtain false evidence on their behalf, for that evidence would be agreeable to their authorities, no Moor would dare to come forward and give evidence against the guards, for they and their families would inevitably be made to suffer in consequence, and not only do they fear their authorities, but they fear the vengeance of the guards and other Moors. An attempt was even made to assault Ramon Aguilar as he left the Basha's house on the evening of the second day. A Moorish servant of Lady Green has informed me, confidentially, that he happened to be near the town gate at the time of the occurrence, and, hearing the shots and excitement, went in and inquired what had happened; the guards themselves told him that Mohamed-ben-Abdeslam-el-Merabit had shot a Christian, and he subsequently also informed me that he had been able to ascertain from the guards that it was Hadj-el-Main who had fired at Francisco Tornay in the Little Soko. He begged me, however, not to divulge his name, as he, or at any rate his family, would be made to suffer were it known that he had told me this. Sir John Drummond Hay also has informed me that Moors have told him, under promise of secrecy, that it was the guards that shot Juan Trinidad and fired at Francisco Tornay.

The Moorish authorities probably know full well who the guilty parties are, and in any case there cannot be the slightest doubt that, even if they do not already know, they can easily ascertain it whenever they please.

With reference to the water in the barrels of Mohamed Weld Abdeslam-el-Merabit's gun, I may observe that I myself have a rain-gauge, and keep a careful record of the rain-fall, and that I find on a reference to my meteorological register that no rain fell on the night of the 1st December (on which Trinidad was shot), nor during the preceding thirty-six hours, and only ·02 of an inch during the twenty-four hours preceding that again; therefore it is absolutely impossible that the water in the barrels was from rain, as alleged. It is also remarkable that Kaïd Oriaghel stated in his evidence that El Merabit had left him and run on ahead before they found José Tornay in the "Tuahin," a piece of information which drew an expostulating remark from El Merabit.

With regard to the evidence against the Moors, the most important is that of Ramon Aguilar, who declared most positively that he distinctly saw one of the guards kneel to take aim, and then fire at Juan Trinidad, who dropped almost immediately. This witness can have no object in giving false evidence; it cannot be for the purpose of shielding the Spaniards who were with Juan Trinidad, for he apparently is not acquainted with them; in fact, they did not bring him forward as a witness, and the Spanish Consul had not heard that he had seen anything till I informed him. He may easily have been mistaken between a single- and a double-barrelled gun at the distance he was from the Moor, about thirty paces.

Curro's evidence is of value as corroborating that of Francisco Tornay in the important particular of his having been fired at as he ran through the Little Soko. He declared most positively that he saw the Moor fire at Tornay. He also declared that the Spaniards were unarmed, and were friendly with each other. He further shows how the altercation with the guards began.

The Italian, Juan Sambucetti, is a stranger to the place, and was entirely unacquainted with any of the three Spaniards; his evidence must therefore be regarded

as quite above suspicion. He corroborates Curro entirely as to the origin of the dispute, and helps to show that there was no quarrel or ill-feeling between the Spaniards.

Antonio Sotiry's evidence, like that of Mesod Shrequi, Curro, and Sambucetti, shows clearly that Kaïd Oriaghel and his men gave false evidence in saying that the firing had taken place before they arrived on the scene. Sotiry's evidence also shows that José Tornay was in fear for his life from the Moors. His evidence is also above suspicion; in fact, when he came forward to give evidence one of the Adool sitting with the Basha volunteered the remark that he was an honourable and reliable man.

Mesod Shrequi's evidence is equally above suspicion. He, being a Morocco Jew, was unwilling to come forward, and finally only consented to do so on condition that the Basha should hear him privately, and that none of the soldiers should be present.

The evidence of Mair Bensamon can be at once put aside as utterly unworthy of credence, for he contradicted himself continually, and evidently could not have told the truth even had he wished to.

There can be no doubt that José and Francisco Tornay and Diego Sanchez were all drunk on the night in question, and it is quite possible, and even probable, that they may have been mistaken in some of the details of their evidence; but I have no hesitation in believing the main facts in their account of the events of that evening. Their own evidence, as well as that of all the witnesses except the Moors, shows that none of them carried any fire-arm. Three of them, viz., Juan Trinidad, José and Francisco Tornay, were searched that same evening, and nothing was found on them. The only arm that any of them had was apparently the knife taken from José Tornay, which, however, no one accuses him of attempting to use, and the Kaïd Oriaghel says he gave up on demand.

On more than one occasion during the hearing of the evidence of the Moorish witnesses I drew the attention of the Basha to the contradictions and improbabilities in their statement, and both he and the two Adool assented to the statement that their evidence was false—"all lies."

It is perhaps desirable to explain that there are two categories of guards, one who are posted as sentries at different points, and the other who go the rounds and are continually moving from place to place.

No. 327.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 28, 1892.

MURDER of a British subject, Juan Trinidad, at Tangier.

The Moorish officials are trying to fix the guilt on Spanish subjects, who are entirely innocent, in order to screen the real murderers. Her Majesty's Government are compelled to make a strong representation. Urge Spanish Government to join.

No. 328.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 28.)

(No. 59.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 28, 1892.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 29, I have the honour to report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that the Spaniards accused of murder have been declared clear of that accusation. His Excellency, however, is willing to send instructions to the Spanish Agent to support the demands of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 329.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 73.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 29, 1892.

MURDER of Juan Trinidad.

It is maintained by the Spanish Government that their compatriots have been completely exonerated.

Under these circumstances, whom do the Moorish authorities now charge with the crime?

Make inquiry upon this point.

Spanish Government will support our representations.

What is the earliest date at which the messenger would be dispatched?

No. 330.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 134.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 30, 1892.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 249 of the 16th instant, reporting the return of Count d'Aubigny.

I approve your having ridden out from Tangier to meet the French Mission.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 331.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 135.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 30, 1892.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 252 of the 19th instant, I approve your continuing to act with your foreign colleagues in regard to the proposed improvements in the Police Regulations of Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 332.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received December 31.)

(No. 210. Most Confidential.) P.
My Lord, *Madrid, December* 28, 1892.

THE Minister of State said to me that it would be necessary to examine very carefully the concessions which it was reported had been made to France by the Moorish Government, so as to ascertain that there was no infringement of the most-favoured-nation clause in the Treaties.

In his Excellency's opinion, the Concession for the construction of a railway will place Morocco in the grasp of France.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 333.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Eliot.

(No. 74.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1892.

MURDER of Juan Trinidad. Send a messenger to Fez demanding imprisonment of murderers, payment of 5,000 dollars indemnity, and censure of Moorish Agent's action.

Messenger to wait forty-eight hours for reply, but not longer.

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. February 1893.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(6290.)

PART 6.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO.

July to December 1892.